LEON COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 2020-

THE

AMENDING CHAPTER 16, ARTICLE V OF THE CODE OF

LAWS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, RELATING TO

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES AND UTILITY POLES

WITHIN THE PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY; PROVIDING FOR

CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY;

LEON

OF

OF

PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BOARD

COUNTY,

OF

COUNTY

FLORIDA,

1 2 3

AN

ORDINANCE

COMMISSIONERS

8 9 10

11 12 13

14 15

17 18

19

16

20 21 22

23 24 25

26 27 28

29 30 31

32

33 34 35

36

37

38

39

40 41 42

43

44

45 46

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners desires to enact an ordinance amending Chapter 16, Article V of the Leon County Code of Laws, relating to communications facilities and

utility poles within the public rights-of-way, to satisfy the above objectives.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, this Ordinance promotes the public health, safety and general welfare by regulating the siting of communications facilities and utility poles within the public rights-of-way; and

WHEREAS, Section 337.401, Florida Statutes, addresses inter alia, the authority of local governments to regulate the placement and maintenance of communications facilities in the public rights-of-way; and

WHEREAS, on December 12, 2017, the Board of County Commissioners adopted Ordinance No. 2017-20, which created a new Article V of Chapter 16 of the Code of Laws of Leon County, entitled "Communications Facilities and Utility Poles within the Public Rights-of-Way"; and

WHEREAS, on June 19, 2018, the Board of County Commissioners adopted Ordinance No. 18-12 to amend Chapter 16, Article V, to comply with Chapter 2018-118, Laws of Florida (CS/HB 7087); and

WHEREAS, during the 2019 Legislative Session, the Legislature adopted Chapter 2019-131, Laws of Florida (CS/CS/CS SB1000), amending Section 334.401, Florida Statutes, in an extensive manner and providing further limitations and preemptions on local government regulation of communications facilities within public rights-of-ways; and

WHEREAS, the County's rights-of-way are essential for the travel of persons and the transport

management by the County in order to ensure public safety, maximize efficiency, minimize costs to County taxpayers for the foregoing uses, reasonably balance the potential inconvenience to and negative effects upon the public from the placement and maintenance of communications facilities in the rights-of-way against the substantial benefits that accrue from such placement and maintenance, and promote the public health, safety and general welfare; and

of goods throughout the County and are a unique and physically limited resource requiring proper

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA, that:

Section 1. Amendments to Code.

Chapter 16, Article V of the Code of Laws of Leon County, Florida, is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE V. COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES AND UTILITY POLES WITHIN THE PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY

DIVISION 1. IN GENERAL

Sec. 16-125. Intent, purpose and applicability.

 (a) The county hereby declares as a legislative finding that the public rights-of-way within the county are a unique and physically limited resource that are critical to the travel and transport of persons and property within the county; that the public rights-of-way must be managed and controlled in a manner that enhances the health, safety and general welfare of the county and its citizens, and that the use and occupancy of the public rights-of-way by providers must be subject to regulation to ensure public safety, minimal inconvenience to the public, coordination of uses, maximization of available space, reduction of maintenance and costs to the public, and to facilitate entry of an optimal number of providers of cable, communications services, and other services in the public interest.

(b) It is the intent of the county to promote the public health, safety and general welfare by providing for the placement or maintenance of communications facilities in the public rights-of-way; adopting and administering reasonable rules, regulations and general conditions not inconsistent with state and federal law, including F.S. § 337.401 as amended, and in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, as applicable, and other federal and state law; establishing reasonable rules, regulations and general conditions necessary to manage the placement and maintenance of communications facilities in the public rights-of-way by all providers; minimizing disruption to the public rights-of-way; and requiring the restoration of the public rights-of-way to the original condition.

(c) This article shall apply to any person who seeks to transmit communications services or to construct, place, install, maintain or operate a communications facility or utility pole in the public rights-of-way, unless otherwise exempt by operation of applicable codes, or state or federal laws or regulations.

(d) Persons seeking to place or maintain communications facilities on private property or other property to which the county, state, or federal government has a fee simple or leasehold interest in real property, outside of and exclusive of the public rights-of-way, located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the county, shall comply with the provisions of section 10-6.812 to the extent it applies.

Sec. 16-126. Authority to implement article.

9 10

11

13

12

Sec. 16-127. Definitions.

18

27 28 29

26

35 36 37

34

39 40

38

41 42

43 44 45

46

The County Administrator is authorized to adopt, modify, and repeal rules and regulations to carry out the intent and purposes of this article. Any such rules and regulations must be in writing, and registrants must be provided no less than 60 days advance written notice of any changes to the rules and regulations. A rights-of-way manual shall be developed by the county to outline engineering requirements and procedures for the placement and maintenance of communications facilities and utility poles within the public rights-of-way. This rights-of-way manual shall be separately approved and adopted by resolution of the Board of County Commissioners.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Abandonment or abandoned means the cessation of all uses of a communications facility or utility pole for a period of 180 or more consecutive days provided the term "abandonment" or "abandoned" does not include the cessation of all use of a communications facility within a physical structure where the physical structure continues to be used for some purpose or use accessory to the communications facility. By way of example, cessation of all use of a cable within a conduit, where the conduit continues to be used for some purpose or use accessory to the communications facility, shall not constitute abandonment of a communications facility. A wireless infrastructure provider's failure to have a wireless service provider provide service through a small wireless facility collocated on a utility pole within nine months after the application is approved in accordance with F.S. § 337.401(7)(j) shall constitute abandonment. The terms "abandonment" or "abandoned" is not intended to include a service drop from a potential or existing customer in the event the provider reasonably anticipates future use of the service drop.

Abut, when used in conjunction with a lot, parcel or public rights-of-way, means a lot, parcel or public rights-of-way that shares all or a part of a common lot line or boundary line with another lot, parcel or public rights-of-way.

Adjacent properties or properties adjacent means those lots or parcels that abut another lot, parcel or public rights-of-way that is contiguous to a communications facility site or proposed site and the lots, parcels or public rights-of-way that would be contiguous to lots, parcels or public rights-ofway but for an intervening public rights-of-way.

Aerial wireline communications facility means a communications facility that delivers, routes, receives, transmits, amplifies or distributes communications services through an aerial wire above ground.

Antenna means communications equipment that transmits or receives electromagnetic radio frequency signals used in providing wireless services.

Applicable codes means uniform building, fire, electrical, plumbing, or mechanical codes adopted by a recognized national code organization or local amendments to those codes enacted solely to address threats of destruction of property or injury to persons, and includes the National Electric Safety Code and the 2017 edition of the Florida Department of Transportation Utility Accommodation Manual. or local codes or ordinances adopted to implement F.S. § 337.401(7). The term "applicable codes" includes objective design standards adopted by ordinance that may require a new utility pole intended to support the collocation of a small wireless facility that replaces an existing pole to be of substantially similar design, material and color or that may require reasonable spacing requirements concerning the location of ground mounted equipment. The term "applicable codes" includes applicable local laws and regulations and applicable state and federal laws and regulations. objective design standards adopted by ordinance that may require a small wireless facility to meet reasonable location context, color, stealth, and concealment requirements.

Applicant means any person who submits an application to the county for an effective registration or a permit to place or maintain a communications facility or utility pole within the public rights-of-way.

As-built plans means a set of drawings in a format as specified by the county engineer submitted by the applicant upon completion of a project which drawings reflect all changes to original plans made during the construction process, and show the exact dimensions, geometry and location of all elements of the work completed under the permit.

At-grade facility means a communications facility, the structure of which is affixed to the ground at-grade with a portion of the structure extending vertically above grade. At-grade facilities may also, but need not necessarily, extend vertically below grade. Utility poles and ground-mounted equipment installed as part of a small wireless facility shall not be considered at-grade facilities.

Authority utility pole means a utility pole owned by the county which is located within the public rights-of-way. The term "authority utility pole" does not include a private utility pole.

Below-grade facility means a communications facility, including manholes or access points, that are entirely contained below-grade within the public rights-of-way. A below-grade facility is a type of wireline facility.

Canopy road tree protection zones shall have the meaning ascribed to it in section 10-1.101.

Code enforcement board shall mean the county code enforcement board created by chapter 6, article II.

Collocation or collocate means to install, mount, maintain, modify, operate, or replace one or more wireless facilities on, under, within, or adjacent to a utility pole. The term "collocation" or "collocate" does not include the installation of a new utility pole in the public rights-of-way.

Communications facility means any tangible thing located in the public rights-of-way that may be used to deliver, route, receive, transmit, amplify or distribute communications services. Multiple cables, conduits, strands, or fibers located within same conduit shall be considered one communications facility. The term "communications facility" includes wireless facilities and wireline facilities.

Communications services means the transmission, conveyance, or routing of voice, data, audio, video, or any other information or signals, including video services, to a point, or between or among points, by or through any electronic, radio, satellite, cable, optical, microwave, or other medium or method now in existence of hereafter devised, regardless of the protocol used for such transmission or conveyance. The term "communications services" includes such transmission, conveyance, or routing in which computer processing applications are used to act on the form, code, or protocol of the content for purposes of transmission, conveyance, or routing without regard to whether such service is referred to a voice-over-internet-protocol services or is classified by the Federal Communications Commission as enhanced or value-added. Notwithstanding the forgoing, the term "communications services" does not include:

- (1) Information services;
- (2) Installation or maintenance of wiring or equipment on a customer's premises;
- (3) The sale or rental of tangible personal property;
- (4) The sale of advertising, including, but no limited to, directory advertising;
- (5) Bad check charges;
- (6) Late payment charges;
- (7) Billing and collection services; or
- (8) Internet access service, electronic mail service, electronic bulletin board service, or similar online computer services.

Communications services provider means any person providing communications services through the placement or maintenance of a communications facility in the public rights-of-way, including without limitation, wireline telecommunication providers and wireless service providers.

Communications services tax means the local tax authorized to be levied and collected by counties and municipalities upon communications services providers for communications services, pursuant to F.S. § 202.19, as amended.

Consolidated permit application means a single permit application that would otherwise require individual permit applications for the collocation of between two and 30 small wireless facilities on existing structures within the public rights-of-way.

Construct or construction means to construct, install, place, or excavate utility poles, communications facilities, utilities, facilities, or other physical structures on, above, within or under any part of the public rights-of-way.

County Administrator means the chief administrative officer of the county. The term "County Administrator" also includes designee.

County engineer means the licensed engineer designated by the Board of County Commissioners to furnish engineering assistance for the administration of these regulations. For the purposes of this article, the term "county engineer" shall also include designee.

Development review committee means the committee established in section 10-2.301.

9 10 11

7

8

12 13 14

15

16 17

18 19

20 21

22 23

24

25 26

27 28 29

30 31 32

34 35 36

37

38 39

33

44 45

46

Existing structure means a utility pole within the public rights-of-way that exists at the time an application to place a communications facility on that utility pole is filed with the county. The term "existing structure" includes repurposed structures. The term "existing structure" does not include atgrade facilities, below-grade facilities, or wireline facilities. An existing structure is not transformed into a communications facility by the collocation of a wireless facility.

includes the Leon County amendments thereto, as both may be amended. Graffiti means any inscriptions, words, figures, paintings or other defacement that is written, marked, etched, scratched, sprayed, drawn, painted or engraved on or otherwise affixed to any

Florida Building Code means the Florida Building Code promulgated under F.S. ch. 553 and

communications facility whether or not authorized by the registrant of the communications facility. A wrap shall not be considered graffiti.

Homeowners' association (HOA) means an incorporated entity in a subdivision, planned community or condominium development that makes rules for the properties within its jurisdiction and usually maintains and operates property owned by the HOA.

In the public rights-of-way means across, above, within, on or under the public rights-of-way.

Lot means a designated parcel of land established by plat, subdivision, or as otherwise permitted by law, to be used, developed, or built upon as a unit.

Micro wireless facility means a small wireless facility having dimensions no larger than 24 inches in length, 15 inches in width, and 12 inches in height and an exterior antenna, if any, no longer than 11 inches.

Parcel means any piece of real property that has a single parcel identification number assigned to it by the county property appraiser.

Pass-through provider means any person who places or maintains a communications facility in the public rights-of-way and who does not remit communications services tax. A person who does not remit communications services tax but pursuant to section 202.16(2) sells communications services for resale to a person who sells such services at retail or who integrates such services into communications services sold at retail is not a "pass-through provider."

Permit means the public rights-of-way placement permit that must be obtained before a person may construct, place, install, or maintain communications facilities or utility poles in the public rightsof-way and shall include, but not be limited to, rights-of-way engineering and construction permits issued by the county engineer.

Person means any natural person or corporation, business association or other business entity, including, but not limited to, a partnership, a sole proprietorship, a political subdivision, a public or private agency of any kind, a utility, a successor or assign of any of the foregoing or any other legal entity and shall include the county to the extent the county acts as a communications services provider.

Place or maintain or placement or maintenance or placing or maintaining means to erect, construct, install, extend, expand, remove, occupy, locate, relocate, or significantly alter the configuration of a communications facility or utility pole. A person who owns or exercises physical control to maintain and repair is placing or maintaining the communications facility or utility pole. A person providing service only through resale or only through use of a third person's communications facility is not placing or maintaining the communications facility through which such service is provided. The transmission and receipt of radio frequency signals through the airspace of the public rights-of-way does not constitute placing or maintaining a communications facility in the public rightsof-way.

9 10 11

12

1

2

3

4

5

6 7

8

Pole attachment means any attachment of a communications facility by a provider to an existing structure within a public rights-of-way. The term "pole attachment" includes aerial wireline attachments that serve as wireline facilities.

13 14 15

16

17

Private utility pole means a utility pole owned by a municipal electric utility, a utility pole used to support municipally-owned or operated electric distribution facilities, or a by a person other than the county within the public rights-of-way.

18 19

Provider means a communications services provider, wireless infrastructure provider, or passthrough provider.

20 21 22

23

24

25

26

27

Public rights-of-way or rights-of-way means land in which the county owns the fee or has an easement devoted to or required for use as a transportation facility and may lawfully grant access pursuant to applicable law, and includes the surface, the air space over the surface and the area below the surface of such rights-of-way. For the purposes of this definition, the term "transportation facility" means any means for the transportation of people or property from place to place which is constructed, operated, or maintained in whole or in part from public funds. The term "public rights-of-way" or "rights-of-way" do not include:

28 29 30

City, state, or federal rights-of-way unless the county has been properly delegated (1) authority to issue permits for structures within those rights-of-way, unless prohibited by state or federal law;

32 33 34

31

Platted utility easements that are not part of a dedicated public rights-of-way; (2)

35 36

Property owned by any person other than the county; (3)

37 38

Service entrances or driveways leading from the road or street onto adjacent property; (4)

39 40 41

42

43

(5) Any real or personal county property except as described above, and shall not include county buildings, fixtures, poles, conduits, facilities or other structures or improvements, regardless of whether they are situated in the public rights-of-way except as allowed by this article or applicable state or federal law.

44 45 46

Registrant means any provider who has an effective registration with the county.

Registration or register means the process described in this article whereby a provider provides certain information to the county by which it is determined whether the person will be eligible to place or maintain communications facilities in the public rights-of-way and to apply for permits, as required.

Repurposed structure means an existing structure that has been renovated, reconfigured, or replaced with a similar structure so as to continue serving its primary existing purpose while also supporting the attachment of communications facilities that is approximately in the same location as the existing structure and in such a manner that does not result in a net increase in the number of utility poles located within the public rights-of-way and does not interfere with pedestrian or vehicular access, and is compliant with applicable codes. The term "repurposed structure" remains the property of the owner of the existing structure prior to the repurposing, unless ownership otherwise lawfully changes.

Residential block means a lot or group of lots within land zoned R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, RA, MR-1, RP or MH, as well as that zoned R, RC, UF, LP, LT, LTUF, OR-1, OR-2, OR-3, or BOR when used only for residential purposes, that abut or are adjacent or contiguous to a public rights-of-way.

Service drop means the extension of a wireline facility from the public rights-of-way into a customer's private property for purposes of placing a service drop or extensions from the rights-of-way into a utility easement to provide service to a discrete identifiable customer or group of customers. to a lot or parcel located outside of the public rights-of-way.

Shroud means a covering or enclosure of pole-mounted equipment associated with a small wireless facility.

Signage means any display of characters, ornamentation, letters or other display, such as, but not limited to, a symbol, logo, picture, or other device used to attract attention, identify, advertise, announce, or to indicate directions, including the structure or frame used in the display. The term "signage" does not include identification of the owner and contact information of the communications facility or utility pole, or identification of wires, cables, etc. necessary to aid in safety or hazard work or maintenance or repair work of the communications facility.

Small wireless facility means a wireless facility that meets the following qualifications:

(1) Each antenna associated with the facility is located inside an enclosure of no more than six cubic feet in volume or, in the case of antennas that have exposed elements, each antenna and all of its exposed elements could fit within an enclosure of no more than six cubic feet in volume; and

(2) All other wireless equipment associated with the facility is cumulatively no more than 28 cubic feet in volume. The following types of associated ancillary equipment are not included in the calculation of equipment volume: electric meters; concealment elements; telecommunications demarcation boxes; ground-based enclosures; grounding equipment; power transfer switches; cutoff switches; vertical cable runs for the connection of power and other services, and utility poles or other support structures.

Surrounding neighborhood means the area within a 500-foot radius of a communications facility site or proposed communications facility site.

Tree shall have the meaning ascribed to it in section 10-1.101.

Tree removal shall have the meaning ascribed to it in section 10-1.101.

Utility means any person or entity that is a local exchange carrier or an electric, gas, water, steam or other public utility, and who owns or operates appurtenant facilities or equipment that are situated within the public rights-of-way for transmission of such utility's commodities or services.

Utility pole means a pole or similar structure used in whole or in part to provide communications services or electric distribution, lighting, traffic control, Signage, or similar function. This term "utility pole" includes the vertical support structure for traffic lights, but does not include any horizontal structures upon which are attached signal lights or other traffic control devices and does not include any pole or similar structure 15 feet or less in height unless the county grants a waiver for such pole.

Wireless facility means communications facility at a fixed location which enables wireless communications between user equipment and a communications network, including radio transceivers, antennas, wires, coaxial or fiber-optic cable or other cables, regular and backup powers supplies, and comparable equipment, regardless of technological configuration, and equipment associated with wireless communication. The term "wireless facility" includes small wireless facilities. The term "wireless facility" does not include:

(1) The structure or improvements on, under, within, or adjacent to the structure on which the equipment is collocated;

(2) Wireline backhaul facilities; or

(3) Coaxial or fiber-optic cable that is between wireless structures or utility poles or that is otherwise not immediately adjacent to or directly associated with a particular antenna.

Wireless infrastructure provider means a person who has been certified under chapter 364, F.S. by the governing federal or state agency to provide communications services under chapter 610, F.S. to provide cable or video services in their state, or that person's affiliate, and who builds or installs wireless communication transmission equipment, wireless facilities, or wireless support structures but is not a wireless services provider.

Wireless services means any services provided using licensed or unlicensed spectrum, whether at a fixed location or mobile, using wireless facilities.

Wireless services provider means a person who provides wireless services. A wireless services provider is a type of communications services provider.

Wireless support structure means a freestanding structure, such as a monopole, a guyed or selfsupporting tower, or another existing or proposed structure designed to support or capable of supporting wireless facilities. The term "wireless support structure" does not include a utility pole, pedestal, or other support structure for ground-based equipment not mounted on a utility pole and less than five feet in height.

6 7

8

9

10

1

2

3

4 5

> Wireline facility means an wireline aerial wireline facility or below-grade facility used to provide communications services. The term "wireline facility" includes wireline backhaul facilities associated with a wireless facility and coaxial or fiber-optic cable that is between wireless structures or utility poles or that is otherwise not immediately adjacent to or directly associated with a particular antenna of a wireless facility.

11 12 13

14 15

Wrap means an aesthetic covering approved by the county depicting scenic imagery such as vegetation, which blends with the surrounding area. A wrap design may also be proposed by the applicant by requesting a waiver pursuant to section 16-204. Imagery in a wrap may not contain any signage.

16 17 18

Sec. 16-128. Registration.

19 20

21

22

23

Registration. A provider that desires to place or maintain a communications facility, conduit, backhaul facility, or utility pole intended to support the collocation of a small wireless facility in the public rights-of-way shall register with the county public works department in accordance with this article.

24 25 26

Content of registration. Each applicant shall submit the following information and (b) documentation:

27 28 29

The name of the applicant under which it will transact business in the county and, if (1) different, in the state;

30 31

(2) The name, address, electronic mail address, and telephone number of the applicant's primary contact person and the person to contact in case of an emergency;

33 34

35

36

32

(3) A copy of the applicant's current certificate of authorization, public convenience and necessity, or other similar certification or license issued by the state public service commission, the state department of state, the Federal Communications Commission, or other federal authority; and

37 38

> (4) A statement of whether the applicant is a pass-through provider;

39 40

> (5) The applicant's federal employer identification number; and

41 42 43

(64)Proof of the applicant's insurance coverage as required pursuant to section 16-136.

44 45

46

County engineer review and approval. Within 30 days after receipt of the information submitted by the applicant, the county engineer shall determine whether the application for registration contains all information and documentation required and shall advise the applicant, in writing, whether the registration is effective or if any areas of deficiency need to be addressed. The applicant shall resubmit any deficient information and documentation within 30 days of the date of the notice of deficiency; otherwise, the registration shall be denied. A notice of deficiency or denial of registration shall not preclude an applicant from filing subsequent applications for registration under the provisions of this section. A denial of registration or renewal of registration may be appealed in accordance with the procedures set forth in section 16-135.

(d) No property right arises from registration. A registration shall not convey any title, equitable or legal, to the registrant in the public rights-of-way. Registration under this article governs only the ability to apply for a permit, if applicable, and the ability to construct, place or maintain communications facilities in the public rights-of-way. Registration does not excuse a provider from obtaining necessary access or pole attachment agreements before locating its communications facilities in the public rights-of-way. Registration does not excuse a provider from complying with all applicable codes, and state and federal laws and regulations.

(e) Registration is non-exclusive. Registration does not in and of itself establish a right to place or maintain, or establish priority for the placement or maintenance of a communications facility in the public rights-of-way, but shall establish for the registrant a right to place or maintain a communications facility in the public rights-of-way, if such proposed activity does not require a permit by the county, or apply for a permit to place or maintain a communications facility in the public rights-of-way, if such proposed activity requires a permit by the county. Registrations are expressly subject to any further amendment to or replacement of this article and further subject to any additional county ordinances or regulations, as well as any state or federal laws that may be enacted.

(f) Cancellation. A registrant may cancel a registration upon written notice to the county stating that it will no longer place or maintain any communications facilities in the public rights-of-way. A registrant shall not cancel a registration if the registrant continues to place or maintain any communications facilities in the public rights-of-way.

(g) Registration updates. Within 390 days of any change in the information required to be submitted pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, a registrant shall provide updated information to the county.

(h) Registration renewal. Each registrant shall renew its registration by April 1 of years ending in "0" or "5" (such as 2020, 2025, 2030, etc.) every five years in accordance with the registration requirements of this article, as amended. Failure to renew a registration may result in the county restricting the issuance of additional permits until the provider has complied with the registration requirements of this article.

(i) Registration application fees. No registration application fees shall be imposed for registration or renewal of registration under this article.

(j) Permits required of registrants. In accordance with applicable codes, local laws and regulations, and state and federal laws and regulations, a permit shall be required of a provider that desires to place or maintain a communications facility in the public rights-of-way, unless otherwise

specifically exempted under this article. An effective registration shall be a condition precedent to or of obtaining a permit. Notwithstanding an effective registration, permitting requirements shall also apply. A permit may be obtained by or on behalf of a registrant having an effective registration if all permitting requirements are met. If a permit is submitted without an effective registration, the permit application shall be denied.

(k) Compliance required. A registrant shall at all times comply with and abide by all applicable codes, local laws and regulations, and state and federal laws in placing or maintaining a communications facility in the public rights-of-way. By submitting a registration, the applicant acknowledges that it has reviewed a copy of this article.

Sec. 16-129. Notice of transfer, sale or assignment of assets in the public rights-of-way.

(a) If a registrant transfers or assigns its registration incident to a sale or other transfer of the registrant's assets, the transferee, buyer or assignee shall be obligated to comply with the terms of this article. Written notice of any transfer, sale or assignment shall be provided to the county within 30 days of the effective date of the transfer, sale or assignment. Further, any such person to whom such transfer, sale or assignment has been made, must register with the county in accordance with this article and shall provide proof of insurance coverage in accordance with section 16-135, a security fund in accordance with section 16-139, and, if applicable, a performance construction bond in accordance with section 16-138.

(b) If permit applications are pending in the registrant's name, the transferee, buyer or assignee shall notify the county engineer that the transferee, buyer or assignee is the new registrant.

(c) A violation of the requirements of this section shall constitute a Code violation, and the registrant who is alleged to have violated any of the provisions of this section may be subject to the enforcement remedies set forth in sections 1-9 and 16-133.

Sec. 16-130. Involuntary termination of registration.

(a) Involuntary termination. The county engineer may terminate a registration if:

(1) A federal or state authority suspends, denies, or revokes a registrant's certification or license required to provide communications services;

(2) The registrant's placement or maintenance of a communications facility in the public rights-of-way presents an extraordinary danger to the general public or other users of the public rights-of-way and the registrant fails to remedy the danger promptly after receipt of written notice; or

(3) The registrant performs substantive and material repetitive violations of any of the provisions of this article.

(b) Notice of intent to terminate. Prior to termination, the registrant shall be notified by the county engineer with a written notice setting forth all matters pertinent to the proposed termination

action, including the reason therefor. The registrant shall have 30 days after receipt of such notice to address or eliminate the reason or to present a plan, satisfactory to the county engineer, to accomplish the same. If the plan is rejected by the county engineer, the county engineer shall provide written notice of such rejection to the registrant within 30 days of receipt of the plan to the registrant and shall make a final determination as to termination of the registration and the terms and conditions relative thereto. A final determination to terminate a registration may be appealed in accordance with the procedures set forth in section 16-135.

(c) Post termination action. In the event of termination, following any appeal period, the former registrant shall:

(1) In accordance with the provisions of this article and as may otherwise be provided under state law, notify the county of the assumption or anticipated assumption by another registrant of ownership of the registrant's communications facilities in the public rights-of-way; or

 (2) Provide the county with an acceptable plan for disposition of its communications facilities in the public rights-of-way. If a registrant fails to comply with this subsection, the communications facilities are deemed to be abandoned and the county may exercise any remedies or rights it has at law or in equity. In any event, a terminated registrant shall take such steps as are necessary to render safe every portion of the communications facilities remaining in the public rights-of-way.

(d) When removal not authorized or required. In the event of the termination of a registration, this section does not authorize the county to cause the removal of communications facilities used to provide another service for which the registrant or another person who owns or exercises physical control over the communications facilities and holds a valid certification or license issued by the governing federal or state agency, if required, for the provision of such service, and is registered with the county, if required.

Sec. 16-131. Unregistered providers.

To the extent that a person with a communication facility in the public rights-of-way prior to or on the effective date of the ordinance from which this article is derived, is not registered as required in section 16-128, said person shall register with the county pursuant to section 16-128 within 90 days from the effective date of the ordinance from which this article is derived. After the 90 day registration window, the county may not issue any new permits to unregistered persons and such persons may be subject to the enforcement remedies set forth in sections 1-9 and 16-133.

Sec. 16-132. General permit conditions.

All providers shall comply with the following general permit conditions:

(1) Permit does not create a property right; areas where aboveground utilities are being placed underground. A permit from the county constitutes authorization to undertake only certain activities in the public rights-of-way in accordance with this article, and

does not create a property right or grant authority to impinge upon the rights of others who may have an interest in the public rights-of-way, nor does it create a property right to maintain collocated wireless facilities on utility poles when such utility poles are being removed or relocated underground should the county adopt undergrounding requirements that prohibit above-ground structures in the public rights-of-way.

- (2) Avoidance of physical interference, displacement, damage, destruction or prohibition of access to other facilities or utilities, endangerment of life and property. A registrant shall not physically interfere with, displace, damage, destroy or prohibit access to any facilities or utilities, including, but not limited to, sewers, gas or water mains, storm drains, storm drainage lines, pipes, cables or conduits of the county or any other person's facilities or utilities lawfully occupying the public rights-of-way and shall not endanger the life or property of other persons.
- (3) Coordination with other work in the public rights-of-way. Upon request of the county, and as notified by the county of other work, construction, installation or repairs, a registrant shall coordinate placement or maintenance activities under a permit with any other work, construction, installation or repairs that may be occurring or is scheduled to occur within a reasonable time in the subject public rights-of-way, and the registrant may be required to reasonably alter its construction schedule as necessary so as to minimize disruptions and disturbance in the public rights-of-way.
- (4) Restoration of public rights-of-way. After the completion of any placement or maintenance work involving a communications facility in the public rights-of-way or each phase thereof, a registrant shall, at its own expense, restore the public rights-of-way to its existing condition prior to such work. If the registrant fails to make such restoration within 30 days, or such longer period of time as may be reasonably required under the circumstances, following the completion of such placement or maintenance work, the county may perform restoration and charge the costs of the restoration against the registrant's performance construction bond, security fund, or in accordance with F.S. § 337.402, as amended. For one year following the original completion of the work, the registrant shall guarantee its restoration work and shall correct, at their sole expense, any restoration work that does not satisfy the requirements of this article.
- (5) Maintenance in accordance with industry standards and applicable codes. A registrant shall maintain its communications facilities in a manner consistent with accepted industry practice and applicable codes.
- (6) Maintenance of facilities. Each communications facility within the public rights-of-way, including any appurtenant features incorporated therewith under this article, shall be maintained in a neat and clean condition at all times. Specifically, but not without limiting the generality of the foregoing, each communications facility in the public rights-of-way shall be regularly maintained so that it is free of graffiti and is reasonably free of dirt, grease, rust, corrosion, and chipped, faded, peeling or cracked paint, finishes, or wraps which is visible from the public rights-of-way or surrounding neighborhood.

- (7) Underground facility damage prevention and safety act. In connection with excavation in the public rights-of-way, a registrant shall, where applicable, comply with the Underground Facility Damage Prevention and Safety Act set forth in F.S. ch. 556, as amended.
- (8) Use of due caution. Registrants shall use and exercise due caution, care and skill in performing work in the public rights-of-way and shall take all reasonable steps to safeguard work site areas, including, but not limited to, those safeguards set forth in chapter 33 of the Florida Building Code.
- (9) No warranties or representations regarding fitness, suitability or availability of public rights-of-way. The county makes no warranties or representations regarding the fitness, suitability, or availability of the public rights-of-way for the registrant's communications facilities. Any performance of work, costs incurred or services provided by the registrant shall be at the registrant's sole risk. Nothing in this article shall affect the county's authority to add, vacate or abandon its public rights-of-way, and the county makes no warranties or representations regarding the availability of any added, vacated or abandoned public rights-of-way for communications facilities.
- (10) Right of inspection. The county shall have the right to make such inspections of communications facilities placed or maintained in its public rights-of-way as it finds necessary.
- (11) As-built plans and GPS coordinates. Upon completion of work authorized by a permit, in the event that field work results in changes from the permit plans, the applicant shall furnish to the county as-built plans, at no cost to the county. This requirement shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any filings the registrant is required to make under the Underground Facility Damage Prevention and Safety Act set forth in F.S. ch. 556, as amended. The fact that such as-built plans are on file with the county shall in no way abrogate the duty of any person to comply with the aforesaid Underground Facility Damage Prevention and Safety Act when performing work in the public rights-of-way. Upon completion of work authorized by a permit for a utility pole or a small wireless facility, in the event that field work results in changes from the permit plans, the applicant shall furnish to the county the exact GPS coordinates of the utility pole or small wireless facility.
- (12) Americans With Disabilities Act. The placement and maintenance of all communications facilities shall comply with the Americans With Disabilities Act, 42 USC 12101 et seq., as amended, and regulations promulgated thereunder.
- (13) Correction of harmful conditions. If, at any time, the county reasonably determines that a communications facility is, or has caused a condition that is harmful to the health, safety or general welfare of any person, then the provider shall, at its own expense, correct or eliminate all such conditions after being provided reasonable notice. In an emergency, as determined by the county engineer, when the provider is not immediately

- available or is unable to provide the necessary immediate repairs to any communications facility that is a threat to public safety, then the county shall have the right to remove, make repairs to or eliminate same with the total cost being charged to and paid for by the provider upon demand. The county may charge the cost to the security fund set forth in section 16–139, if the provider fails to remit payment within 30 days of notification.
- (14)Remedy of hazardous conditions. If, at any time, a condition exists that the county engineer reasonably determines is an emergency that is potentially hazardous or life threatening to any person or is a threat to the health or safety of the general public, and to remedy such condition the county reasonably determines that a provider must temporarily relocate or temporarily shut off service or transmissions through a specific communications facility, then the county, as an appropriate exercise of its police powers, may order the provider to immediately perform such temporary relocation or shut off until the condition has been remedied, and to do so at its own expense and without liability to or recourse against the county. In such an emergency, when the provider is not immediately available or is unable to provide the necessary immediate relocation or shut off of the specific communications facility, then the county shall have the right to perform, or cause to be performed, such temporary relocation or shut off until the condition has been remedied with the total cost being charged to and paid for by the provider upon demand. The county may charge the cost to the security fund set forth in section 16-139, if the provider fails to remit payment within 30 days of notification.
- (15) Airport airspace protections. A registrant shall comply with F.S. ch. 113, and all state and federal laws and regulations pertaining to airport airspace protections.
- (16) *Permit errors*. The issuance of a permit shall not prevent the county engineer from thereafter requiring the correction of errors when in violation of this article.
- (17) Public records. Any proprietary confidential business information obtained from a registrant in connection with a permit application shall be held confidential by the county to the extent required by F.S. § 202.195, as amended, provided the registrant so notifies the county which information is confidential in accordance with state law, including F.S. ch. 119.
- (18) *Historic preservation zoning regulations*. A permit shall be denied for failure to comply with applicable historic preservation zoning regulations, including local, state and federal rules and regulations.

Sec. 16-133. General enforcement remedies.

(a) A registrant's failure to comply with provisions of this article or a permit shall constitute a violation of this Code and may subject the registrant to termination of registration in accordance with the provisions of section 16-130, suspension or revocation of a permit under the provisions of section 16-134, and subject the registrant to a civil penalty in accordance with the provisions of section 1-9 or injunctive relief or as otherwise provided by law.

(b) In addition to any other rights or remedies available at law or equity or as otherw provided in this article, the code enforcement board shall have enforcement jurisdiction, including power to conduct hearings and impose fines in the event a provider violates any provision of this art or a permit pursuant to the procedures provided in chapter 6. Any fines imposed by the enforcement board may be recoverable from the security fund at the option of the county. A fradministrative order of the code enforcement board shall be appealed by writ of certiorari to the circular within 30 days following rendition of the order.				
	(c) Failure of the county to enforce any requirements of this article shall not constitute waiver of the county's right to enforce a violation or subsequent violations of the same type or to see appropriate enforcement remedies.			
Sec. 16-134. Enforcement of permit obligations; suspension and revocation of permits.				
	a permit and conditions of	The county engineer may order the suspension of placement and maintenance work under ultimately may revoke any permit, in the event of a substantial breach of the terms and any applicable codes, state or federal laws or regulations, or any condition of the permit. breach by the permittee may include, but is not limited to:		
	(1)	The violation of any material provision of the permit or applicable codes;		
	(2)	An evasion or attempt to evade any material provision of the permit or the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any fraud or deceit upon the county;		
	(3)	Any material misrepresentation of fact in the process of permittee's request for a permit or registration;		
	(4)	The failure to maintain the required performance construction bond, security fund or insurance;		
	(5)	The failure to properly restore the public rights-of-way;		
	(6)	The failure to comply within the specified time with an order issued by the county engineer to correct a harmful condition or remedy a hazardous situation;		
	(7)	The failure to comply with a stop work order issued by the county engineer;		
	(8)	The failure to register, renew registration, or provide notice of transfer in accordance with section 16-129;		
	(9)	The failure to relocate or remove facilities pursuant to this article and F.S. ch 337, as		

Conducting work in the public rights-of-way without a permit, if required.

amended; or

(10)

- (b) If the county engineer determines that the permittee has committed a substantial breach of a term or condition of the permit or this article, the county engineer shall make a written demand upon the permittee to remedy such violation. The demand shall state that the continued violation may be cause for suspension or revocation of the permit. Further, the county engineer, at his discretion, may impose additional or revised permit conditions on the permit following a substantial breach.
- (c) Within 30 days of receiving notification of the breach, the permittee shall contact the county engineer with a plan, acceptable to the county engineer, for its correction or shall submit a statement as to why a substantial breach has not occurred. The county shall provide additional time as reasonably necessary for a permittee to establish a plan acceptable to the county engineer taking into account the nature and scope of the alleged breach. The permittee's failure to contact the county engineer, the permittee's failure to submit an acceptable plan, or the permittee's failure to reasonably implement the approved plan, shall be cause for suspension or revocation of the permit. A final determination to suspend or revoke a permit may be appealed in accordance with the procedures set forth in section 16-135.
- (d) If a permit is revoked, the permittee shall reimburse the county for the county's reasonable costs, including restoration costs, administrative costs, attorney's fees, and the cost of collection. The county may charge the costs and/or fees to the security fund set forth in section 16-139, if the provider fails to remit payment within 30 days of notification.
- (e) The county engineer may cause an immediate stop work order where the permittee's construction, placement or maintenance poses a serious threat to the health, safety or welfare of the public until such time as such serious threat has been abated.

Sec. 16-135. Appeals.

- (a) An applicant may appeal the denial of a permit to place or maintain a communications facility or utility pole used to support a small wireless facility in a court of competent jurisdiction. At the option of the applicant, the applicant may file an administrative appeal as provided in subsection (d).
- (ab) The following final determinations by the county are subject to appeal as provided in this subsection (d):
 - (1) Denial of an initial registration or registration renewal;
 - (2) Involuntarily termination of a registration;
 - (3) Suspension or revocation of a permit; <u>and</u>
 - (4) The issuance of a notice of withdraw from the security fund;
 - (5) Denial of a permit to place or maintain a communications facility or utility pole in the public rights-of-way; and

(bc) As used in this section, the term "party" or "parties" means the county engineer or County Administrator and the applicant challenging a decision made by the county.

(ed) <u>Administrative hearing</u>. A decision subject to appeal may be appealed by the applicant within 30 days of the date of the decision by timely filing a petition. Petitions shall be made, in writing, and directed to the public works director, and shall include the decision which is the subject of the appeal and a description of the facts upon which the decision is challenged and any argument in support thereof. Failure to file a petition within 30 days is jurisdictional and will result in a waiver of an administrative hearing. If contested, all determinations on the timeliness of the filing of a petition shall be made by the special master or administrative law judge.

(d1) The Board of County Commissioners shall appoint and retain a special master or shall contract with the state division of administrative hearings for an administrative law judge to conduct quasi-judicial proceedings regarding appeals. Each special master shall be a licensed attorney with the state bar who has practiced law in Florida for at least five years. Any special master conducting quasi-judicial proceedings pursuant to this section shall have the powers of special masters enumerated in F.S. § 120.569(2)(f), as well as to issue other orders regarding the conduct of the proceedings.

 (e2) All administrative hearings shall be commenced within 90 days of the date the petition was filed. Requests for continuance by any party may be granted for good cause shown. To the maximum extent practicable, the hearings shall be informal. The parties shall have the opportunity to respond, to present evidence and argument on all issues which are the subject of the appeal, and to conduct cross-examination and submit rebuttal evidence. During cross examination of witnesses, questioning shall be confined as closely as possible to the scope of direct testimony. The special master or administrative law judge may call and question witnesses or request additional evidence as he deems necessary and appropriate. To that end, if during the hearing the special master or administrative law judge believes that any facts, claims, or allegations necessitate review and response by any party, then the special master or administrative law judge may order the hearing continued until a date certain, but no longer than 15 days. The special master or administrative law judge shall decide all questions of procedure.

(£3) Any party may move for a summary final order when there is no genuine issue as to any material fact. A summary final order shall be rendered if the special master or administrative law judge determines from the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with affidavits, if any, that no genuine issue as to any material fact exists and that the moving party is entitled as a matter of law to the entry of a final order. A summary final order shall consist of written findings of fact, conclusions of law, and a recommendation to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the decision subject to appeal.

(g4) Findings of fact shall be based upon a preponderance of the evidence and shall be based exclusively on the evidence of record and on matters officially recognized.

- 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
- 12 13 14

- 15 16 17 18
- 19 20 21 22
- 23 24 25 26
- 27 28 29 30
- 31 32 33

34

- 35 36 37 38
- 39 40

41

46

- The special master or administrative law judge shall render a recommended order on the (h5)application to the Board of County Commissioners within 30 calendar days after the hearing concludes, unless the parties waive the time requirement. The recommended order shall contain written findings of fact, conclusions of law, and a recommendation to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the decision subject to appeal. A copy of the recommended order shall be served on the parties. Service of copies may be made by electronic communication. The parties shall have ten days from the date of the recommended order is served to file specific, written exceptions to the recommended order with the clerk of the Board of County Commissioners. Exceptions shall include appropriate references to the record before the special master or administrative law judge.
- (i6)Unless the parties waive the time requirement, the hearing by the Board of County Commissioners will commence no later than 60 days from the date of receipt of the recommended order and record of the decision being reviewed or the next regularly scheduled board meeting, whichever is later. The record before the board shall consist of the complete record of the proceedings before the special master or administrative law judge. The hearing before the Board of County Commissioners shall be limited to matters of record, and arguments based on the record. No new evidence shall be presented to the board at the hearing. The parties shall be limited to a total of 20 minutes to present his argument. For good cause shown the chairman may grant additional time. The board shall also receive public comment. At the conclusion of the hearing, the board shall render a decision approving, approving with conditions, or denying the decision subject to appeal. The board is bound by the special master's or administrative law judge's findings of fact unless the findings of fact are not supported by competent substantial evidence in the record before the special master or administrative law judge. The board may modify the conclusions of law if it finds that the special master's or administrative law judge's application or interpretation of law is erroneous. The board may make reasonable legal interpretations of this Code without regard to whether the special master's or administrative law judge's interpretation is labeled as a finding of fact or a conclusion of law. The board's final decision must be reduced to writing, including the findings of fact and conclusions of law, and is not considered rendered or final until officially date-stamped by the clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.
- (i7)An applicant may challenge the decision of the board by filing a petition for writ of certiorari in circuit court no later than 30 days following rendition of the board's decision, or in any court having jurisdiction.

Sec. 16-136. Insurance.

General. A registrant shall provide, pay for and maintain satisfactory to the county the types of insurance described herein. All liability policies required under this section shall be procured from responsible companies duly authorized to do business in the state and having an A.M. Best A-VII or better rating. All liability policies shall provide that the county is an additional insured as to the activities under this article. The required coverages must be evidenced by properly executed certificates of insurance forms. The certificates must be signed by the authorized representative of the insurance company and shall be filed and maintained with the county annually. Thirty days advance written notice by registered, certified or regular mail or electronic mail, as determined by the county, must be given to the county's risk manager of any cancellation, intent not to renew or reduction in the policy coverages, with the exception of non-payment of premiums in which case notice shall be provided within 30 days of such non-payment. The insurance requirements may be satisfied by evidence of self-insurance or other types of insurance acceptable to the county.

(b) Insurance coverage and limits of insurance coverage. The insurance coverage and limits of coverage of insurance required shall be not less than the following:

(1) Worker's compensation and employer's liability insurance. State statutory requirements.

(2) Comprehensive general liability. Commercial general liability occurrence form, including premises/operations, independent contractor's contractual liability, product/completed operations; X, C, U coverage; and personal injury coverage for limits of no less than \$1,000,000.00 per occurrence, combined single limit and \$2,000,000.00 in the aggregate.

(3) Commercial automobile liability. Commercial automobile liability coverage for all owned, non-owned and hired vehicles involved in operations under this article shall be maintained in accordance with Florida statutory requirements.

(4) Commercial excess or umbrella liability. Commercial excess or umbrella liability coverage may be used in combination with primary coverage to achieve the required limits of liability.

(c) *Proof of insurance*. Upon applying for registration, the registrant shall submit to the county proof that it has obtained the insurance required under this section, including a certificate of insurance signed by an authorized representative of the insurance company.

(d) Authority to increase or decrease policy limits. The county shall have the authority to reasonably increase or decrease the policy limits set forth above and shall provide each registrant with at least 30 days advance written notice of such change. Within 30 days from receipt of a notice to increase its policy limits, the registrant shall submit to the county proof of such increased coverage.

(e) *Duration*. The coverage provided herein shall be maintained at all times during the use or occupancy of the public rights-of-way, including any time during placement or maintenance of communications facilities.

(f) Failure to maintain required coverage. Failure to maintain all the required insurance coverage may subject the applicant to the enforcement remedies set forth in sections 1-9, 16-133 and 16-134.

Sec. 16-137. Indemnification.

(a) By reason of the acceptance of a registration or the issuance of a permit under this article, the county does not assume any liability for injuries to persons, damage to property, or loss of service claims by parties other than the applicant or the county or for claims or penalties of any sort resulting from the construction, presence, placement, installation, maintenance, repair or operation of communications facilities or utility poles by applicants or agents of applicants.

- (b) An applicant shall defend, indemnify, and hold the county whole and harmless from all costs, liabilities, and claims for damages of any kind <u>caused by the applicant</u> arising out of the construction, presence, placement, installation, maintenance, repair or operation of its communications facilities or utility poles, whether any act or omission complained of is authorized, allowed, or prohibited by a permit, inspection of plans or work by the county, except to the extent that such claims are caused by the sole negligence of the county. This section is not, as to third parties, a waiver of any defense or immunity otherwise available to the applicant or to the county; and the applicant, in defending any action on behalf of the county, shall be entitled to assert in any action every defense or immunity that the county could assert in its own behalf. The provisions of this section include, but are not limited to, the county's reasonable attorney's fees incurred in defending against any such claim, suit or proceeding.
- (c) The county agrees to notify the applicant, in writing, within 30 days of the county receiving notice, of any issue it determines may require indemnification.
- (d) This indemnification obligation is not limited in any way by a limitation of the amount or type of damages or compensation payable by or for the applicant under workers' compensation, disability or other employee benefit acts, or the acceptance of insurance certificates required under this article, or the terms, applicability or limitations of any insurance held by the applicant.
- (e) The applicant shall investigate, handle, respond to, provide defense for, and defend any such claims at its sole expense and shall bear all other costs and expenses related thereto even if the claim is groundless, false or fraudulent and if called upon by the county. The applicant shall assume and defend not only itself but also the county in connection with any such claims and any such defenses shall be at no cost or expense whatsoever to the county and selection of counsel shall be subject to county approval. However, in the county's sole discretion, the county shall retain the right to select counsel of its own choosing and at its own expense. The county shall not settle or compromise any matter for which an applicant is obligated to indemnify without the prior written consent of the applicant. Such consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.
- (f) The county does not and shall not waive any rights against the applicant which it may have by reason of this indemnification, or because of the acceptance by, or the applicant's deposit with the county of any of the insurance policies required by this article for registration.
- (g) This indemnification by the applicant shall apply to all damages and claims for damages of any kind suffered regardless of whether such insurance policies shall have been determined to be applicable to any such damages or claims for damages.

(i) The indemnification requirements under this section and this article shall survive and be in full force and effect after the termination, cancellation, or expiration of a registration or permit.

Sec. 16-138. Performance Construction bond.

Prior to issuance of any permit in accordance with this article, the registrant shall be required to obtain, pay for, and file with the county a performance construction bond. The performance construction bond shall serve to guarantee proper performance under the requirements of this article and the permit, the timeliness and quality of the construction and the restoration of the county's public rights-of-way to the preconstruction condition, and to secure, and enable the county to recover, all costs related to the restoration of the public rights-of-way in the event the registrant fails to make such restoration to the county's satisfaction or causes damage to the public rights-of-way during construction. The performance construction bond must name the county as obligee and be conditioned upon the full and faithful compliance by the registrant with all requirements, duties, and obligations imposed by the permit and provisions of this article during and through completion of the placement or maintenance project restoration of the public rights-of-way to the preconstruction condition. The performance construction bond shall be in a form acceptable to the county of a letter of credit or similar financial instrument and must be issued by a surety having an A.M. Best A VII rating or better and duly financial institution authorized to do business in the state United States, provided the financial institution accepts claims made by electronic means, including facsimile. The performance construction bond shall be in the face amount of the total estimated costs of the restoration of the public rights-ofway. No performance bond is required if the estimated costs of the restoration of the public rights of way is less than \$2,500.00 provided the registrant has a fully replenished security fund with the county, if required pursuant to section 16-139.

(b) The performance construction bond must be issued as non-cancelable and be for a term of not less than 90 days one year after the anticipated date of completion of construction, restoration and county inspection. In the event the term of any construction bond expires, or is reasonably expected to expire, prior to 90 days one year after the completion of construction, restoration and county inspection, the provider shall immediately obtain, pay for, and file with the county a replacement performance construction bond.

(c) A registrant may add the county to any existing bond, insurance policy, or other relevant financial instrument provided that such financial institution or insurance company consents to venue in Leon County, Florida.

(ed) In lieu of providing a performance construction bond for each permit, the registrant may provide the county with a blanket performance construction bond of no less than \$50,000.00 to meet the requirements of this section, provided the total estimated costs of the restoration of the public rights-of-way does not exceed \$50,000.00. If a blanket performance bond was provided by a registrant to the County prior to the effective date of this ordinance, the County shall consider it a blanket construction bond for the purposes of complying with this article. At the registrant's option, the registrant may

cancel its existing blanket performance bond and submit a blanket construction bond consistent with this section.

(de) The county's right to recover under the performance construction bond shall be in addition to all other rights of the county, whether reserved in this article, or authorized by other law, and no action, proceeding or exercise of a right with respect to the performance construction bond will affect or preclude any other right the county may have. Any proceeds recovered under the performance construction bond may be used to reimburse the county for such additional expenses as may be incurred by the county as a result of the failure of the registrant to comply with the responsibilities imposed by this article, including, but not limited to, attorney's fees and costs of any action or proceeding.

Sec. 16-139. Security fund. Reserved.

(a) Prior to occupying or using the public rights of way, the registrant shall be required to file with the county a security fund in the form of cash deposit or irrevocable letter of credit in the sum of \$10,000.00 conditioned on the full and faithful performance by the registrant of all requirements, duties and obligations imposed upon the registrant by the provisions of this article, including requirements to restore the public rights of way, to remove any abandoned communications facilities, and to avoid damage to other utilities and facilities within the public rights of way. Any cash deposit shall be held in a separate, non-interest bearing account. The letter of credit shall be issued a form and issued by a financial institution acceptable to the county. A security fund may be submitted to the county at the time of registration.

(b)—Prior to drawing from the security fund, the county shall notify the registrant of the reason for such withdraw and provide the registrant no less than 30 days to make payment or to object to such withdraw. If the registrant objects, the registrant may appeal the county's notice of withdraw pursuant to section 16-135.

(c) Should the county draw upon the security fund, it shall promptly notify provider, and the provider shall promptly restore the cash deposit or letter of credit to the full amount. The security fund shall be maintained until the later of:

(1) The effective date of transfer, sale or assignment by the provider of all of its communications facilities in the public rights-of-way:

(2) Twelve months after the removal or abandonment by the provider of all of its communications facilities and/or utility poles in the public rights of way; or

(3) Six months after the termination of registration, including any appeals undertaken. Upon the later of these events, the cash deposit will be returned without interest or the letter of credit may be canceled.

(d) In the event a provider fails to perform any requirement, duty or obligation imposed upon it by the provisions of this article, there shall be recoverable, jointly and severally from the security fund, any damages or loss suffered by the county as a result, including the full amount of any compensation, indemnification, or cost of removal, relocation or abandonment of any communications

facilities in the public rights of way, plus reasonable attorney's fees, up to the full amount of the security fund.

(e) This section shall not apply to dealers of communications services, as defined in F.S. ch. 202.

Sec. 16-140. Abandonment of a communications facility or utility pole.

(a) Upon determination by a person that one or more of its communications facilities or utility poles in the public rights-of-way is to be abandoned, the person shall notify the county no later than 180 days from such determination, or no later than 30 days following such abandonment, whichever is sooner.

(b) The county shall provide written notice to a person if, upon independent evaluation, the county reasonably believes a communications facility or utility pole is abandoned. The written notice shall provide the person no less than 30 days to either verify that the communications facility or utility pole is not abandoned or to remove the communications facility or utility pole. Failure of the person to respond within the specified time shall constitute abandonment of the communications facility or utility pole.

(c) Abandonment of the communications facility or utility pole requires removal of the communications facility or utility pole, except that, at the sole discretion of the county engineer, a below-grade facility may not require removal. If the communications facility is attached to an existing structure that has an independent function, such as a light pole, traffic signal, pedestrian signal, or the like, said abandonment of the communications facility requires removal of the communications facility only and does not require the removal of the existing structure.

(d) If the person fails to remove all or any portion of an abandoned communications facility or utility pole as directed by the county within a reasonable time period as may be required by the county, the county may perform such removal and charge the cost of the removal against the person. Any such costs of removal shall be recoverable from the security fund at the option of the county.

Sec. 16-141. Removal or relocation; conversion of overhead distribution facilities to underground distribution facilities.

(a) Removal or relocation. Removal or relocation, including conversion to underground, shall be governed by the provisions of F.S. ch. 337, as amended, applicable state or federal laws or regulations, or the terms of any applicable pole attachment agreement.

 (b) Temporary raising and lowering of communications facilities as accommodation. A registrant shall, on the request of any person holding a permit issued by the county, temporarily raise or lower its aerial wireline facilities to permit the work authorized by the permit within the public rights-of-way. With the exception of the county, the expense of such temporary raising or lowering of wireline facilities shall be paid by the person requesting the same, and the registrant shall have the authority to require such payment in advance, unless otherwise governed by state or federal law. The registrant shall not require the county to submit any payment for temporarily raising or lowering

wireline facilities. The registrant shall be given no less than 30 days' advanced written notice to arrange for such temporary relocation.

Sec. 16-142. Force majeure.

 In the event the county's or a person's performance of or compliance with any of the provisions of this article is prevented by a cause or event not within the county's or a person's control, such inability to perform or comply shall be deemed excused and no penalties or sanctions shall be imposed as a result; provided, however, that such person uses all practicable means to expeditiously cure or correct any such inability to perform or comply. For the purposes of this section, cause or events not within the county's or a person's control shall include, but not be limited to, acts of God, floods, earthquakes, landslides, hurricanes, fires and other natural disasters, acts of public enemies, riots or civil disturbances, sabotage, strikes and restraints imposed by order of a governmental agency or court. Causes or events within a person's control, and thus not falling within this section shall include, without limitation, a person's financial inability to perform or comply, economic hardship, and misfeasance, malfeasance or nonfeasance by any of person's directors, officers, employees, contractors or agents. Upon the issuance of a county or state declaration of a state of emergency, the timeframes outlined in sections 16-177 and 16-201 are tolled until the state of emergency is lifted.

Sec. 16-143. Pass-through provider fees and charges.

(a) Pass-through providers shall pay to the county on an annual basis an amount equal to \$500.00 per linear mile or portion thereof of communications facilities placed and/or maintained in the public rights-of-way.

(b) The amounts charged pursuant to this section shall be based on the linear miles of public rights-of-way where communications facilities are placed, not based on a summation of the lengths of individual cables, conduits, strands or fibers.

(c) Pass-through providers shall provide an annual notarized statement by February 1st of each year identifying the total number of linear miles of pass-thorough facilities in the public rights-of-way. Upon a request consistent with the requirements of section 337.401(6)(d), pass-through providers shall provide the County with reasonable access to maps of pass-through facilities located within the public rights-of-way.

(ed) A county shall not impose a charge for any linear miles, or portions thereof, for public rights-of-way where a communications facility is placed that extends through the City of Tallahassee to which the pass-through provider remits communications services tax.

(de) The county shall discontinue charging pass-through provider fees to a person that has ceased being a pass-through provider. Any annual amounts charged shall be reduced for a prorated portion of any 12-month period during which the pass-through provider remits communications services tax.

(ef) Annual payments shall be due and payable on April 1 of each year. Fees not paid within ten days after the due date shall bear interest at the rate of one percent per month from the date due

until paid. The acceptance of any payment required hereunder by the county shall not be construed as an acknowledgement that the amount paid is the correct amount due, nor shall such acceptance of payment be construed as a release of any claim which the county may have for additional sums due and payable. All fee payments shall be subject to audit by the county, and assessment or refund if any payment is found to be in error. If such audit results in an assessment by and an additional payment to the county, such additional payment shall be subject to interest at the rate of one percent per month from the date of the audit until the date payment is made.

(fg) If the payments required by this section are not made within 90 days after the due date, the county engineer may withhold the issuance of any permits to the registrant until the amount past due is paid in full. In addition to other remedies available at law or in equity, any payments past due shall be recoverable from the security fund at the sole discretion of the county.

Sec. 16-144. Permit fees.

No permit fees shall be imposed for permits for communications facilities or utility poles used to support the collocation of small wireless facilities under this article. The board may adopt, by resolution, a fee schedule relating to the issuance of permits for utility poles not intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities under this article.

Sec. 16-145. Reservation of rights and remedies.

(a) The provisions of this article shall be applicable to all communications facilities and utility poles placed in the public rights-of-way on or after the effective date of the ordinance from which this article is derived and shall apply to all existing communications facilities and utility poles placed in the public rights-of-way prior to the effective date of the ordinance from which this article is derived to the full extent permitted by federal and state law, except that any provision of section 16-179 shall not apply to communications facilities or utility poles lawfully placed within the public rights-of-way prior to the effective date of the ordinance from which this article is derived, to the extent that such communications facilities may be maintained, repaired, and replaced with a communications facility substantially similar in size and design.

(b) Nothing in this article shall affect the remedies the county or the provider has available under applicable law.

Sec. 16-146. No liability or warranty.

Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to make or hold the county responsible or liable for any damage to persons or any property whatsoever, from any cause whatsoever, arising from the use, operation or condition of a person's communications facilities or utility poles by reason of any inspection or re-inspection authorized herein or failure to inspect or re-inspect. Nor shall the issuance of any permit or the approval or disapproval of any placement or maintenance of a person's communications facilities or utility poles as authorized herein constitute any representation, guarantee or warranty of any kind by, or create any liability upon the county or any official, agent or employee thereof.

DIVISION 2. AT-GRADE FACILITY, BELOW-GRADE FACILITY, WIRELINE FACILITY, AND UTILITY POLE STANDARDS

Sec. 16-176. Applicability.

 This division shall apply to any person who seeks to construct, place, install, maintain or operate an at-grade facility, below-grade facility, wireline facility or utility pole not used for the collocation of small wireless facilities in the public rights-of-way, unless otherwise exempt by operation of applicable codes, or state or federal laws or regulations. This division shall not apply to at-grade facilities, belowgrade facilities or wireline facilities owned by a person, including the county, to the extent such facilities are only utilized on an internal, non-commercial basis by said person. This division shall not apply to the ground-mounted equipment of small wireless facilities, as defined in section 16-127 and as regulated under division 3 of this article.

Sec. 16-177. Permit requirements; application; review timeframes.

(a) Permit required. A person or registrant shall not commence to place or maintain a utility pole not used for the collocation of small wireless facilities, at-grade facility, below-grade facility, or wireline facility, including wireline backhaul facilities and coaxial or fiber-optic cable that are between wireless structures or utility poles or that are otherwise not immediately adjacent to or directly associated with a particular antenna, in the public rights-of-way until all applicable permits have been issued by the county. As a condition of granting permits, the county may impose reasonable conditions governing the placement or maintenance of an at-grade facility, below-grade facility, wireline facility, or utility pole in the public rights-of-way as set forth in F.S. § 337.401, as amended. Permits shall apply only to the areas of the public rights-of-way specifically identified in the permit. As used in this section, the term "facility" collectively refers to at-grade facilities, below-grade facilities, and wireline facilities.

(b) *Permit not required.*

 (1) A person or registrant shall be allowed to perform emergency maintenance within the public rights-of-way without first obtaining a permit provided such work is performed consistent with the 2017 edition of the Florida Department of Transportation Utility Accommodation Manual and all applicable codes. However, such person or registrant shall provide prompt notice to the county of the emergency maintenance and, within 1530 days of completing the emergency maintenance, apply for an after-the-fact permit in accordance with subsection (c) of this section if such activity required a permit under this article. As used in this section, the term "emergency maintenance" means the repair or replacement of a communications facility as a result of a condition that affects the public health, safety or welfare, which includes an unplanned out of service condition of a preexisting service.

(2) A person or registrant shall be allowed to perform service restoration to existing aerial wireline communications facilities within the public rights-of-way without first obtaining a permit provided such work is performed consistent with the 2017 edition of the Florida Department of Transportation Utility Accommodation Manual. However, such person or registrant shall provide prompt notice to the county of the service

restoration to existing facilities and, within 30 days of completing the service restoration work, apply for an after-the-fact permit in accordance with subsection (c) of this section if such activity required a permit under this article. An application for a right-of-way placement permit for work that involves excavation shall be processed and acted upon consistent with the timeframes referenced in Section 16-201(e). An application for a lane closure permit shall be processed and acted upon consistent with the timeframes referenced in Section 16-201(e).

- (23) A person or registrant shall be allowed to perform routine maintenance within the public rights-of-way without first obtaining a permit if such proposed routine maintenance does not involve excavation or the closure of a <u>sidewalk</u>, <u>parking lane</u>, or vehicle lane, upon reasonable advance written notice to the county identifying the areas where such maintenance will occur, scope of maintenance, date and duration of work to be performed. If routine maintenance requires the closure of a <u>sidewalk</u>, <u>parking lane</u>, or vehicle lane, a lane closure permit shall be required.
- (34) A person or registrant shall be allowed to place or maintain a service drop within the public rights-of-way without first obtaining a permit if such proposed work does not involve excavation, or the closure of a <u>sidewalk</u>, <u>parking lane</u>, or vehicle lane. If such placement or maintenance of a service drop requires the closure of <u>a sidewalk</u>, <u>parking lane</u>, or vehicle lane, a lane closure permit shall be required.
- (45) A person or registrant shall be allowed to replace maintain, repair, replace, extend, upgrade, or remove existing aerial wireline communications facilities within the public rights of way on utility poles or aerial wireline communications facilities between existing wireline communications facility attachments on utility poles by a communications services provider, if provided such proposed removal does not involve excavation or the closure of a sidewalk, parking lane or vehicle lane, upon reasonable advance written notice to the county identifying the areas where such replacement or removal will occur and the date and duration of work to be performed. If the removal of an aerial wireline facility such work requires the closure of a sidewalk, parking lane, or vehicle lane, a lane closure permit shall be required. An application for a right-of-way placement permit for work that involves excavation shall be processed and acted upon consistent with the timeframes referenced in Section 16-201(e). An application for a lane closure permit shall be processed and acted upon consistent with the timeframes referenced in Section 16-201(e).
- (56) A person or registrant shall be allowed to remove utility poles within the public rights-of-way if such proposed removal does not involve excavation or the closure of a sidewalk, parking lane, or vehicle lane, upon reasonable advance written notice to the county identifying the areas where such removal will occur and the date and duration of work to be performed. If the removal of a utility pole requires the closure of a sidewalk, parking lane, or vehicle lane, a lane closure permit shall be required.

(67)The county engineer may issue an immediate stop work order where any work poses a 1 2 serious threat to the health, safety or welfare of the public until such time as such serious 3 threat has been abated. 4 5 (78)A permit is not required if the proposed work is otherwise authorized to be performed without county approval by applicable state or federal laws or regulations or this article. 6 7 8 Permit application. As part of any permit application to place or maintain an at-grade 9 facility, below-grade facility, wireline facility, or utility pole, in the public rights-of-way, the person or registrant shall provide a permit application that sets forth, at a minimum, the following: 10 11 12 (1) Engineering plan. An engineering plan that includes: 13 The type of proposed facility, location of the proposed facility or utility pole, and the 14 a. 15 dimensions, height, footprint, stealth design, and concealment features of the proposed facility or utility pole; 16 17 The distance between the proposed facility or utility pole and nearby pavement, 18 b. sidewalks, driveways, ramps, trees, underground utilities and other above-grade and 19 below-grade structures and utilities located nearby within the public rights-of-way; 20 21 22 c. Sufficient specificity demonstrating compliance with the Florida Building Code, the 23 24 applicable; 25 26

27

28 29

30

31 32 33

34

35 36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

- state department of transportation's Manual of Minimum Standards, the Utility Accommodation Guide, and the National Electric Safety Code, as amended and as
- For utility poles, the global positioning system (GPS) coordinates of the proposed utility d. pole. The GPS coordinates shall be based on the reading from a handheld mobile GPS unit set to Datum NAD 83 or WGS84. GPS coordinates based on Google Earth or similar application may be used where areas of shading occur due to overhead canopy. GPS Coordinates shall be provided in decimal degrees at a six decimal point precision;
- e. Attestation that the proposed facility or utility pole is to be located within the public rights-of-way, except that if the county engineer reasonably disagrees the applicant shall submit a survey; and
- f. Trees or landscaping to be removed or impacted upon the placement or maintenance of the proposed facility or utility pole. The placement or maintenance of a facility or utility pole that results in the tree removal of a protected tree within the Canopy Road Tree Protection Zones shall provide additional information and documentation in accordance with section 10-346. The placement or maintenance of a facility or utility pole that results in the tree removal of a protected tree outside of the Canopy Road Tree Protection Zone shall provide additional information and documentation in accordance with section 10-346.

- (2) Description of installation or construction. The applicant shall provide a description of the manner in which the facility or utility pole will be installed and/or modified (i.e. anticipated construction methods or techniques).
- (3) Temporary sidewalk closure plan. The applicant shall provide a temporary sidewalk closure plan, if applicable, to accommodate placement or maintenance of the facility or utility pole.
- (4) Temporary maintenance of traffic (MOT) plan. The applicant shall provide a temporary traffic lane closure and MOT plan, if applicable, to accommodate placement or maintenance of the facility or utility pole.
- restoration plan and estimated cost of restoration of the public rights-of-way. A restoration plan and a good faith estimate of the cost of restoration of the public rights-of-way to the condition prior to commencing work in the public rights-of-way. Such good faith estimate shall be accepted by the county unless the county determines such estimated costs are not representative of the actual costs of the restoration of the public rights-of-way. Estimates of the cost to restore the public rights-of-way shall include all costs necessary to restore the public rights-of-way to its original condition. Such good faith estimate may include, but shall not be limited to, costs to restore the paving, curbs/gutters, sidewalks, multi-purpose trails, and landscaping. All planted or naturally-occurring shrubbery or vegetation, including sod, damaged or destroyed during work in the public rights-of-way shall be replaced. Tree removal shown on the permit shall not be considered damage or impairment to be restored to the original condition provided the person complies with the approved mitigation plan, if any.
- (6) *Timetable for construction or installation*. The timetable for construction, placement or maintenance of the proposed facility or utility pole or each phase thereof.
- (7) *Indemnification*. A statement shall be included within the permit application that by execution of the application, the applicant shall be bound to the county with respect to the indemnification provisions set forth in section 16-137.
- (8) Attestation. For utility poles that are intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities, the applicant shall provide an attestation by an officer of the registrant that a small wireless communications facility will be collocated on the utility pole and will be used by a wireless services provider to provide service within nine months after the date the application is approved.
- (9) Information regarding height limitations. For utility poles intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities, the applicant shall provide information regarding the heights of other utility poles located in the same public rights of way, measured from grade in place within 500 feet of the proposed location of the utility pole. If there is no utility pole within 500 feet of the proposed location of the utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities, the applicant shall certify such.

(109) Additional information as reasonably required for review of permit application. Such additional information as the county engineer finds reasonably necessary to demonstrate the applicant's compliance with applicable codes, local laws and regulations, and state and federal laws with respect to the placement or maintenance of the proposed facility or utility pole that is the subject of the permit application.
(d) Application review timeframes. An application for a permit for an at-grade facility, belowgrade facility, wireline facility or utility pole not intended to support the collocation of small wireless

facilities in the public rights-of-way shall be reviewed by the county as follows:

- (1) Notice of application deficiency. Within 30 14 days after the date of filing an application, the county engineer shall determine whether the application is complete. If an application is deemed incomplete, the county engineer shall notify the applicant by electronic mail and specifically identify the missing information. An application shall be deemed complete if the county engineer fails to notify the applicant otherwise within 14 days after the date of filing the application.
- (2) Application review period. Within 60 days after the date of filing an application, the county engineer shall approve or deny the application.
- (3) Notice of denial; resubmission. Should the application be denied, the county engineer shall notify the applicant by electronic mail and specify the basis for denial, including the specific code provisions on which the denial is based. The applicant may cure the deficiencies identified by the county engineer and resubmit the application within 30 days after the notice of denial is sent. The county engineer shall approve or deny the revised application within 30 days after the date of filing the revised application. Any subsequent review shall be limited to the deficiencies cited in the notice of denial. A denial of a permit may be appealed pursuant to section 16-135.
- (4) Deemed approved. A complete application is deemed approved if the County fails to approve or deny an application within 60 days after receipt of the application. Prior to commencing construction, a person with a deemed approved permit must be registered pursuant to section 16-128, and must file a construction performance bond and security fund with the county pursuant to this article.
- (4) Repurposed structures and utility poles intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities. An application for a repurposed structure or utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities shall be reviewed by the county pursuant to the application review timeframes set forth in section 16-201(e).
- (e) Permit application for repurposed structure or utility pole. A permit application for a repurposed structure or a utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities shall be submitted prior to or contemporaneously with a permit application for a small wireless facility.
- Sec. 16-178. At-grade facility, below-grade facility, wireline facility, and utility pole permit conditions.

- (a) At-grade facilities, below-grade facilities, wireline facilities, and utility poles may be placed and maintained within the public rights-of-way subject to the county's consideration of the following standards and minimum requirements:
 - (1) Sufficiency of space to accommodate present and pending applications for use of the public rights-of-way. The sufficiency of space to accommodate all of the present and pending applications to place other communications facilities, utility poles, utilities, and other structures within the subject area of the public rights-of-way.
 - (2) Sufficiency of space to accommodate the need for projected public improvements. The sufficiency of space to accommodate budgeted county plans for public improvements or projects adopted as part of the county capital improvements schedule or other approved capital improvements lists as part of the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan.
 - (3) Impact on traffic and traffic and pedestrian safety. The impact on traffic and traffic and pedestrian safety. Such impact evaluation will include, without limitation, potential traffic and pedestrian interference, interference with the efficient movement of people and property, interference with sightlines or clear zones for transportation, pedestrians or public safety purposes.
 - (4) Applicable codes. Applicable codes and state and federal laws and regulations, including the general permit conditions in section 16-132 and the objective design standards in section 16-179.
- (b) A permit for a proposed at-grade facility, below-grade facility, wireline facility, or utility pole shall remain effective for and construction must be completed within 90 days. The county engineer may extend the expiration date of the permit for good cause.
- (c) A permit for a proposed repurposed structure or utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities shall remain effective for and construction must be completed within one year. The county engineer may extend the expiration date of the permit for good cause.
- (d) A utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities may only contain small wireless facilities. Unless otherwise exempted by state or federal law or this article, antennas, wires, or other facilities may not be mounted on the utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities without a permit or authorization from the county.

Sec. 16-179. Objective design standards.

1 2

(a) Intent and purpose. At-grade facilities, below-grade facilities, wireline facilities, and utility poles shall be designed in such a manner to ensure such facilities and utility poles are placed in a safe location that do not interfere with the traveling public, and shall be designed to maximize compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood and to minimize any negative visual impact on the surrounding neighborhood. As used in this section, the term "facility" collectively refer, to at-grade

facilities, below-grade facilities, and wireline facilities. The following design standards shall apply, unless waived pursuant to section 16-180.

(b) Stealth design. Utility poles shall be made of substantially the same material, color, and design, including diameter, as other utility poles within the same public rights-of-way, however, a utility pole made of steel, concrete, or fiberglass, and black or gray in color, shall not require a waiver if the utility poles within the same public rights-of-way are wood. A repurposed structure shall be of substantially similar design, including diameter, material, and color of the existing structure being replaced by the repurposed structure. The repurposed structure shall be located in approximately the same location as the existing structure. The repurposed structure shall continue to serve its primary function. If the county has a planned project to replace utility poles in the same public rights-of-way, the repurposed structure shall conform to the county's updated design, material, and color.

(c) *Concealment*. The following concealment standards shall apply to proposed facilities and utility poles.

(1) Signage shall not be placed or maintained on any facility or utility pole within the public rights-of-way, unless otherwise required by state or federal laws or regulations, or as permitted by the county, provided however, that existing structures that lawfully supported signage prior to being repurposed may continue to support Signage as otherwise permitted by law.

(2) A facility or utility pole shall not have any type of lighted signal, lights, or illuminations unless required by applicable state or federal laws or regulations, or as permitted by the county.

(3) At-grade facilities shall be located in areas with existing foliage or other aesthetic features to obscure the view of the at-grade facility or shall be designed to appear similar to other at-grade facilities in the same public rights-of-way. Any additional plantings proposed pursuant to this subsection shall be approved by the county. An applicant may also utilize a wrap for at-grade facilities. An applicant may propose a wrap design not previously approved by the county by applying for and obtaining a waiver pursuant to section 16-180. Wraps shall be maintained by the applicant such that the wrap does not peel or significantly fade.

(d) Maximum height restrictions. The height of a utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities is limited to the tallest existing utility pole as of July 1, 2017, located in the same county public rights-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 utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities. If there is no utility pole within 500 feet, the utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities shall be limited to 50 feet.

(e) Location context. The following location context standards shall apply to proposed facilities and utility poles.

(1) Installation at outermost boundary of public rights-of-way. At-grade facilities and utility poles shall be placed at the farthest distance practicable from the edge of pavement unless there is a designated corridor within the public rights-of-way.

- (2) Equidistant requirement. Utility poles are strongly encouraged to be placed equidistant between existing utility poles, if any, within the public rights-of-way.
- (3) Common property line. For placement within residential blocks, utility poles are strongly encouraged to be placed at the common property line of the parcels that abut the public rights-of-way.
- (4) Prohibition against placement that significantly impairs view from principal structures within residential blocks. At-grade facilities and utility poles shall be placed such that views from principal structures within residential blocks are not significantly impaired.
- (5) Prohibition against placement in location where facilities are placed underground. Atgrade facilities, aerial wireline facilities, and utility poles in the public rights-of-way shall comply with undergrounding requirements of the county that prohibit aboveground structures in the public rights-of-way.
- (6) Tree removal. The placement or maintenance of a communications facility or utility pole that results in the tree removal of a protected tree within the Canopy Road Tree Protection Zones shall comply with the conditions outlined in section 10-4.206(b)(5), as determined by the development review committee, and abide by the tree replanting requirements in section 10-4.362(b). The placement or maintenance of a communications facility or utility pole that results in the tree removal of a protected tree that is not within the Canopy Road Tree Protection Zones shall comply with the conditions outlined in section 10-4.362(a) and abide by the tree replanting requirements in section 10-4.362(b). Notwithstanding any other code, the county engineer shall determine if the proposed tree removal meets the conditions of section 10-4.362(a) and the tree replanting requirements in section 10-4.362(b).
- (7) Prohibition against placement in violation of OSHA or NESC rules and regulations. Atgrade facilities, below-grade facilities, wireline facilities, and utility poles shall not be placed in a location which violates rules and regulations set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration or the National Electrical Safety Code.

Sec. 16-180. Waiver of the objective design standards for at-grade facilities, below-grade facilities, wireline facilities, and utility poles.

(a) The waiver provisions listed in this subsection apply in those circumstances where a provider's use of the public rights-of-way is impaired by strict application of the requirements of this article. Objective design standards provided in sections 16-132 and 16-179 may be waived by the county engineer.

1 2 3	_	A request for a waiver shall be filed contemporaneously with the permit application. The vaiver shall state each section or subsection for which a waiver is being sought. A request shall include the following information:	
4			
5	(1)	A detailed explanation, with supporting engineering or other data, as to why a waiver	
6		from the requirements of this article is required, including a detailed explanation	
7		addressing the relevant criteria to be considered by the county engineer as provided in	
8		subsection (c) of this section;	
9			
10	(2)	Design of the proposed at-grade facility or utility pole, with particular reference to	
11		achieving compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood and eliminating adverse	
12		visual impacts on the surrounding neighborhood; and	
13	(2)		
14	(3)	Any other information the county engineer may reasonably require to process the	
15		request for waiver.	
16	(-)	The country and in a section of the fellowing outside a hordet marining whether to	
17	(c)	The county engineer shall consider the following criteria when determining whether to	
18	grant or den	y a request for a waiver:	
19 20	(1)	Any special conditions and circumstances affecting the proposed site which prevent	
21	(1)	compliance with the section or subsection for which a waiver is being sought;	
22		compliance with the section of subsection for which a warver is being sought,	
23	(2)	The compatibility of the proposed communications facility or utility pole with adjacent	
24	(2)	properties and the surrounding neighborhood;	
25		properties and the same and angles one on,	
26	(3)	If there is an excessive expense associated with compliance with the section or	
27	(-)	subsection for which a waiver is being sought; or	
28			
29	(4)	If the proposed waiver preserves to the county flexibility in its management of the public	
30	,	rights-of-way.	
31			
32	(d)	In granting any waiver, the county engineer may impose conditions to the extent the	
33	county engineer concludes such conditions are necessary to minimize any adverse effects of the		
34	proposed communications facility or utility pole on the surrounding neighborhood, or to protect the		
35	health, safet	ry and welfare of the public.	
36			
37	(e)	The county engineer shall grant or deny a request for a waiver within 45 days after	
38	receiving the request for waiver. Should a request for waiver, and ultimately a permit, be denied by th		
39	county engineer, the denial of the waiver may be appealed in conjunction with an appeal of the permi		
40	denial in acc	cordance with section 16-135.	
41		DIVICION 2 WIDELESS PAOULTY STANDARDS	
42		DIVISION 3. WIRELESS FACILITY STANDARDS.	
43			

Sec. 16-199. Applicability.

1 operate, or replace a wireless facility in the public rights-of-way or a utility pole used for the collocation 2 of small wireless facilities in the public rights-of-way, unless otherwise exempt by operation of 3 4 applicable codes or state or federal laws or regulations. This division shall not apply to wireless communications facilities owned by a person, including the county or electric cooperative, to the extent 5 such facilities are utilized only on an internal, non-commercial basis by said person. 6

7 8

9

10

11

12

13 14 15

16

17

18 19 20

21 22 23

24

25

26 27

28 29

30

31 32

33

34

35 36 37

38 39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

This article is intended to implement the Advanced Wireless Infrastructure Deployment Act, F.S. § 337.401(7). In the event the Advanced Wireless Infrastructure Deployment Act, F.S. § 337.401(7), is repealed, amended, or overturned by a court of competent jurisdiction, in whole or in part, provisions of this article may no longer apply, in which case, pending and future applications for wireless facilities and utility poles intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities in the public rights-of-way, will be governed by applicable law.

This division shall apply to any person who seeks to construct, place, install, maintain, or

Sec. 16-200. Wireless facilities allowed in the public rights-of-way.

- Subject to the requirements of this article, only the following wireless facilities may be placed or maintained within the public rights-of-way:
 - (1) Small wireless facilities collocated on existing structures or collocated on new utility poles intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities; and
 - (2) Micro wireless facilities suspended on cable strung between existing structures.
- Wireless support structures are not permitted within the public rights-of-way. Wireless support structures shall comply with section 10-6.812, as applicable.
- Wireless facilities shall not be permitted in the public rights-of-way except as permitted in this division, unless otherwise permitted by applicable state or federal laws or regulation.
- The approval of the installation, construction, placement, maintenance, or operation, or replacement of a small wireless facility pursuant to this division does not authorize the provision of any voice, data, or video communications services or the installation, placement, maintenance, or operation, or replacement of any communications facilities other than small wireless facilities in the public rights-of-way.

Sec. 16-201. Permit requirements; application; review timeframes.

Permit required. A registrant shall not commence to place or maintain a small wireless facility in the public rights-of-way or a utility pole intended used for the collocation of small wireless facilities until all applicable permits have been issued by the county, except for limited work as provided in subsection (b) of this section, unless otherwise authorized by applicable codes or state or federal laws or regulations. A registrant may submit a consolidated permit application and receive a single permit for the collocation of up to 30 small wireless facilities. The registrant acknowledges that as a condition of granting permits, the county may impose reasonable conditions governing the placement or maintenance of a wireless facility in the public rights-of-way as set forth in F.S. § 337.401,

as amended. Permits shall apply only to the areas of the public rights-of-way specifically identified in the permit. Permit not required. (b) A registrant shall be allowed to perform limited work within the public rights-of-way **(1)** without first obtaining a permit if such proposed limited work does not involve excavation or the closure of a sidewalk, parking lane, or vehicle lane. As used in this section, the term "limited work" means: Routine maintenance; a. The performance of service restoration work on existing facilities; b. Emergency repairs of existing facilities; Service drops to customers; d. Replacement of an existing wireless facility with a wireless facility that is <u>be.</u> substantially similar or of the same or smaller size; or ef. Installation, placement, maintenance, or replacement of a micro wireless facility that is suspended on cable strung between existing structures in compliance with applicable codes by or for a communications services provider authorized to occupy the public rights-of-way and who is remitting communications services tax, provided the registrant provide a letter attesting that the dimensions of any newly deployed micro wireless facility comply with the limits in this article. Prior to performing any limited work, a registrant shall provide reasonable advance **(2)** written notice to the county identifying the areas where such maintenance will occur, scope of maintenance, date and duration of work to be performed. If any limited work requires the closure of a vehicle lane, a lane closure permit shall be required. A registrant shall be allowed to perform emergency maintenance within the public (3) rights-of-way without first obtaining a permit provided the work is performed in compliance with the 2017 edition of the Florida Department of Transportation Utility Accommodation Manual. However, a registrant shall provide prompt notice to the county of the emergency maintenance and, within 30 45 days of completing the emergency maintenance, apply for a permit in accordance with subsection (d) of this section if such activity required a permit under this article. As used in this section, the

1 2

3 4

5

6

7

8

9 10

11

12

13

1415

16

17

18

19

202122

23

24

25

26

2728

29

30

31

3233

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43 44 unplanned out-of-service condition of a preexisting service.

term "emergency maintenance" means the repair or replacement of a wireless facility as

a result of a condition that affects the public health, safety or welfare, which includes an

- (4) The county engineer may issue an immediate stop work order where any limited work poses a serious threat to the health, safety or welfare of the public until such time as such serious threat has been abated.
- (c) Presubmittal conference. Prior to submitting a permit application, the applicant is strongly encouraged to schedule a presubmittal conference with the county. A pre-submittal conference is not required prior to submitting a permit application.
- (d) *Permit application*. As part of any permit application to place or maintain a small wireless facility in the public rights-of-way, the registrant shall provide a permit application or consolidated permit application that sets forth, at a minimum, the following:
 - (1) Engineering plan. An engineering plan signed and sealed by a state-licensed professional engineer, that includes:
 - a. The type of proposed wireless facility including the dimensions, volume, height, footprint, and stealth design and concealment features of the proposed small wireless facility, and location of the proposed small wireless facility, including whether the proposed small wireless facility is proposed within a location subject to restrictions pursuant to section 16-203(e)(1);
 - b. The type of structure intended to support the small wireless facility, such as an existing structure, repurposed structure, or new utility pole intended to support the collocation of the small wireless facility, including supporting documentation that the structure can support the additional load of the proposed small wireless facility, if applicable;
 - c. The distance of the proposed small wireless facility, including ground-mounted equipment, and nearby pavement, sidewalks, driveways, ramps, trees, underground utilities and other above-grade and below grade structures and utilities located nearby within the public rights of way within a 50 foot diameter of the proposed location;
 - d. The global positioning system (GPS) coordinates of the proposed small wireless facility. The GPS coordinates shall be based on the reading from a handheld mobile GPS unit set to Datum NAD 83 or WGS84. GPS coordinates based on Google Earth or similar application may be used where areas of shading occur due to overhead canopy. GPS coordinates shall be provided in decimal degrees at a six decimal point precision;
 - e. Sufficient specificity demonstrating compliance with the Florida Building Code and other applicable codes, including, but not limited to, sightlines or clear zone standards and specifications for transportation, pedestrians, and public safety as provided in the state department of transportation Plans Preparation Manual, state department of transportation Manual of Uniform Minimum Standards for Design, Construction and Maintenance for Streets and Highways (the Florida

Greenbook), and the state department of transportation design standards, as amended, and the National Electric Safety Code;

- f. Trees and landscaping to be removed or impacted upon the placement or maintenance of the proposed small wireless facility. The placement or maintenance of a small wireless facility that results in the tree removal of a protected tree within the Canopy Road Tree Protection Zones shall provide additional information and documentation in accordance with sections 10-4.206(b)(2) and 10-4.346(c)(1). The placement or maintenance of a small wireless facility that results in the tree removal of a protected tree outside of the Canopy Road Tree Protection Zone shall provide additional information and documentation in accordance with section 10-4.206(c)(1); and
- g. Attestation that the proposed small wireless facility is to be located within the public rights-of-way, except that if the county engineer reasonably disagrees the applicant shall submit a survey.
- (2) Description of installation or construction. The applicant shall provide a description of the manner in which the small wireless facility will be placed or maintained (i.e., anticipated construction methods or techniques).
- (3) Pole attachment agreement. For collocations on private utility poles, the applicant shall provide a copy of a valid pole attachment agreement for the collocation of the proposed small wireless facility. In lieu of providing the complete pole attachment agreement between the owner of the private utility pole and applicant, the applicant may provide the first page of such agreement and the signature page or a notarized letter of authorization from the owner of the private utility pole, providing adequate identifying information, acceptable to the county, and indicating the applicant is authorized to collocate on the identified private utility pole.
- (4) Stealth design. The applicant shall provide a description of stealth design to be utilized pursuant to section 16-203(b).
- (5) Information regarding height limitations. For utility poles intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities, the applicant shall provide information regarding the heights of other utility poles located in the same public rights-of-way, measured from grade in place within 500 feet of the proposed location of the utility pole. If there is no utility pole within 500 feet of the proposed location of the utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities, the applicant shall certify such.
- (56) Temporary sidewalk closure plan. The applicant shall provide a temporary sidewalk closure plan, if applicable, to accommodate placement or maintenance of the small wireless facility.

(67) Temporary maintenance of traffic (MOT) plan. The applicant shall provide a temporary traffic lane closure and MOT plan, if applicable, to accommodate placement or maintenance of the small wireless facility.

- (78) Restoration plan and estimate cost of restoration of the public rights-of-way. If applicable, a restoration plan and a good faith estimate of the cost of restoration of the public rights-of-way. Such good faith estimate shall be accepted by the county unless the county engineer determines such estimated costs are not representative of the actual costs of the restoration of the public rights-of-way. Estimates of the cost to restore the public rights-of-way shall include all costs necessary to restore the public rights-of-way to its original condition. Such good faith estimate shall include, but is not limited to, costs to restore the paving, curbs/gutters, sidewalks, multi-purpose trails, and landscaping. All planted or naturally occurring shrubbery or vegetation, including sod, damaged or destroyed during work in the public rights-of-way shall be replaced, except tree removals as allowed by the permit.
- (89) Timetable for construction or installation. The timetable for placement or maintenance of the proposed small wireless facility or each phase of the placement or maintenance thereof.
- (910) *Indemnification*. A statement shall be included within the permit application that by execution of the application, the registrant shall be bound to the county with respect to the indemnification provisions set forth in section 16-137.
- (e) Application review timeframes. An application for a permit for a small wireless facility, repurposed structure, and utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities within the public rights-of-way shall be reviewed by the county as follows:
 - (1) Notice of application deficiency. Within 14 days after the date of filing an application, unless the timeframe is mutually extended, for the collocation of a small wireless facility, repurposed structure, or utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities, the county engineer shall determine whether the application is complete. If an application is deemed incomplete, the county engineer shall notify the applicant by electronic mail and specifically identify the missing information. An application shall be deemed complete if the county engineer fails to notify the applicant otherwise within 14 days after the date of filing the application.
 - (2) Request for alternative location. Within 14 days after the date of filing the application for collocation of a small wireless facility, the county engineer may request that the proposed location of the small wireless facility be moved to another location and be placed on another existing structure or by placing a new utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities. The county and applicant may negotiate the alternative location, including objective design standards and reasonable spacing requirements for ground-mounted equipment for 30 days after the county submits the request. The applicant shall notify the county of its acceptance or rejection within this 30-day negotiating period. If the applicant accepts the alternative location, the

1 application shall be deemed granted for the agreed-upon alternative location and all 2 other locations in the application. If the requested alternative location is rejected by the applicant, the county engineer shall approve or deny the original application within 90 3 4 days after the date the complete application was filed. 5 6 (3) Application review period. Within 60 days after the date of filing a complete application 7 for the collocation of a small wireless facility, the county engineer shall approve or deny 8 the application. If the county engineer does not submit a request for an alternate location 9 as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the county engineer and the applicant may mutually agree to extend the 60-day application review period. 10 11 12 (4) Notice of denial; resubmission. Should the application be denied, the county engineer shall notify the applicant by electronic mail on the day the application is denied and 13 specify, in writing, the basis for denial, including the specific Code provisions on which 14 15 the denial is based. The applicant may cure the deficiencies identified by the county engineer and resubmit the application within 30 days after the notice of denial is sent. 16 The county engineer shall approve or deny the revised application within 30 days after 17 the date of filing the revised application. Any subsequent review shall be limited to the 18 19 deficiencies cited in the notice of denial. A denial of a permit may be appealed pursuant 20 to section 16-135. 21 22 (5) 23

24

25

26

27

28 29

30

31 32

33

34 35 36

37

38 39

40 41 42

43

44

45

46

- Consolidated permit applications. The county may separately address each proposed collocated small wireless facility for which incomplete information has been received or which are denied.
- (6) Deemed approved. A complete application is deemed approved if the County fails to approve or deny an application within 60 days after receipt of the application. Prior to commencing construction, a person with a deemed approved permit must be registered pursuant to section 16-128, and must file a construction performance bond and security fund with the county pursuant to this article.
- (f) Permit application for repurposed structure or utility pole. A permit application for a repurposed structure or a utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities shall be submitted prior to or contemporaneously with a permit application for a small wireless facility.

Sec. 16-202. Small wireless facility collocation permit cConditions for the collocation of small wireless facilities and utility poles used to support a small wireless facility.

- The county engineer may deny a proposed collocation of a small wireless facility in the public rights-of-way if the proposed collocation:
 - Materially interferes with the safe operation of traffic control equipment; (1)
 - Materially interferes with sightlines or clear zone standards and specifications for (2) transportation, pedestrians, or public safety purposes as provided in the state department of transportation Plans Preparation Manual, state department of transportation Manual

of Uniform Minimum Standards for Design, Construction and Maintenance for Streets and Highways (the Florida Greenbook), and/or the state department of transportation design standards, as amended; (3) Materially interferes with compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 USC 12101 et seq., or similar federal or state standards regarding pedestrian access or movement; (4) Materially fails to comply with the 20170 edition of the state department of transportation Utility Accommodation Manual; or

(5) Fails to comply with applicable codes governing placement or maintenance of small wireless facilities within the public rights-of-way, including the general permit conditions in section 16-132 and the Objective Design Standards in section 16-203.

(b) A permit for the collocation of a small wireless facility shall remain effective for and construction must be completed within one year. The county engineer may extend the expiration date of the permit for good cause.

(c) A permit application for a repurposed structure or a utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities shall be submitted prior to or contemporaneously with a permit application for a small wireless facility.

(d) A permit for a proposed repurposed structure or utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities shall remain effective for and construction must be completed within one year. The county engineer may extend the expiration date of the permit for good cause.

(e) A utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities may only contain small wireless facilities. Unless otherwise exempted by applicable codes, antennas, wires, or other facilities may not be mounted on the utility pole intended to support the collocation of small wireless facilities without a permit or authorization from the county.

Sec. 16-203. Objective design standards.

(a) Purpose and intent. Small wireless facilities shall be designed in such a manner that the small wireless facilities are placed in a safe location that do not interfere with the traveling public, and shall be designed to maximize compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood and to minimize any negative visual impact on the surrounding neighborhood. The following objective design standards regulating the location context, color, stealth design, and concealment of the proposed small wireless facility shall apply, unless waived pursuant to section 16-204.

(b) Stealth design. All proposed small wireless facilities shall meet any one of the three following stealth design standards or combination thereof:

(1) Preferred stealth design option 1. Wires, cables, and equipment to be placed on a utility pole shall be within the utility pole or covered with a Shroud or conduit that is similar to the utility pole color; the use of a slim design wherein the top mounted antenna does not exceed the diameter of the supporting utility pole by more than six inches on any side at the level of the antenna attachment and side-mounted enclosures, if any, do not extend more than 30 inches beyond the exterior dimensions of the supporting utility pole measured from the edge of the utility pole to the outermost surface of the side-mounted enclosure.

- (2) Preferred stealth design option 2. Wires, cables, and equipment to be collocated on a utility pole shall be within the utility pole or covered with a shroud or conduit that is similar to the utility pole color; and the use of a street light fixture to camouflage the small wireless facility. All street light fixtures shall be maintained in good working order by the applicant or pole owner unless the county accepts maintenance responsibility in writing. If the county accepts the maintenance responsibility of a street light fixture on an authority utility pole, the ownership of the street light fixture shall transfer to the county. All street light fixtures shall be of similar style and of similar lighting technology as nearby lighting fixtures (halogen, LED, etc.) and shall utilize dark-sky friendly lighting.
- (3) Preferred stealth design option 3. Wires, cables, and equipment to be collocated on a utility pole shall be within the utility pole or covered with a shroud or conduit that is similar to the utility pole color; and the use of wraps on the supporting structure, side mounted enclosures, and/or ground-mounted equipment. An applicant may propose a wrap design not previously approved by the county by applying for and obtaining a waiver pursuant to section 16-204. Wraps shall be maintained by the applicant such that the wrap does not peel or significantly fade.
- (c) Concealment. The following concealment standards shall apply to proposed small wireless facilities:
 - (1) Applicants shall not place or maintain signage on communications facilities in the public rights-of-way, unless otherwise required by applicable state or federal laws or regulations, or as permitted by the county.
 - (2) A small wireless facility shall not have any type of lighted signal, lights, or illuminations unless required by applicable state or federal laws or regulations or as permitted by the county.
 - (3) Ground-mounted equipment for small wireless facilities shall be located within a tenfoot radius of the supporting structure for the small wireless facility and, if possible, in areas with existing foliage or other aesthetic features to obscure the view of the ground-mounted equipment. The ground-mounted equipment shall be designed to appear similar to other at-grade facilities in the same public rights-of-way and may be further concealed with additional plantings. Any additional plantings proposed pursuant to this subsection shall be approved by the county. An applicant may also utilize a wrap for at-

grade facilities. An applicant may propose a wrap design not previously approved by the county by applying for and obtaining a waiver pursuant to section 16-180. Wraps shall be maintained by the applicant such that the wrap does not peel or significantly fade.

(d) Maximum height restrictions. A small wireless facility, including any attached antennas, shall not exceed ten feet above the existing structure, repurposed structure or utility pole upon which the small wireless facility is to be collocated.

(e) Location context. The following location context standards shall apply to proposed small wireless facilities:

(1) Prohibition against placement within a location subject to homeowners' association restrictions. Small wireless facilities shall not be collocated in a location subject to covenants, restrictions, articles of incorporation, or bylaws of a homeowners' association unless specifically authorized by the homeowners' association. This subsection shall not limit the installation, placement, maintenance, or replacement of micro wireless facilities on any existing and duly authorized aerial wireline facility.

 (2) Prohibition against placement in location where facilities are placed underground. Small wireless facilities shall comply with nondiscriminatory undergrounding requirements of the county that prohibit aboveground structures in the public rights-of-way. Any such requirements may be waived by the county pursuant to section 16-204.

(3) Tree removal. The placement or maintenance of a small wireless facility that results in the tree removal of a protected tree within the Canopy Road Tree Protection Zones shall comply with the conditions outlined in section 10-4.206(b)(5), as determined by the development review committee, and abide by the tree replanting requirements in section 10-4.346(b). The placement or maintenance of a small wireless facility that results in the tree removal of a protected tree that is not within the Canopy Road Tree Protection Zones shall comply with the conditions outlined in section 10-4.206(a) and abide by the tree replanting requirements in section 10-4.346(b). Notwithstanding any other Code, the county engineer shall determine if the proposed Tree Removal meets the conditions of section 10-4.206(a) and the tree replanting requirements in section 10-4.346(b). Tree Removal is not permitted within the public rights-of-way to increase signal strength or provide a line-of-sight.

(4) Prohibition against placement in violation of OSHA or NESC rules and regulations. Small wireless facilities shall not be placed in a location which violates rules and regulations set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration or the National Electrical Safety Code.

Sec. 16-204. Waiver of objective design standards for small wireless facilities.

(a) Objective design standards provided in sections 16-132 and 16-203 may be waived by the county engineer upon a showing that the objective design standards are not reasonably compatible for

the particular location of a small wireless facility or that the objective design standards impose an excessive expense.

(b) A request for a waiver shall be filed contemporaneously with the permit application. The request for waiver shall state each section or subsection for which a waiver is being sought. A request for a waiver shall include a detailed explanation, with supporting engineering or other data, as to why a waiver from the requirements of this article is required.

 (c) In granting any waiver, the county engineer may impose conditions to the extent the county engineer concludes such conditions are necessary to minimize any adverse effects of the proposed small wireless facility on the surrounding neighborhood or to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public.

(d) The county engineer shall grant or deny a request for a waiver within 45 days after receiving the request for waiver. Should a request for waiver, and ultimately a permit, be denied by the county engineer, the denial of the waiver may be appealed in conjunction with an appeal of the permit denial in accordance with section 16-135.

Sec. 16-205. Make-ready work.

(a) For an authority utility pole that supports aerial wireline facility used to provide communications services or electric service, the county, communications services provider, wireless infrastructure provider, and pass-through provider shall comply with the process for make-ready work under 47 USC 224, as amended, and implementing regulations. The good faith estimate of the person owning or controlling the pole for any make-ready work necessary to enable the pole to support the requested collocation must include pole replacement if necessary.

(b) For an authority utility pole that does not support aerial wireline facility used to provide communications services or electric service, the county shall provide a good faith estimate for any make-ready work necessary to enable the pole to support the requested collocation, including necessary pole replacement, within 60 days after receipt of a complete application. Make-ready work, including any pole replacement, must be completed within 60 days after the written acceptance of the good faith estimate by the applicant. Alternatively, the county may require the applicant seeking to collocate a small wireless facility to provide a make-ready estimate at the applicant's expense for the work necessary to support the small wireless facility, including pole replacement, and perform the make-ready work.

 (c) If pole replacement is required, the scope of the make-ready estimate is limited to the design, fabrication, and installation of a utility pole that is substantially similar in color and composition. The county may not condition or restrict the manner in which the applicant obtains, develops, or provides the estimate or conducts make-ready work subject to the usual construction restoration standards for work in the public rights-of-way. The replaced or altered utility pole shall remain the property of the county.

Sec. 16-206. Collocation fees.

The rate to collocate a small wireless facility on an authority utility pole shall be \$150.00 per pole annually. Annual payments shall be due and payable on April 1 of each year. If the payments required by this section are not made within 90 days after the due date, the county engineer may withhold the issuance of any permits to the registrant until the amount past due is paid in full. Section 2. Conflicts. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict, except to the extent of any conflicts with the Tallahassee-Leon County 2030 Comprehensive Plan as amended, which provisions shall prevail over any parts of this ordinance which are inconsistent, either in whole or in part, with the said Comprehensive Plan. Section 3. Severability. If any word, phrase, clause, section, or portion of this Ordinance is declared by any court of competent jurisdiction to be void, unconstitutional, or unenforceable, then all remaining provisions and portions of this Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect. Section 4. Effective Date. This ordinance shall be filed with the Department of State according to law and shall have effect sixty-five (65) days after adoption. DONE, ADOPTED AND PASSED by the Board of County Commissioners of Leon County, Florida, this 28th day of January, 2020. By: ATTESTED BY: Gwendolyn Marshall, Clerk of Court & Comptroller, Leon County, Florida APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Leon County Attorney's Office

County Attorney

Herbert W. A. Thiele, Esq.

Bryan Desloge

LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

Board of County Commissioners