

on conditions of the specific area where the equipment is to be located. In addition, in order to meet the stealth and concealment requirements of this article, the city may require a remote location for equipment supporting wireless facilities.

- (6) Insofar as wireless facilities are constructed underground, the wireless infrastructure provider shall become a member of, and maintain membership in Florida utility notification Sunshine One Call system, also known as Sunshine 811. Wireless facilities shall have five (5) foot horizontal clearance from other underground utilities and their appurtenances.
- (m) *Grounds for denial of collocation.* The city may deny a proposed collocation of a small wireless facility in the public rights-of-way if the proposed collocation:
  - (1) Materially interferes with the safe operation of traffic control equipment;
  - (2) Materially interferes with sight lines or clear zones for transportation, pedestrians, or public safety purposes;
  - (3) Materially interferes with compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, or similar federal or state standards and regulations regarding pedestrian access or movement;
  - (4) Materially fails to comply with the 2010 edition of the Florida Department of Transportation Utility Accommodation Manual; or
  - (5) Fails to comply with applicable codes.
- (n) This article does not authorize a person to collocate or attach wireless facilities, including any antenna, micro wireless facility, or small wireless facility, on a privately owned utility pole, a private owned wireless support structure, or other private property without the written consent of the property owner.
- (o) The approval of the installation, placement, maintenance, or operation of a small wireless facility pursuant to this article does not authorize the installation, placement, maintenance, or operation of any communications facilities other than small wireless facilities in the right-of-way.

( [Ord. No. 1347, § 1, 4-8-19](#) )

**Sec. 17.5-49. - Wireless facilities in the public right-of-way objective design standards.**

Wireless facilities shall meet the following reasonable location, context, color, stealth, and concealment requirements. Design standards may be waived by city if the city determines that the design standards are not reasonably compatible for the particular location of a wireless facility or that the design standards impose excessive expense in relation to the aesthetic concerns of the city. The waiver shall be granted or denied within forty-five (45) days after the date of the request.

- (a) Any above-ground wireless facilities shall meet stealth design requirements.
- (b) Wireless facilities may increase the height of a metal street light pole only if the antenna is top-mounted and not wider than the pole or if the antenna is hidden in a cylinder that appears like an original part of the pole. A cellular antenna shall not extend more than ten (10) feet above the utility pole or structure upon which the wireless facility is to be collocated, and shall be shorter if the height of the utility pole requires a shorter antenna height so that the structure as a whole is proportionate.
- (c) A new utility pole that replaces an existing utility pole shall be of substantially similar design, material, and color as the existing utility pole unless the existing pole is made of wood, which is no longer permitted.
- (d) The antennas and related equipment shall be in a color that will provide the most camouflage, as determined by the public works director, or his or her designee. Ground based wireless facilities, if allowed, shall be painted forest green, unless determined otherwise by the public

works director, or his or her designee. When on a black pole, wireless facilities shall be painted black, unless determined otherwise by the public works director, or his or her designee.

- (e) Antennas must be hidden within the utility pole or appear like an original part of the utility pole.
- (f) All wireless facilities and related equipment, other than antennas, shall be placed underground in order to, without limitation, avoid impeding pedestrian travel, to avoid providing a target for graffiti or a mounting place for unauthorized signs, to minimize danger to the public, and to preserve and enhance the aesthetic qualities of the city.
- (g) Wires serving the wireless facilities must be concealed within or flush mounted to the pole in an enclosed wire chase on which the facilities are collocated and insulated in accordance with applicable codes.
- (h) The photographs included at the end of this section provide conceptual examples of acceptable, acceptable with modifications, and prohibited wireless facilities.
- (i) Antennas placed upon structures within the rights-of-way must meet the following additional requirements if stealth design, concealment, and this article's requirements regarding such cannot be met:
  - (1) Top mounted antennas and their enclosures must not extend beyond the diameter of the supporting structure at the level of antenna attachment; and
  - (2) Side-mounted antennas and their enclosures must be flush-mounted to the supporting structure at the level of antenna attachment. Under no circumstances shall antennas be mounted less than twelve (12) feet above ground level.
- (j) Street light fixtures with stealth wireless facilities.
  - (1) On street lights, luminaires and bases should be roughly equal in size and volume for a balanced appearance.
  - (2) The decorative base of a decorative street light should be between ten (10) to twenty-five (25) percent of the pole height.
  - (3) The length of arms extending from the base should be between twenty (20) to twenty-five (25) percent of pole height;
  - (4) Arms should extend from the pole at a location within twenty (20) of pole height from the top of the pole.
  - (5) Street light fixtures must meet AASHTO structural guidelines for roadway application and ANSI requirements for vibrations.
  - (6) Pole height shall be measured from the ground to the top of the utility pole, which measurement shall include any antennas built into or appended to the utility pole.
- (k) New or replacement poles that support wireless or communications facilities shall match the style, design, and color of the utility poles in the surrounding area.
- (l) Height. The height of new wireless or communications facilities in the rights-of-way shall be no greater than the maximum size and height of any other utility or light poles located in the same portion of the right-of-way within the city other than a utility pole for which a waiver has previously been granted, measured from grade in place within five hundred (500) feet of the proposed location of the small wireless facility. If there is no utility pole within five hundred (500) feet, the height of the utility pole shall be limited to fifty (50) feet, unless the city determines that a lower height is warranted given the location context for compatibility with existing or planned development within the vicinity of the proposed location or other provision of this article warrants such; provided however, that registrants proposing wireless facilities with antennas to be located on existing poles or other structures may increase the height of the existing pole or other structure up to six (6) feet, if necessary, to avoid adversely affecting existing pole attachments; and provided further that the overall height above ground of any wireless or

communications facility shall not exceed forty (40) feet or exceed the existing height of other utility or light poles located in the same portion of the right-of-way, whichever height is less.

- (m) Wireless facilities shall be located at least ten feet from a driveway, at least ten feet from the edge of existing trees twelve (12) inches or greater in diameter, at least twenty-five (25) feet from a traffic signal pole, at least fifteen (15) feet from any pedestrian ramp, and meet all Florida Department of Transportation clear zone requirements. The city may require greater setbacks from these and other fixtures in the right-of-way to ensure proper sight lines for public safety purposes and in other cases as deemed necessary to advance the purposes of this article.
- (n) If the right-of-way is within or abuts a residential zoning district, wireless communication facilities must be located where the shared property line between two residential parcels intersects the right-of-way, whenever possible unless an unsafe condition, cluttered appearance, or other violation of this article would result.
- (o) If the right-of-way is within or abuts a nonresidential district, wireless facilities must be located between tenant spaces or adjoining properties where their shared property lines intersect the right-of-way, whenever possible, unless an unsafe condition, cluttered appearance, or other violation of this article would result.
- (p) Waivers. The city, in consultation with the public works director, or his or her designee, where appropriate, may waive or reduce any requirement under this section if the city determines that such requirement is not reasonably compatible for the particular location of a small wireless facility or that such requirement imposes an excessive expense, or where the waiver serves the intent or purposes of this article. The waiver shall be granted or denied within forty-five (45) days after the date of the request.
- (q) Limitations; no property right. A permit from the city constitutes authorization to undertake only certain activities in 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.

The antenna is narrower than, and in scale with the pole. This would be an acceptable design.



An antenna incorporated into, and hidden in the pole of top mounted, pedestrian scaled light may be acceptable if it substantially resembles other fixtures already existing in



the city.