

ORDINANCE NO. ____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF DALTON GARDENS, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, RELATING TO REGULATION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWERS AND PERSONAL WIRELESS SERVICE FACILITIES BY ADDING A NEW TITLE 5 CHAPTER 13, PROVIDING FOR APPLICATIONS, PROCEDURES, DESIGN REQUIREMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS; AMENDING TITLE 5, CHAPTERS 3, 4 AND 5 TO PROVIDE FOR USE CLASSIFICATIONS AND DEFINITIONS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Dalton Gardens, Kootenai County, Idaho, that Title 5, Chapters 3, 4 and 5 are hereby amended and Chapter 13 added as follows:

Section 1. That the Dalton Gardens City Code Title 5 shall be, and the same is, amended to include the addition of a new Chapter 13 as follows:

CHAPTER 13 TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWERS AND PERSONAL WIRELESS SERVICE FACILITIES

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- 5-13-2 Purpose and Legislative Intent
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Chapter 13 TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWERS AND
PERSONAL WIRELESS SERVICE FACILITIES

5-13-1 Telecommunications Towers and Personal Wireless Service Facility Requirements

No telecommunication tower or other personal wireless service facility shall be sited, constructed, reconstructed, installed, materially changed or altered, expanded, or used unless in conformity with this section.

The installation, construction, erection, relocation, substantial expansion, or material alteration of any personal wireless service facility (PWSF) within the City shall require a special use permit pursuant to the provisions of Dalton Gardens City Code 5-7 unless otherwise provided herein below.

The performance of maintenance, routine maintenance, in-kind replacement of components, and/or repairs (as defined herein) to an existing personal wireless service facility and/or existing personal wireless service equipment shall not require a special use permit except for enlargement and/or expansion as detailed herein.

Each application for a special use permit under this chapter, and each individual personal wireless service facility for which a special use permit is applied, shall be considered based upon the individual characteristics of each respective installation at each proposed location, as an individual case. In other words, each installation, at each proposed location, shall be reviewed and considered independently for its own characteristics and potential impacts, irrespective of whether the proposed facility is designed and intended to operate independently or whether the installation is designed and/or intended to operate jointly as part of a distributed antenna system.

5-13-2 Purpose and Legislative Intent

The purpose of this section is: to promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the people of the City of Dalton Gardens; to protect property rights; and to protect the important environmental features and scenic, historical, natural, and man-made character and appearance of the City; while simultaneously ensuring adequate public facilities and services by providing standards for the safe provision, monitoring, and removal of cell towers and other personal wireless service facilities consistent with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.

Consistent with the balancing of interests which the United States Congress intended to embed with the TCA, Chapter 13 is intended to serve as a *Smart Planning Provision*, designed to achieve the four (4) simultaneous objectives of: (a) enabling personal wireless service providers to provide adequate personal wireless services throughout the City so that City residents can enjoy the benefits of same, from any FCC licensed wireless carrier from whom they choose to obtain such services, while (b) minimizing the number of cell towers and/or other personal wireless service facilities needed to provide such coverage, (c) preventing, to the greatest extent reasonably practical, any unnecessary adverse impacts upon the City's communities, residential areas, and individual homes, while (d) complying with all of the legal requirements which the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 (hereinafter "the TCA") imposes upon the City, when

the City receives, processes and determines applications seeking approvals for the siting, construction and operation of cell towers and/or other personal wireless service facilities.

The City seeks to minimize, to the greatest extent possible, any unnecessary adverse impacts caused by the siting, placement, physical size, and/or unnecessary proliferation of, personal wireless service facilities, including, but not limited to, adverse aesthetic impacts, adverse impacts upon property values, adverse impacts upon the character of any surrounding properties and communities, and the exposure of persons and property to potential dangers such as structural failures, icefall, debris fall, and fire.

The City also seeks to ensure that, in applying this section, the Planning and Zoning Commission is vested with sufficient authority to require applicants to provide sufficient, accurate, and truthful probative evidence, to enable the Commission to render factual determinations consistent with both the provisions set forth herein below and the requirements of the TCA, when rendering decisions upon such applications.

To achieve the objectives stated herein, the City seeks to employ the “General Authority” preserved to it under Section 47 U.S.C.A. §332(c)(7)(A) of the TCA to the greatest extent which the United States Congress intended to preserve those powers to the City, while simultaneously complying with each of the substantive and procedural requirements set forth within the subsection 47 U.S.C.A. §332(c)(7)(B) of the TCA.

5-13-3 Definitions; Word Usage

For purposes of this article, and where not inconsistent with the context of a particular section, the defined terms, phrases, words, abbreviations, and their derivations, shall have the meaning given in this section. When not inconsistent with the context, words in the present tense include the future tense, words used in the plural number include words in the singular number, and words in the singular number include the plural number. The word “shall” is always mandatory and not merely directory. The definitions set forth herein shall supersede any definitions set forth within Chapter 1, and the definitions set forth herein below shall control and apply to Chapter 13 and all subparagraphs herein below.

ACCESSORY FACILITY OR STRUCTURE

An Accessory Facility or Structure serving or being used in conjunction with a personal wireless service facility or complex and located on the same property or lot as the personal wireless services facility or complex, but not limited to, utility or transmission equipment storage sheds or cabinets.

ACHP

The federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

ADEQUATE COVERAGE

As determined by the Planning and Zoning Commission, adequate coverage means that a specific wireless carrier’s personal wireless service coverage is such that the vast majority of its customers can successfully use the carrier’s personal wireless service the vast majority of the

time, in the vast majority of the geographic locations within the City, that the success rate of using their devices exceeds 97%, and that any geographic gaps in a carrier's gaps in personal wireless services are not significant gaps, based upon such factors including, but not limited to, lack of significant physical size of the gap, whether the gap is located upon a lightly traveled or lightly occupied area, whether only a small number of customers are affected by the gap, and/or whether or not the carrier's customers are affected for only limited periods of time. A wireless carrier's coverage shall not be deemed inadequate simply because the frequency or frequencies at which its customers are using its services are not the most preferred frequency of the wireless carrier.

AMEND, AMENDMENT and AMENDED

Means and shall relate to any change, addition, correction, deletion, replacement, or substitution, other than typographical changes of no effect.

ANTENNA

An apparatus designed for the purpose of emitting radiofrequency (RF) radiation, to be operated or operating from a fixed location, for the provision of personal wireless service.

APPLICANT

Any individual, corporation, limited liability company, general partnership, limited partnership, estate, trust, joint-stock company, association of two or more persons having a joint common interest, or any other entity submitting an application for a Special Use Permit, site plan approval, variance, building permit, and/or any other related approval, for the installation, operation and/or maintaining of one or more personal wireless service facilities.

APPLICATION

Refers to all necessary and required documentation and evidence that an applicant must submit to receive a special use permit, building permit, or other approval for personal wireless service facilities from the City.

BALLOON TEST

A common test performed to provide some visual depiction of the height for a proposed new cell tower or PWSF, wherein the applicant floats a helium balloon, typically five (5) feet in diameter, tied to a string or rope, affixed to the ground at the precise location where they are seeking to install their new cell tower or other PWSF. Advance notice of the test is provide to the public, nearby property owners and the local board(s) deciding any zoning applications for such facility, and the balloon is floated for a minimum period of several hours. To ensure that members of the public have a fair opportunity to view same, such tests are often conducted on a Saturday.

PLANNING ADMINISTRATOR

A Planning Administrator appointed or contracted pursuant to Section 1-10-1 of the Code

COMMISSION

The Planning and Zoning Commission of the City of Dalton Gardens.

CELL TOWER

A free-standing, guy-wired, or otherwise supported pole, tower, or other structure designed to support or employed to support, equipment and/or antennas used to provide personal wireless services, including, but not limited to a pole, monopole, monopine, slim stick, lattice tower or other types of standing structures.

CEQ

The Council on Environmental Quality established under NEPA.

CFR

The Code of Federal Regulations

CODE and/or the CODE

The Code of the City of Dalton Gardens.

COLOCATION and/or CO-LOCATE

To install, mount or add new or additional equipment to be used for the provision of personal wireless services to a pre-existing structure, facility, or complex which is already built and is currently being used to provide personal wireless services, by a different provider of such services, wireless carrier or site developer.

COMPLETE APPLICATION, COMPLETED APPLICATION

An application that contains all the necessary and required information, records, evidence, reports, and/or data necessary to enable an informed decision to be made with respect to an application. Where any information is provided pursuant to the terms of this Article and the Planning Administrator or the City's expert or consultant or the Planning Commission determines, based upon information provided, that any additional, further or clarifying information is needed as to one or more aspects, then the application will be deemed incomplete until that further or clarifying information is provided to the satisfaction of the Planning Administrator, Planning and Zoning Commission or the City's expert or consultant or the Commission.

COMPLEX

The entire site or facility, including all structures and equipment, located at the site.

DBM (dBm)

DBM stands for decibel milliwatts, which is a concrete measurement of the wireless signal strength of wireless networks. Signal strengths are recorded in negative numbers, and can range from approximately -30 dBm to -110 dBm. The closer the number is to 0, the stronger the cell signal.

DEPLOYMENT

The placement, construction, or substantial modification of a personal wireless service facility.

DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM, DAS

A network of spatially separated antenna nodes connected to a common source via a transport medium that provides personal wireless services within a geographic area.

EFFECTIVE PROHIBITION

A finding by the Planning and Zoning Commission that, based upon an applicant’s submission of sufficient probative, relevant, and sufficiently reliable evidence, and the appropriate weight which the Commission deems appropriate to afford same, an applicant has established that an identified wireless carrier does not have adequate coverage as defined hereinabove, but suffers from a significant gap in its personal wireless services within the City and that a proposed installation by that applicant would be the least intrusive means of remedying that gap, such that a denial of the application to install such installation would effectively prohibit the carrier from providing personal wireless services within the City. Any determination of whether an applicant has established, or failed to establish, both the existence of a significant gap and whether its proposed installation, at the site chosen, the specific location on that proposed site, and the proposed minimum height for the new facility, shall be based upon substantial evidence, as is defined herein above.

ELEVENTH HOUR SUBMISSIONS

An applicant’s submission of new and/or additional materials in support of an application within 48 hours of the expiration of an applicable shot clock, or at an otherwise unreasonably short period of time before the expiration of the shot, making it impracticable for the Planning and Zoning Commission to adequately review and consider such submissions due to their complexity, volume, or other factors, before the expiration of the shot clock.

ENURE

To operate or take effect. To serve to the use, benefit, or advantage of a person or party.

EPA

The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

FAA

The Federal Aviation Administration, or its duly designated and authorized successor agency.

FACILITY

A set of wireless transmitting and/or receiving equipment, including any associated electronics and electronics shelter or cabinet and generator.

FCC

The Federal Communications Commission.

GENERAL POPULATION/UNCONTROLLED EXPOSURE LIMITS

The applicable radiofrequency radiation exposure limits set forth within 47 CFR §1.1310(e)(1), Table 1 Section (ii), made applicable pursuant to 47 CFR §1.1310(e)(3).

HEIGHT

When referring to a tower, personal wireless service facility, or personal wireless service facility structure, the height shall mean the distance measured from the pre-existing grade level to the highest point on the tower, facility, or structure, including anything attached to the top of the

structure, including, but not limited to, any accessory, fitting, fitment, extension, addition, add-on, antenna, whip antenna, lightning rod or other types of lightning-protection devices.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE

Any structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or eligible for inclusion upon same.

ILLEGALLY EXCESSIVE RF RADIATION or ILLEGALLY EXCESSIVE RADIATION
RF radiation emissions at levels that exceed the legally permissible limits set forth within 47 CFR §1.1310(e)(1), Table 1 Sections (i) and (ii), as made applicable pursuant to 47 CFR §1.1310(e)(3).

IN-KIND REPLACEMENT

The replacement of a malfunctioning component(s) with a properly functioning component of substantially the same weight, dimensions, and outward appearance.

MACROCELL

A cellular base station that typically sends and receives radio signals from large towers and antennas.

MAINTENANCE or ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

Plumbing, electrical or mechanical work that may require a building permit but that does not constitute a modification to the personal wireless service facility. It includes work necessary to assure that a wireless facility and/or telecommunications structure exists and operates reliably and in a safe manner, presents no threat to persons or property, and remains compliant with the provisions of this chapter and FCC requirements.

NECESSARY or NECESSITY or NEED

What is technologically required for the equipment to function as designed by the manufacturer, and that anything less will result in prohibiting the provision of service as intended and described in the narrative of the application. “Necessary” or “need” does not mean what may be desired, preferred, or the most cost-efficient approach and is not related to an applicant’s specific chosen design standards. Any situation involving a choice between or among alternatives or options is not a need or a necessity.

NEPA

The National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. §4321 et seq.

NHPA

The National Historic Preservation Act, 54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq, and 36 CFR Part 800 et seq.

NODE, DAS NODE

A fixed antenna and related equipment installation that operates as part of a system of spatially separated antennas, all of which are connected through a medium through which they work collectively to provide personal wireless services, as opposed to other types of personal wireless facilities, such as macrocells, which operate independently.

NOTICE ADDRESS

An address, which is required to be provided by an applicant at the time it submits an application for any type of approval from the Planning and Zoning Commission, at which the commission and/or a Planning Administrator can mail notice, and the mailing of any notice to such address by first-class mail shall constitute sufficient notice to any and all applicants, co-applicants, and or their attorneys, to satisfy any notice requirements under this Chapter, as well as any notice requirements of any other local, state and/or federal law

NOTICE OF INCOMPLETENESS, NOTICE OF INCOMPLETE APPLICATION

A written notice, mailed by first class mail, to an applicant seeking an approval for the installation of a PWEF, wherein the sender advises the applicant that its application is either incomplete, the wrong type of application, or is otherwise defective, and setting for the reason or reasons why the application is incomplete and/or defective.

NOTICE OF EFFECTIVE PROHIBITION CONDITIONS

A written notice which is required to be provided to the Town at the time of the filing of any application, by all applicants at seeking any approval, of any type, for the siting, installation and/or construction of a PWSF, wherein the respective applicant asserts, claims or intends to assert or claim, that a denial of their respective application, by any agent, employee, board or body of the Town, would constitute an “effective prohibition” within the meaning of the TCA, and concomitantly, that a denial of their respective application or request would violate Section 47 U.S.C. §332(c)(7)(B)(i)(II) of the TCA.

OCCUPATIONAL/CONTROLLED EXPOSURE LIMITS

The applicable radiofrequency radiation exposure limits set forth within 47 CFR §1.1310(e)(1), Table 1 Section (i), made applicable pursuant to 47 CFR §1.1310(e)(2).

PERSONAL WIRELESS SERVICE, PERSONAL WIRELESS SERVICES

Commercial mobile services, unlicensed wireless services, and common carrier wireless exchange access services, within the meaning of 47 U.S.C. §332(c)(7)(c)(i), and as defined therein.

PERSONAL WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY, PERSONAL WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITIES or PWSF

A facility or facilities used for the provision of personal wireless services, within the meaning of 47 U.S.C. §332(c)(7)(c)(ii). It means a specific location at which a structure that is designed or intended to be used to house or accommodate antennas or other transmitting or receiving equipment is located. This includes, without limitation, towers of all types and all kinds of support structures, including but not limited to buildings, church steeples, silos, water towers, signs, utility poles, or any other structure that is used or is proposed to be used as a telecommunications structure for the placement, installation and/or attachment of antennas or the functional equivalent of such. It expressly includes all related facilities and equipment such as cabling, radios and other electronic equipment, equipment shelters and enclosures, cabinets, and other structures enabling the complex to provide personal wireless services.

PLANNING COMMISSION, COMMISSION

The City of Dalton Gardens Planning and Zoning Commission

PROBATIVE EVIDENCE

Probative evidence is evidence that tends to prove facts. The more a piece of evidence or testimony proves a fact, the greater its probative value, as shall be determined by the Planning and Zoning Commission, as the finder-of-fact in determining whether to grant or deny applications for special use permits under Chapter 5-7 of the Dalton Gardens City Code.

REPAIRS

The replacement or repair of any components of a wireless facility or complex where the replacement is substantially identical to the component or components being replaced, or for any matters that involve the normal repair and maintenance of a wireless facility or complex without the addition, removal, or change of any of the physical or visually discernible components or aspects of a wireless facility or complex that will impose new visible intrusions of the facility or complex as originally permitted.

REMOVAL

The dismantling and taking away or getting rid of a PWSF, including, but not limited to, all of its components, support structures, wiring, enclosures and any other portions of any such facility.

RF

Radiofrequency.

RF RADIATION

Radiofrequency radiation, that being electromagnetic radiation which is a combination of electric and magnetic fields that move through space as waves, and which can include both Non-Ionizing radiation and Ionizing radiation.

SECTION 106 REVIEW

A review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

SETBACK

For purposes of special permit applications, a setback shall mean the distance between (a) any portion of a personal wireless facility and/or complex, including but not limited to any and all accessory facilities and/or structures, and (b) the exterior boundary of any parcel of real property or part thereof which is owned by, or leased by, an applicant seeking a special permit to construct or install a personal wireless facility upon such real property or portion thereof. In residential zones, setback shall also include the distance from any adjacent residential dwellings or structures. In the event that an applicant leases only a portion of real property owned by a landlord, the setback shall be measured from the facility to the line of that portion of the real property which is actually leased by the applicant, as opposed to the exterior lot line of the non-leased portion of the property owned by the landlord.

SHOT CLOCK

The applicable period which is presumed to be a reasonable period within which the City is generally required to issue a final decision upon an application seeking special permit approval for the installation or substantial modification of a personal wireless services facility or structure, to comply with Section 47 U.S.C. §332(c)(7)(B)(ii) of the TCA.

SHPO

The Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

SITE DEVELOPER or SITE DEVELOPERS

Individuals and/or entities engaged in the business of constructing wireless facilities and wireless facility infrastructure and leasing space and/or capacity upon, or use of, their facilities and/or infrastructure to *wireless carriers*. Unlike *wireless carriers*, site developers generally do not directly provide personal wireless services to end-use consumers.

SMALL CELL

A fixed cellular base station that typically sends and receives radio signals and which are mounted upon poles or support structures at substantially lower elevations than macrocell facilities.

SMALL WIRELESS FACILITY, SWF

A personal wireless service facility that meets all of the following criteria

- (a) The facility does not extend the height of an existing structure to a total cumulative height of more than fifty (50) feet, from ground level to the top of the structure and any equipment affixed thereto;
- (b) Each antenna associated with the deployment is no more than three (3) cubic feet in volume;
- (c) All wireless equipment associated with the facility, including any pre-existing equipment and any proposed new equipment, cumulatively total no more than twenty-eight (28) cubic feet in volume;
- (d) The facility is not located on tribal land; and
- (e) The facility will not result in human exposure to radiofrequency radiation in excess of the applicable FCC safety standards set forth within Table 1 of 47 CFR §1.1310(E)(1).

SPECIAL USE PERMIT

The official document or permit granted by the Planning and Zoning Commission pursuant to Dalton City Code Section 5-7 et seq., in which an applicant is allowed to file for and obtain a building permit to construct and use a personal wireless services facility, personal wireless service equipment, and/or any associated structures and/or equipment which are used to house, or be a part of, any such facility or complex, or to be used to provide personal wireless services.

STATE

The State of Idaho

STEALTH or STEALTH TECHNOLOGY

A design or treatment that minimizes adverse aesthetic and visual impacts on the land, property, buildings, and other facilities adjacent to, surrounding, and generally in the same area as the requested location of such personal wireless service facilities. This shall mean building the least visually and physically intrusive facility and complex under the facts and circumstances.

STRUCTURE

A pole, tower, base station, or other building, physical support of any form used for, or to be used for, the provision of personal wireless service.

SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

Substantial evidence means such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion. It means less than a preponderance but more than a scintilla of evidence.

TCA

The Telecommunications Act of 1996, 47 U.S.C. §332(c)

TOLLING or TOLLED

The pausing of the running of the time period permitted under the applicable shot clock for the respective application for a personal wireless services facility. Where a shot clock is tolled because an application has been deemed incomplete and timely notice of incompleteness was mailed to the applicant, the submission of additional materials by the applicant to complete the application will end the tolling, thus causing the shot clock period to *resume* running, as opposed to causing the shot clock to begin running *anew*.

TOWER, TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWER

Any structure designed primarily to support one or more antennas and/or equipment used or designed for receiving and/or transmitting a wireless signal.

CITY

The Incorporated City of Dalton Gardens.

UNDERTAKING

Any application for an approval from the planning and zoning commission seeking commission approval for the installation of a personal wireless services facility licensed under the authority of the FCC shall constitute an undertaking within the meaning of NEPA, in accord with 42 CFR §137.289 and 36 CFR §800.16.

WIRELESS CARRIERS or CARRIER

Companies that provide personal wireless services to end-use consumers.

5-13-4 Application Types

There shall be four (4) specific types of applications for Special Use Permits under this section, which shall include Type I, Type II, Type III, and Type IV applications. It shall be the obligation of any applicant to explicitly and correctly identify which type of application they are filing.

A. Type I Applications Colocations of Small Wireless Facilities

Type I applications shall be limited to applications wherein an applicant is seeking to co-locate a new Small Wireless Facility, as defined in this Section 5-13-3, by installing new personal wireless service equipment upon an already existing small personal wireless services facility structure.

If the completed facility would still meet the physical limits and requirements to meet the definition of a Small Wireless Facility after the installation of the new equipment, then the application to install such new equipment is a Type I application.

Type I applications for co-location of a Small Wireless Facility in a Commercial District or a Utility District shall be a permitted use with a building permit and shall not require a Special Use permit.

Type I applications for co-location of a Small Wireless Facility in a Residential District shall be a special use permit use, requiring an applicant to obtain a Special Use permit from the Planning and Zoning Commission.

B. Type II Applications Co-locations which do not meet the definition of a Small Wireless Facility

Type II applications shall be limited to applications wherein an applicant is seeking to co-locate new personal wireless service equipment, by installing such new wireless equipment upon an already existing personal wireless services facility structure, tower, or complex, which does not meet the definition of a Small Wireless facility or which will not meet the definition of a Small Wireless Facility if and when the proposed new personal wireless service equipment is installed upon the existing facility and/or structure.

Type II applications for co-location of a Wireless Facility that do not meet the definition of an SWF in a Commercial District or a Utility District shall be a permitted use with a building permit and shall not require a Special Use permit.

Type II applications for co-location of a Wireless Facility that do not meet the definition of an SWF in a residential district shall be a special use permit use, requiring an applicant to obtain a Special Use permit from the Planning and Zoning Commission.

C. Type III Applications New Small Wireless Facilities

Type III Applications shall be limited to applications seeking to install and/or construct

a new Small Wireless Facility as defined in Section 5-13-3 hereinabove.

Type III applications for the installation of a new Small Wireless Facility in a Commercial District or a Utility District shall be a permitted use with a building permit and shall not require a Special Use permit.

Type III applications for the installation of a new Small Wireless Facility that does not meet the definition of an SWF in a residential district shall be a special use permit use which shall require an applicant to obtain a Special Use permit from the Planning and Zoning Commission.

D. Type IV Applications New Towers and All Other Wireless Facilities

Type IV Applications shall include applications for the installation of a new Telecommunications Tower, personal wireless service facility, complex, structure, or equipment, which does not meet the criteria for Type I, Type II, or Type III applications.

Type IV Applications are a special permit use for which applicants are required to obtain a Special Use permit from the Planning and Zoning Commission.

5-13-5 Shot Clock Periods

To comply with the requirements of Section 47 U.S.C. 332(c)(7)(B)(ii) of the TCA, the following shot clock periods set forth herein below shall be presumed to be reasonable periods within which the Planning and Zoning Commission shall render determinations upon special permit applications for personal wireless service facilities.

The Planning and Zoning Commission shall render determinations upon such applications within the periods set forth hereinbelow, unless the applicable shot clock period list below is tolled, extended by agreement or the processing of the application is delayed due to circumstances beyond the Commission and/or City's controls, as addressed within subsections 5-13-15 through 5-13-18 herein below.

A. Type I Applications Colocations of Small Wireless Facilities
Sixty (60) Days

Unless extended by agreement, tolled, or subject to reasonable delays, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall issue a written decision upon a Type I application within sixty (60) days from the date when the City receives a Type I application.

Upon receipt of a Type I application, the Planning Administrator shall review the application for Completeness. If the Planning Administrator determines the application is: (a) incomplete, (b) missing required application materials, (c) is the wrong type of application, or (d) is otherwise defective, then, within **ten (10) days** of the City's receipt of the application, the building official, or his designee, shall mail the Applicant a Notice of Incompleteness by first class mail to the Notice Address provided by the applicant.

Within such Notice of Incompleteness, the Planning Administrator shall advise the applicant, with reasonable clarity, the defects within its application, including a description of such matters as what items are missing from the application and/or why the application is incomplete and/or defective.

The mailing of a Notice of Incomplete Application by the Planning Administrator shall toll the 60-day shot clock, which shall not thereafter resume running unless and until the Applicant tenders an additional submission to the Planning Administrator to remedy the issues the building official identified in the Notice of Incomplete Application, which he had mailed to the applicant.

The submission of any responsive materials by the applicant shall automatically cause the shot clock period to resume running.

If upon receipt of any additional materials from the Applicant, the Planning Administrator determines that the application is still incomplete and/or defective, then the Planning Administrator shall, once again, mail a Notice of Incompleteness within **ten (10) days** of the applicant having filed its supplemental or corrected materials to the City and the Shot Clock shall once again be tolled, and the same procedure provided for hereinabove shall be repeated.

B. Type II Applications Colocations on existing Towers, Structures or other Facilities which do not meet the definition of a Small Wireless Facility. Ninety (90) Days

Unless extended by agreement, tolled, or subject to reasonable delays, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall issue a written decision upon a Type II application within ninety (90) days from the date when the City receives a Type II application.

Upon receipt of a Type II application, the Planning Administrator shall review the application for Completeness. If the Planning Administrator determines the application is: (a) incomplete, (b) missing required application materials, (c) is the wrong type of application, or (d) is otherwise defective, then, within **thirty (30) days** of the City's receipt of the application, the building official, or his designee, shall mail the applicant a Notice of Incompleteness by first class mail, to the Notice Address provided by the Applicant.

Within such Notice of Incompleteness, the Planning Administrator shall advise the applicant, with reasonable clarity, the defects within its application, including a description of such matters as what items are missing from the application and/or why the application is incomplete and/or defective.

The mailing of a Notice of Incomplete application by the Planning Administrator shall toll the 90-day shot clock, which shall not thereafter resume running unless and until the Applicant tenders an additional submission to the Planning Administrator to remedy the issues the Planning Administrator identified in the Notice of Incomplete Application, which he had mailed to the Applicant.

The submission of any responsive materials by the Applicant shall automatically cause the shot clock period to resume running.

If upon receipt of any additional materials from the Applicant, the Planning Administrator determines that the application is still incomplete and/or defective, then the Planning Administrator shall, once again, mail a Notice of Incompleteness within ten (10) days of the applicant having filed its supplemental or corrected materials to the City. The Shot Clock shall once again be tolled, and the same procedure provided hereinabove shall be repeated.

C. Type III Applications New Small Wireless Facilities
 Ninety (90) Days

Unless extended by agreement, tolled, or subject to reasonable delays, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall issue a written decision upon a Type III application within ninety (90) days from the date when the City receives a Type III application.

Upon receipt of a Type III application, the Planning Administrator shall review the application for Completeness. If the Planning Administrator determines the application is: (a) incomplete, (b) missing required application materials, (c) is the wrong type of application, or (d) is otherwise defective, then, within **ten (10) days** of the City's receipt of the application, the building official, or his designee, shall mail the Applicant a Notice of Incompleteness by first class mail, to the Notice Address which the applicant has provided.

Within such Notice of Incompleteness, the Planning Administrator shall advise the applicant, with reasonable clarity, the defects within its application, including a description of such matters as what items are missing from the application and/or why the application is incomplete and/or defective.

The mailing of a Notice of Incomplete Application by the Planning Administrator shall *reset* the 90-day shot clock, *which shall start running anew*, if and when the applicant tenders an additional submission to the Planning Administrator to remedy the issues the Planning Administrator identified in the Notice of Incomplete Application, which he had mailed to the applicant.

The submission of any responsive materials by the Applicant shall automatically cause the shot clock period to resume running.

If upon receipt of any additional materials from the applicant, the Planning Administrator determines that the application is still incomplete and/or defective, then the Planning Administrator shall, once again, mail a Notice of Incompleteness within **ten (10) days** of the applicant having filed its supplemental or corrected materials to the City and the Shot Clock shall be tolled, and the same procedure provided for hereinabove shall be repeated.

D. Type IV Applications New Towers and All Other Wireless Facilities
 One Hundred Fifty (150) Days

Unless extended by agreement, tolled, or subject to reasonable delays, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall issue a written decision upon a Type IV application within one hundred fifty (150) days from the date when the City receives a Type IV application.

Upon receipt of a Type IV application, the Planning Administrator shall review the application for Completeness. If the Planning Administrator determines the application is: (a) incomplete, (b) missing required application materials, (c) is the wrong type of application, or (d) is otherwise defective, then, within **thirty (30) days** of the City's receipt of the application, the building Inspector, or his designee, shall mail the applicant a Notice of Incompleteness by first class mail to the Notice Address provided by the applicant.

Within such Notice of Incompleteness, the Planning Administrator shall advise the Applicant, with reasonable clarity, the defects within its application, including a description of such matters as what items are missing from the application and/or why the application is incomplete and/or defective.

The mailing of a Notice of Incomplete application by the Planning Administrator shall toll the 150-day shot clock, which shall not thereafter resume running unless and until the Applicant tenders an additional submission to the Planning Administrator to remedy the issues the Planning Administrator identified in the Notice of Incomplete Application, which he had mailed to the applicant.

The submission of any responsive materials by the Applicant shall automatically cause the shot clock period to resume running.

If upon receipt of any additional materials from the Applicant, the Planning Administrator determines that the application is still incomplete and/or defective, then the Planning Administrator shall, once again, mail a Notice of Incompleteness within **ten (10) days** of the Applicant having filed its supplemental or corrected materials to the City and the Shot Clock shall once again be tolled, and the same procedure provided for hereinabove shall be repeated.

Upon their acceptance of an application that appears to be complete, the Planning Administrator shall transmit the application to the Planning and Zoning Commission for review and determination.

5-13-6 Shot Clock Tolls, Extensions & Reasonable Delay Periods

Consistent with the letter and intent of Section 47 U.S.C. §332(c)(7)(B)(ii) of the TCA, each of the shot clock periods set forth within Section 5-13-5 hereinabove shall generally be presumed to be sufficient periods within which the Planning and Zoning Commission shall render decisions upon special use permit applications.

Notwithstanding same, the applicable shot clock periods may be tolled, extended by mutual agreement between any applicant and/or its representative and the Planning and Zoning Commission and the Planning and Zoning Commission shall not be required to render its determination within the shot clock period presumed to be reasonable for each type of

application, where the processing of such application is reasonably delayed, as described hereinbelow.

A. Tolling of the Applicable Shot Clock Due to Incompleteness and/or Applicant Error

As provided for within Section 5-13-5 hereinabove, in the event that the Planning Administrator deems an application incomplete, the Planning Administrator shall send a Notice of Incompleteness to the applicant to notify the applicant that its application is incomplete and/or contains material errors, and shall reasonably identify the missing information and/or documents and/or the error(s) in the application.

If the Planning Administrator mails a Notice of Incompleteness as described hereinabove, the applicable shot clock shall automatically be tolled, meaning that the applicable shot clock period within which the Planning and Zoning Commission is required to render a final decision upon the application shall immediately cease running and shall not resume running unless and until the City receives a responsive submission from the applicant.

If and when the applicant thereafter submits additional information in an effort to complete its application, or cure any identified defect(s), then the shot clock shall automatically *resume* running, but shall not be deemed to start running *anew*.

The applicable shot clock period shall, once again, be tolled if the Planning Administrator thereafter provides a second notice that the application is still incomplete or defective, despite any additional submissions which have been received by the City, from the applicant, up to that point.

B. Shot Clock Extension by Mutual Agreement

The Planning and Zoning Commission, in its sole discretion, shall be free to extend any applicable shot clock period by mutual agreement with any respective applicant. This discretion on the part of the Commission shall include the Commission's authority to request, at any time, and for any period of time the Planning and Zoning Commission may deem reasonable or appropriate under the circumstances, consent from a respective applicant, to extend the applicable shot clock period, to enable the Commission, the applicant, or any relevant third party, to complete any type of undertaking or task related to the review, analysis, processing, and determination of the particular application, which is then pending before the Commission, to the extent that any such undertaking, task or review, is consistent with, or reasonably related to, compliance with any federal, state, or local law, and/or the requirements of any provision of the City Code, including but not limited to this Article.

In response to any request by the Commission, the applicant, by its principal, agent, attorney, site acquisition agent, or other authorized representative can consent to any extension of any applicable shot clock by affirmatively indicating its consent either in writing or by affirmatively indicating its consent on the record at any public hearing or public meeting. The Planning and Zoning Commission shall be permitted to reasonably rely upon a representative of the applicant

indicating that they are authorized to grant such consent on behalf of the respective applicant, on whose behalf they have been addressing the Commission within the hearing process.

C. Reasonable Delay Extensions of Shot Clock Periods

The City recognizes that there may be situations wherein, due to circumstances beyond the control of the City and/or the Planning and Zoning Commission, the review and issuance of a final decision upon a special use permit application for a personal wireless facility cannot reasonably be completed within the application shot clock periods delineated within Section 5-13-5 hereinabove.

If, despite the exercise of due diligence by the City and the Planning and Zoning Commission, the determination regarding a specific application cannot reasonably be completed within the applicable shot clock period, the Commission shall be permitted to continue and complete its review and issue its determination at a date beyond the expiration of the applicable period, if the delay of such final decision is due to circumstances including, but not limited to, those enumerated hereinbelow, each of which shall serve as a reasonable basis for a reasonable delay of the applicable shot clock period.

Reasonable delays which may constitute proper grounds for extending the presumed sufficient periods for rendering determinations under the applicable shot clock periods may include, but are not necessarily limited to those set forth within Sections 5-13-14, 5-13-15, 5-13-16 and 5-13-17 herein below.

5-13-7 Application Requirements

Applications for special use permits under Chapter 13 shall be made to the Planning Administrator, who shall initially determine whether or not the application is complete and/or free of defects upon receipt of the same.

If the Planning Administrator determines that the application is defective or incomplete, they shall promptly mail a **Notice of Incompleteness** to the applicant, in accord with to toll the applicable shot clock, to ensure that the City and the Planning and Zoning Commission are afforded sufficient time to review and determine each respective application.

Each application shall include the following materials, the absence of any one of which listed hereinbelow, shall render the respective application incomplete:

A. Special Use Permit Application

Completed applications for a special use permit shall identify all applicants, co-applicants, site developer(s), and wireless carrier(s) on whose behalf the application is being submitted, as well as the property owner of the proposed site.

B. Filing Fees

The appropriate filing fees then being charged by the City for applications for special permit applications and other related applications.

C. A “Notice Address”

A “Notice Address,” that being a specific address to which the City, Planning and Zoning Commission, and/or Planning Administrator may mail any type of notice, and that the mailing of same to such address shall constitute sufficient notice to any applicant, co-applicant, and/or their attorney, to comply with any requirement under this section as well as any local, state and/or federal law

D. Proof of Authorization for Site Occupancy

Where an applicant is not the owner of the real property upon which it seeks to install its equipment or facility, they shall submit proof of authorization to occupy the site at issue. If the applicant is leasing all or a portion of real property upon which it intends to install its new facility or equipment, then the applicant shall provide a written copy of its lease with the owner of such property. The applicant may redact any financial terms contained within the lease, but it shall not redact any portion of the lease which details the amount of area leased, its duration nor the specific portion of the real property which the applicant has obtained the right to occupy, access, or preclude others from entering.

Where an applicant is seeking to simply co-locate new equipment into an existing facility, it shall provide a copy of its written co-location agreement with the owner of such pre-existing facility, from which it may redact any financial terms.

E. A Drawn-To-Scale Depiction

The applicant shall submit drawn-to-scale depictions of its proposed wireless support structure and all associated equipment to be mounted thereon, or to be installed as part of such facility, which shall clearly and concisely depict all equipment and the measurements of same, to enable the Planning Administrator to ascertain whether the proposed facility would qualify as a small wireless facility as defined under this Article.

If the applicant claims that its proposed installation qualifies as a Small Wireless Facility within this Article, the drawn-to-scale depiction shall include complete calculations for all of the antennas and equipment of which the facility will be comprised, depicting that, when completed, the installation and equipment will meet the physical size limitations which enable the facility to qualify as a Small Wireless Facility.

F. Site Plan

The applicant shall submit a site development plan which shall meet the requirements of the Planning Administrator. The site plan shall, at a minimum, show all existing and proposed structures and improvements, including antennas, roads, buildings, guy wires and anchors, parking, and landscaping, utilities, boundary lines, and easements and shall

include grading plans for new facilities and roads. Any methods used to conceal the modification of the existing facility shall be indicated on the site plan.

G. Engineer's Report

To the extent that an application proposes the co-location of new equipment onto an existing tower or facility, the applicant shall provide an engineer's report certifying that the proposed shared use will not diminish the structural integrity and safety of the existing structure and explaining what modifications, if any, will be required in order to certify to the above.

H. Visual Impact Analysis

A completed visual impact analysis, which, at a minimum, shall include the following:

1. For Small Wireless Facilities

For applications seeking approval for the installation of a Small Wireless Facility, the applicant shall provide a visual impact analysis which shall include photographic images taken from the perspectives of the properties situated in closest proximity to the location being proposed for the siting of the facility, as well as those properties which would reasonably be expected to sustain the most significant adverse aesthetic impacts due to such factors as their close proximity to the site, their elevation relative to the site, the existence or absence of a "clear line of sight" between the tower location and their location.

2. For Telecommunications Towers and Personal Wireless Service Facilities which do not meet the definition of a Small Wireless Facility

For applications seeking approval for the installation of a Telecommunications Tower or a personal wireless service facility that does not meet the definition of a Small Wireless Facility, the applicant shall provide

- (i) A "Zone of Visibility Map" to determine locations from where the new facility will be seen.
- (ii) A visual impact analysis which shall include photographic images taken from the perspectives of the properties situated in closest proximity to the location being proposed for the siting of the facility, as well as those properties which would reasonably be expected to sustain the most significant adverse aesthetic impacts due to such factors as their close proximity to the site, their elevation relative to the site, the existence or absence of a "clear line of sight" between the tower location and their location.

The photographic images shall depict the height at which the proposed facility shall stand when completed, including all portions and proposed attachments to the facility, including, but not limited to, the main support structure, all antennas, transmitters, whip antennas, lightning rods, t-bars, crossbars, and cantilever attachments which shall, in whole or in part, be affixed to it, any and all surrounding equipment compound(s), fencing, cellular equipment cabinets, transformers, transformer vaults and/or cabinets, sector distribution boxes, ice bridges, backup generators, including but not limited to equipment boxes, switch boxes, backup generators, ice bridges, etc., to the extent that any of such compound and/or equipment will be visible from properties other than the property upon which the proposed tower and compound are to be installed.

The visual impact analysis shall include an assessment of alternative designs and color schemes, as well as an assessment of the visual impact of the proposed facility, taking into consideration any supporting structure which is to be constructed, as well as its base, guy wires, accessory structures, buildings, and overhead utility lines from abutting properties and streets.

I. Alternative Site Analysis

A completed alternative site analysis of all potential less intrusive alternative sites which the applicant has considered, setting forth their respective locations, elevations, and suitability or unsuitability for remedying whatever specific wireless coverage needs the respective applicant or a specific wireless carrier is seeking to remedy by the installation of the new facility which is the subject of the respective application for a special Use permit.

If, and to the extent that an applicant claims that a particular alternative site is unavailable, in that the owner of an alternative site is unwilling or unable to accommodate a wireless facility upon such potential alternative site, the applicant shall provide probative evidence of such unavailability, whether in the form of communications or such other form of evidence that reasonably establishes same.

The alternative site analysis shall contain:

1. an inventory of all existing tall structures and existing or approved communications towers within a two-mile radius of the proposed site.
2. a map showing the exact location of each site inventoried, including latitude and longitude (degrees, minutes, seconds), ground elevation above sea level, the height of the structure and/or tower, and accessory buildings on the site of the inventoried location.
3. an outline of opportunities for shared use of an existing wireless facility as opposed to the installation of an entirely new facility.

4. a demonstration of good-faith efforts to secure shared use from the owner of each potential existing tall structure and existing or approved communications tower, as well as documentation of the physical, technical, and/or financial reasons why shared usage is not practical in each case.

J. FCC Compliance Report

An FCC Compliance Report, prepared and stamped by a qualified Idaho licensed engineer, and certified under penalties of perjury, that the content thereof is true and accurate, wherein the licensed engineer shall certify that the proposed facility will be FCC compliant as of the time of its installation, meaning that the facility will not expose members of the general public to radiation levels that exceed the permissible radiation limits which the FCC has set.

If it is anticipated that more than one carrier and/or user is to install transmitters into the facility that the FCC Compliance Report shall take into account anticipated exposure from all users on the facility and shall indicate whether or not the combined exposure levels will, or will not exceed the permissible general population exposure limited, or alternatively, the occupational exposure limits, where applicable.

Such FCC Compliance Report shall provide the calculation or calculations with which the engineer determined the levels of RF radiation and/or emissions to which the facility will expose members of the general public.

On the cover page of the report, the report shall explicitly specify: (a) Whether the applicant and their licensed engineer are claiming that the applicable FCC limits based upon which they are claiming FCC compliance are the *General Population Exposure Limits* or the *Occupational Exposure Limits*. If the applicant and/or their engineer are asserting that the Occupational Exposure Limits apply to the proposed installation, they shall detail a factual basis as to why they claim that the higher set of limits is applicable, (b) The exact minimum distance factor, measured in feet, which the applicant's engineer used to calculate the level of radiation emissions to which the proposed facility will expose members of the general public. The minimum distance factor is the closest distance (i.e., the minimum distance) to which a member of the general public shall be able to gain access to the transmitting antennas mounted upon, or which shall be a part of, the proposed facility.

K. FCC License

A copy of any applicable Federal Communications Commission license possessed by any carrier named as an applicant, co-applicant, or whose equipment is proposed for installation as of the time the application is being filed with the City.

L. Effective Prohibition Claims

The City is aware that applicants seeking approvals for the installation of new wireless facilities often assert that federal law, and more specifically the TCA, prohibits the local government from denying their respective applications.

In doing so, they assert that their desired facility is “necessary” to remedy one or more significant gaps in a carrier’s personal wireless service, and they proffer computer-generated propagation maps to establish the existence of such gaps purportedly.

The City is additionally aware that, in August 2020, driven by a concern that propagation maps created and submitted to the FCC by wireless carriers were inaccurate, the FCC caused its staff to perform actual drive tests, wherein the FCC staff performed 24,649 tests, driving nearly ten thousand (10,000) miles through nine (9) states, with an additional 5,916 stationary tests conducted at 42 locations situated in nine (9) states.

At the conclusion of such testing, the FCC Staff determined that the accuracy of the propagation maps submitted to the FCC by the wireless carriers had ranged from as little as 16.2% accuracy to a maximum of 64.3% accuracy.

As a result, the FCC Staff recommended that the FCC no longer accept propagation maps from wireless carriers without supporting drive test data to establish their accuracy. A copy of the FCC Staff’s 66-page report is made a part of this Chapter as Appendix 1. The City considers it of critical import that applicants provide truthful, accurate, complete, and sufficiently reliable data to enable the Planning and Zoning Commission to render determinations upon applications for new wireless facilities consistent with both the requirements of this Article and the statutory requirements of the TCA.

Consistent with same, if, at the time of filing an application under this Article, an applicant intends to assert before the Planning and Zoning Commission or the City that: (a) an identified wireless carrier suffers from a significant gap in its personal wireless services within the City, (b) that the applicant’s proposed installation is the least intrusive means of remedying such gap in services, and/or (c) that under the circumstances pertaining to the application, a denial of the application by the Planning and Zoning Commission would constitute an “effective prohibition” under Section 47 U.S.C. §332 the TCA, then, at the time of filing such application, the applicant shall be required to file a written statement which shall be entitled:

“Notice of Effective Prohibition Conditions”

If an applicant files a Notice of Effective Prohibition Conditions, then the applicant shall be required to submit probative evidence to enable the Planning and Zoning Commission to reasonably determine: (a) whether or not the conditions alleged by the respective applicant exist, (b) whether there exists a significant gap or gaps in an identified wireless carrier’s personal wireless services within the City, (c) the geographic locations of any such gaps, and (d) the geographic boundaries of such gaps, to enable the Planning and Zoning Commission to determine whether granting the respective application would be consistent with the requirements of this Article and the legislative intent behind same,

and whether or not federal law would require the Planning and Zoning Commission to grant the respective application, even if it would otherwise violate the City's zoning code, including, but not limited to, this Article.

The additional materials which the applicant shall then be required to provide shall include the following:

1. Drive Test Data and Maps

If, and to the extent that an applicant claims that a specific wireless carrier suffers from a significant gap in its personal wireless services within the City, the applicant shall conduct or cause to be conducted a Drive Test within the specific geographic areas within which the applicant is claiming such gap or gaps exist, for each frequency at which the carrier provides personal wireless services. The applicant shall provide the City and the Planning and Zoning Commission with the actual drive test data recorded during such drive test, in a simple format which shall include, in table format:

- (i) the date and time for the test or test,
- (ii) the location, in longitude and latitude of each point at which signal strength was recorded and
- (iii) each signal strength recorded, measured in DBM, for each frequency.

Such data is to be provided in a separate table for each frequency at which the respective carrier provides personal wireless services to any of its end-use customers.

- (iv) the applicant shall also submit Drive Test Maps, depicting the actual signal strengths recorded during the actual drive test, for each frequency at which the carrier provides personal wireless services to its end-use customers.

If an applicant claims that it needs a "minimum" signal strength (measured in DBM) to remedy its gap or gaps in service, then for each frequency, the applicant shall provide three (3) signal strength coverage maps reflecting actual signal strengths in three (3) DBM bins, the first being at the alleged minimum signal strength, and two (2) additional three (3) DBM bin maps depicting signal strengths immediately below the alleged minimum signal strength claimed to be required.

By way of example, if the applicant claims that it needs a minimum signal strength of - 95 DBM to remedy its alleged gap in service, then the applicant shall provide maps depicting the geographic area where the gap is alleged to exist, showing the carrier's coverage at 95 to -98 DBM, -99 to -101 DBM and -102 to -104 DBM or each frequency at which the carrier provides personal wireless services to its end-use customers.

2. Denial of Service and/or Dropped Call Records

If and to the extent that an applicant claims that a specific wireless carrier suffers from a capacity deficiency, or a gap in service that renders the carrier incapable of providing adequate coverage of its personal wireless services within the City, then the applicant shall provide dropped call records and denial of service records evidencing the number and percentage of calls within which the carrier's customers were unable to initiate, maintain and conclude the use of the carrier's personal wireless services without actual loss of service, or interruption of service.

M. Estimate for Cost of Removal of Facility

A written estimate for the cost of the decommissioning, removal of the facility, including all equipment that comprises any portion or part of the facility, compound and/or complex, as well as any Accessory Facility or Structure, including the cost of the full restoration and reclamation of the site, to the extent practicable, to its condition before development in accord with the decommissioning and reclamation plan required herein

N. Property Owner Consent & Liability Acknowledgement

A signed written consent from each owner of the subject real property upon which the respective applicant is seeking installation of its proposed personal wireless service facility, wherein the owner or owners, both authorize the applicant to file and pursue its special permit application and acknowledge the potential landowner's responsibility, under section 5-13-11 for engineering, legal and other consulting fees incurred by the City.

O. Noise Analysis

As needed, the applicant may be required to submit a written noise analysis showing the noise levels of any proposed equipment, including back up power sources at the distance of three hundred feet (300') from the proposed location of the improvements.

5-13-8 Design Standards

The following design standards shall apply to all applications for the siting, construction, maintenance, use, erection, movement, reconstruction, expansion, material change, or structural alteration of a personal wireless service facility.

A. Small Wireless Facilities

Small Wireless Facilities (SWF) shall be sited to inflict the minimum adverse impacts upon individual residential properties, and specifically, to minimize, to the greatest extent reasonably feasible, adverse aesthetic impacts upon residential homes or reductions in the property values of same.

SWFs attached to pre-existing wooden and non-wooden poles shall conform to the following criteria:

1. Proposed antenna and related equipment shall meet:
 - (i) design standards which the City may maintain and update as needed, provided that the City makes its designed standards publicly available for review by any potential application seeking approval for the installation of an SWF within the City, and
 - (ii) National Electric Safety Code (NESC) standards; and
 - (iii) National Electrical Code (NEC) standards
2. Antennas and antenna equipment, including but not limited to radios, cables, associated shrouding, disconnect boxes, meters, microwaves, and conduit which are mounted on poles shall be mounted as close to the pole as technically feasible, and shall not be illuminated except as required by municipal, federal or state authority, provided this shall not preclude deployment on a new or replacement street light. Any proposed lighting shall also comply with the City's light trespass restrictions and comprehensive plan policies to minimize and/or eliminate any light intrusion on adjacent properties.
3. Antennas and associated equipment enclosures must be camouflaged to appear as an integral part of the pole or be mounted as close to the pole as feasible. Conduits and cabinets shall cover all cables and wiring to the extent that it is technically feasible if allowed by the pole owner. The number of conduits shall be minimized to the extent technically feasible. To the extent technically feasible, antennas, equipment enclosures, and all ancillary equipment, boxes, and conduits shall match the approximate material and design of the surface of the pole or existing equipment on which they are attached

SWFs attached to replacement poles and new poles shall conform to the criteria set forth herein above for SWF's attached to pre-existing wooden and non-wooded poles, but shall additionally conform to the following criteria:

1. The City prefers that wireless providers and site developers install SWF's on existing or replacement poles instead of installing new poles, and accordingly, to obtain approval for the installation of a new pole, the provider shall be required to document that installation on an existing or replacement pole is not technically feasible.
2. To the extent technically feasible, all replacement poles and new poles and pole-mounted antennas and equipment shall substantially conform to the material and design of the pole being replaced, or in the case of a new pole, it shall conform to the nearest adjacent pole or poles.
3. The height of Replacement Poles and New Poles shall conform with the height limitations application to the district within which the applicant seeks to install

their proposed SWF unless the applicant obtains a variance to obtain relief from any such limitation(s).

B. Telecommunications Towers and Personal Wireless Service Facilities which do not meet the definition of a Small Wireless Facility

The design of a proposed new Telecommunications Tower or Personal Wireless Service Facility shall comply with the following.

1. The choice of design for the installation of a new Personal Wireless Service Facility or the substantial modification of an existing Personal Wireless Service Facility shall be chosen to minimize the potential adverse impacts that the new or expanded facility may, or is likely to, inflict upon nearby properties.
2. Any new Telecommunications Tower shall be designed to accommodate future shared use by other providers of communications.
3. Unless specifically required by other regulations, a telecommunications tower shall have a finish (either painted or unpainted) that minimizes its degree of visual impact.
4. Notwithstanding the height restrictions listed elsewhere in this chapter, the maximum height of any new telecommunications tower shall not exceed that which shall permit operation without artificial lighting of any kind or nature, in accordance with municipal, state, and/or federal law and/or regulation.
5. Accessory structures
 - (i) Accessory structures shall maximize the use of building materials, colors, and textures designed to blend with the natural surroundings. The use of camouflage communications towers may be required by the Planning Commission to further blend the communications tower and/or its accessory structures into the natural surroundings. "Camouflage" is defined as the use of materials incorporated into the communications tower design that give communications towers the appearance of tree branches and bark coatings, church steeples and crosses, sign structures, lighting structures, or other similar structures.
 - (ii) Accessory structures shall be designed to be architecturally similar and compatible with each other and shall be no more than twelve (12) feet high or the allowed height of an accessory structure in the applicable zoning district, whichever is less. The buildings shall be used only to house equipment related to the particular site. Whenever possible, the buildings shall be joined or clustered so as to appear as one building.
 - (iii) No portion of any telecommunications tower or accessory structure shall be used for a sign or other advertising purpose, including but not limited to the company name, phone numbers, banners, and streamers, except the following: A sign of no greater than two square feet indicating the name of the facility owner(s) and a twenty-four-hour emergency telephone number shall be posted adjacent to any entry gate. In addition, "no trespassing" or other warning signs may be posted on the fence. All signs shall conform to the sign requirements of the City.

6. Towers must be placed to minimize visual impacts. Applicants shall place towers on the side slope of the terrain so that, as much as possible, the top of the tower does not protrude over the ridgeline, as seen from public ways.
7. Existing vegetation. Existing on-site vegetation shall be preserved to the maximum extent possible. No cutting of trees shall take place on a site connected with an application made under this article prior to the approval of the special permit use.
8. Screening.
 - (i) Deciduous or evergreen tree plantings may be required to screen portions of the telecommunications tower and accessory structures from nearby residential property as well as from public sites.
 - (ii) Where a site adjoins a residential property or public property, including streets, screening suitable in type, size and quantity shall be required by the Planning and Zoning Commission.
 - (iii) The applicant shall demonstrate to the Commission that adequate measures have been taken to screen and abate site noises such as heating and ventilating units, air conditioners, and emergency power generators and that there is no interference with other known wireless systems (such as an existing SCADA system, or wireless meter system).
Telecommunications towers shall comply with all applicable sections of this chapter as it pertains to noise control, fumes and/or odors and abatement.
9. Lighting. Telecommunications towers shall not be lighted except where FAA/FCC required lighting of the telecommunications towers necessary. No exterior lighting shall spill from the site in an unnecessary manner.
10. Access.
 - (a) Adequate emergency and service access shall be provided and maintained. Maximum use of existing roads, public or private, shall be made. Road construction shall, at all times, minimize ground disturbance and vegetation cutting to the toe of fill, the top of cuts, or no more than 10 feet beyond the edge of any pavement. Road grades shall closely follow natural contours to assure minimal visual disturbance and reduce soil erosion potential.
 - (b) To the extent feasible, all network interconnections to and from the telecommunications site and all power to the site shall be installed underground. At the initial construction of the access road to the site, sufficient conduit shall be laid to accommodate the maximum possible number of telecommunications providers that might use the facility.
11. Parking. Parking shall be provided to assure adequate emergency and service access. The Planning and Zoning Commission shall determine the number of required spaces in accordance with the underlying zone, but in no case shall the number of parking spaces be less than two spaces.
12. Fencing. The telecommunications tower and any accessory structures shall be adequately enclosed by a fence, the design of which shall be approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission. This requirement may be waived by the

Planning and Zoning Commission if the applicant demonstrates that such measures are unnecessary to ensure the security of the facility.

5-13-9 Hearings and Public Notice

A. Public Hearings

The Planning and Zoning Commission shall conduct a public hearing upon each special use permit application, consistent with Chapter 7 of the code, except the Planning and Zoning Commission shall have authority to schedule such additional or more frequent public hearings as may be necessary to comply with the applicable shot clocks imposed upon the City and the Planning and Zoning Commission under the requirements of the TCA.

B. Required Public Notices

The Planning and Zoning Commission shall ensure that both the public and property owners whose properties might be adversely impacted by the installation of a wireless facility receive Notice of any public hearing pertaining to same and shall ensure that they are afforded an opportunity to be heard concerning same.

The Planning and Zoning Commission shall mail a written Notice of Public Hearing to property owners, which shall provide:

1. The applicant's name;
2. The address of the property, or another general description by which the public can identify the property, that is the subject of the hearing;
3. The present land use of the property;
4. A brief description of the type of personal wireless facility for which the applicant seeks a special use permit; and
5. The date, time, and place of the hearing.

The face of each envelope containing the notices of the public hearing shall state, in all bold typeface, in all capital letters, in a font size no smaller than 12 point, the words:

“NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING FOR NEW WIRELESS FACILITY”

For Type I and Type III applications, notices of public hearing shall be mailed to all property owners whose real properties are situated within 300 feet of the exterior property line of the real property upon which the applicant seeks to install its new wireless facility.

If the site for the proposed facility is situated on, or adjacent to, a residential street containing twelve (12) houses or less, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall additionally mail a copy of such notices to all homeowners on that street, even if their

home is situated more than 300 feet from any property line of the property upon which the applicant proposes to install its facility.

For Type II and Type IV applications, the applicant shall mail such notices of public hearing to all property owners whose real properties are situated within 1,500 feet of any property line of the real property upon which the applicant seeks to install its new wireless facility.

The Applicant shall additionally post a notice upon the proposed site advising the public of the public hearing, in accord with Section 5-10-3-3 of the Code.

At least fifteen (15) days prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place and a summary of the proposal shall be published in the official newspaper of general circulation.

5-13-10 Factual Determinations to be Rendered by the Planning and Zoning Commission

A. Evidentiary Standards

In determining special use permit applications for personal wireless service facilities, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall have sole discretion to determine what probative evidence it shall require each applicant to produce in support of its application to enable the Commission to make each of the factual determinations enumerated below.

By way of common examples of the types of evidence which the Commission may require an applicant to produce, are the following:

1. where an applicant is not the owner of the real property upon which it proposes to install a new wireless facility, the Commission can require the applicant to provide a copy of the applicant's lease with the property owner (including any schedules, property descriptions, Appendixes or other attachments), from which the applicant may censor or delete any financial terms which would be irrelevant to the factual issues which the Commission is required to determine;
2. where the Commission deems it appropriate, the Commission can require the applicant to perform what is commonly known as a "balloon test" and to require the applicant to publish reasonably sufficient advance public notice of same, to enable the Commission, property owners, and the community, an opportunity to assess the actual adverse aesthetic impact which the proposed facility is likely to inflict upon the nearby properties and surrounding community;
3. where the applicant asserts a claim that a proposed facility is necessary to remedy one or more existing significant gaps in an identified wireless carrier's personal wireless services, the Commission may require the applicant to provide Drive-Test generated coverage maps, as opposed to computer-generated coverage maps, for each frequency at which the carrier provides personal wireless services, to show signal strengths in bins of three (3) DBM each, to enable the Commission to

assess the existence of such significant gaps accurately, and/or whether the carrier possesses adequate coverage within the geographic area which is the subject of the respective application.

4. where the applicant asserts that a potential less intrusive alternative location for a proposed facility is unavailable because the owner of the potential alternative site is incapable or unwilling to lease space upon such site to the applicant, the Commission may require the applicant to provide proof of such unwillingness in the form of communications to and from such property owner, and/or a sworn affidavit wherein a representative of the applicant affirms, under penalty of perjury, that they attempted to negotiate a lease with the property owner, what the material terms were of any such offer to the property owner, when the offer was tendered, and how, if at all, the property owner responded to such offer.

The Commission shall have sole discretion to determine, among other things, the relevance of any evidence presented, the probative value of any evidence presented, the credibility of any testimony provided, whether expert or otherwise, and the adequacy of any evidence presented.

The Commission shall not be required to accept, at face value, any unsupported factual claims asserted by an applicant but may require the production of evidence reasonably necessary to enable the Commission to determine the accuracy of any factual allegations asserted by each respective applicant.

Conclusory factual assertions by an applicant shall not be accepted as evidence by the Commission.

B. Factual Determinations

To decide applications for special permits under this section, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall render factual determinations, which shall include two (2) specific types of factual determinations, as applicable.

First, the Commission shall render its local zoning determinations according to Section (B)(i) hereinbelow.

Then, if, and only if, an applicant asserts claims that: (a) its proposed wireless facility or installation *is necessary to remedy a significant gap in personal wireless services for an explicitly identified wireless carrier*, and (b) that its proposed installation *is the least intrusive means of remedying a specifically identified significant gap or gaps*, the Commission shall *additionally* render TCA determinations, in accord with Section (B)(ii) hereinbelow.

The Commission shall separately record each factual determination it makes in a written decision and shall reference, or make note of, the evidence based upon which it rendered each of its factual determinations.

Each factual determination made by the Commission shall be based upon substantial evidence.

For purposes of this provision, “substantial evidence” shall mean such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion. It means less than a preponderance but more than a scintilla of evidence.

Evidence which the Commission may consider shall include any evidence submitted in support of an application and any evidence submitted by anyone opposing a respective application, whether such evidence is in written or photographic form, or whether it is in the form of testimony by any expert, or any person who has personal knowledge of the subject of their testimony. The Commission may, of course, additionally consider as evidence any information or knowledge which they, themselves, personally possess, and any documents, records or other evidence which is a matter of public record, irrespective of whether such public record is a record of the City, or is a record of or is maintained by, another federal, state and/or other governmental entity and/or agency which maintains records which are available for, or subject to, public review.

The requirements for specific factual determinations set forth below are intended to enure to the benefit of the City, its residents, and property owners, and not applicants.

If, and to the extent that the Planning and Zoning Commission fails to render one or more of such determinations, that omission shall not constitute grounds upon which the respective applicant can seek to annul, reverse or modify any decision of the Planning and Zoning Commission.

1. Local Zoning Determinations

The Commission shall make the following factual determinations as to whether the application meets the requirements for granting a special use permit under this Article.

(i) Consistent with the Legislative Intent Set Forth within Section 5-13-2

Whether granting the application would be consistent with the legislative intent set forth within Section 5-13-2 hereinabove.

Whether the proposed installation will meet each of the conditions and standards set forth within this Section in the absence of which the Planning and Zoning Commission is not authorized to grant a special use permit.

(ii) Potential Adverse Aesthetic Impacts

Whether the proposed installation will inflict a significant adverse aesthetic impact upon properties that are located adjacent to, or in close proximity to, the proposed site, or any other properties which are situated in a manner that they

would sustain significant adverse aesthetic impacts by the installation of the proposed installation facility.

(iii) Potential Adverse Impacts Upon Real Estate Values

Whether the proposed installation will inflict a significant adverse impact upon the property values of properties that are located adjacent to, or in close proximity to the proposed site, or properties that are otherwise situated in a manner that would cause the proposed installation to inflict a significant adverse impact upon their value.

(iv) Potential Adverse Impact Upon the Character of the Surrounding Community

Whether the proposed installation will be incompatible with the use and/or character of properties located adjacent to or in close proximity to the proposed site or other properties situated in a manner that would cause the proposed installation to be incompatible with their respective use.

(v) Potential Adverse Impacts Upon Historic Properties or Historic Districts

Whether the proposed installation will be incompatible with and/or would have an adverse impact upon, or detract from the use and enjoyment of, and/or character of a historic property, historic site, and/or historic district, including but not limited to historic structures, properties and/or districts which are listed on, or are eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places.

(vi) Potential Adverse Impacts Upon Ridgelines or Other Aesthetic Resources of The City

Whether the proposed installation will be incompatible with and/or would have an adverse aesthetic impact upon or detract from the use and enjoyment of, and/or character of, recognized aesthetic assets of the City, including but not scenic areas and/or scenic ridgelines, scenic areas, public parks, and/or any other traditionally or historically recognized valuable scenic assets of the City.

(vii) Sufficient Fall Zones

Whether the proposed installation shall have a sufficient fall zone and/or safe zone around the facility to afford the general public safety against the potential dangers of structural failure, icefall, debris fall, and fire.

(viii) Mitigation

Whether the applicant has mitigated the potential adverse impacts of the proposed facility to the greatest extent reasonably feasible. To determine mitigation efforts

on the part of the applicant, the mere fact that a less intrusive site, location, or design would cause an applicant to incur additional expense is not a reasonable justification for an application to have failed to propose reasonable mitigation measures.

If when applying the evidentiary standards set forth in subparagraph A hereinabove, the Planning and Zoning Commission determines that the proposed facility shall inflict one or more of the adverse impacts described hereinabove to such a substantial extent that granting the respective application would inflict upon the City and/or its citizens and/or property owners the types of adverse impacts which this provision was enacted to prevent, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall deny the respective application for a special permit unless the Commission additionally finds that a denial of the application would constitute an effective prohibition, as provided for in Section (B)(ii) immediately hereinbelow.

2. TCA Determinations

In cases within which an applicant has filed a Notice of Effective Prohibition Conditions,” the Planning and Zoning Commission shall make three (3) additional factual determinations, as listed herein below:

(i) Adequate Personal Wireless Services Coverage

Whether the specific wireless carrier has adequate personal wireless services coverage within the geographic areas for which the applicant claims a significant gap exists in such coverage.

(ii) Significant Gap in Personal Wireless Services of an Identified Carrier

Whether the applicant has established, based upon probative evidence provided by the applicant and/or its representative, that a specific wireless carrier suffers from a significant gap in its personal wireless services within the City.

In rendering such determination, the Commission shall consider factors including, but not necessarily limited to (a) whether the identified wireless carrier which is alleged to suffer from any significant gap in their personal wireless services has adequate service in its personal wireless services at any frequency being used by the carrier to provide personal wireless services to its end-use customers, (b) whether any such alleged gap is relatively large or small in geographic size, (c) whether the number of the carrier’s customers affected by the gap is relatively small or large, (d) whether or not the location of the gap is situated on a lightly traveled road, or sparsely or densely occupied area, and/or (d) overall, whether the gap is relatively insignificant or otherwise relatively *de minimis*.

A Significant Gap cannot be established simply because the carrier’s customers are currently using the carrier’s personal wireless services, but the frequency at

which the customers are using such services is not the frequency most desired by the carrier.

(iii) Least Intrusive Means of Remediating Gap(s) in Service

Whether the applicant has established based upon probative evidence provided by the applicant and/or its representative, that the installation of the proposed installation, at the specific site proposed by the applicant, and the specific portion of the site proposed by the applicant, and at the specific height proposed by the applicant is the least intrusive means of remediating whatever significant gap or gaps which the applicant has contemporaneously proved to exist as determined by the Planning and Zoning Commission based upon any evidence in support of, and/or in opposition to, the subject application.

In rendering such determination, the Commission shall consider factors including, but not necessarily limited to: (a) whether the proposed site is the least intrusive location at which a facility to remedy an identified significant gap may be located, and the applicant has reasonably established a lack of potential alternative less intrusive sites and lack of sites available for co-location, (b) whether the specific location on the proposed portion selected site is the least intrusive portion of the site for the proposed installation (c) whether the height proposed for the facility is the minimum height actually necessary to remedy an established significant gap in service, (d) whether or not a pre-existing structure can be used to camouflage the facility and/or its antennas, (e) whether or not, as proposed, the installation mitigates adverse impacts to the greatest extent reasonably feasible, through the employ of stealth design, screening, use of color, noise mitigation measures, etc., and/or (f) overall whether or not there is a feasible alternative to remedy the gap through alternative, less intrusive substitute installations, such as the installation of multiple shorter installations, instead of a single microcell facility.

3. Finding of Effective Prohibition or Lack of Effective Prohibition

If, when applying the evidentiary standards set forth in subparagraph A hereinabove, the Planning and Zoning Commission affirmatively determines that the applicant has failed to establish either: (a) that an identified wireless carrier suffers from a significant gap(s) in its personal wireless services within the City, and/or (b) that the applicant has failed to establish that the proposed installation is the least intrusive means of remediating any such gap or gaps, then the Planning and Zoning Commission may deny the application pursuant to Section (B)(i) hereinabove, and such denial shall not constitute an “effective prohibition.”

If when applying the evidentiary standards set forth in subparagraph A hereinabove, the Planning and Zoning Commission affirmatively determines that the applicant has established both: (a) that an identified wireless carrier suffers from a significant gap in personal wireless services within the City, and (b) that the proposed installation is the least intrusive means of remediating such significant gap or gaps, then the Planning and

Zoning Commission shall grant the application, irrespective of any determinations the Commission may make pursuant to Section (B)(i) hereinabove, because any such denial would constitute an “effective prohibition.”

5-13-11 Retention of Consultants

A. Use of Consultants

Where deemed reasonably necessary by the Planning and Zoning Commission and/or the City, the Planning and Zoning Commission and/or the City may retain the services of professional consultants to assist the Planning and Zoning Commission in carrying out its duties in deciding special permit applications for personal wireless service facilities. Where the Planning and Zoning Commission uses the services of private engineers, attorneys, or other consultants for purposes of engineering, scientific, land use planning, environmental, legal, or similar professional reviews of the adequacy or substantive aspects of applications or of issues raised during the course of review of applications for special permit approvals of personal wireless service facilities, the applicant and landowner, if different, shall be jointly and severally responsible for payment of all the reasonable and necessary costs incurred by the City for such services. In no event shall that responsibility be greater than the actual cost to the City of such engineering, legal, or other consulting services.

B. Advance Deposits for Consultant Costs

The City and/or Planning and Zoning Commission may require advance periodic monetary deposits held by the City on account of the applicant or landowner to secure the reimbursement of the City's consultant expenses. The City shall establish policies and procedures for the fixing of escrow deposits and the management of payment from them. After audit and approval of itemized vouchers by the City Treasurer as to reasonableness and necessity of the consultant charges, the City may make payments from the deposited funds for engineering, legal or consultant services. Upon receiving a request by the applicant or landowner, the City shall supply copies of such vouchers to the applicant and/or landowner reasonably in advance of audit and approval, appropriately redacted where necessary to shield legally privileged communications between City officers or employees and the City's consultant. When it appears that there may be insufficient funds in the account established for the applicant or landowner by the City to pay current or anticipated vouchers, the City shall cause the applicant or landowner to deposit additional sums to meet such expenses or anticipated expenses in accordance with policies and procedures established by the City. Consultants shall undertake no review on any matter scheduled before the Planning and Zoning Commission until the initial escrow deposit has been made or requested replenishment of the escrow deposit has been made. No reviewing agency shall be obligated to proceed unless the applicant complies with escrow deposit requirements.

C. Reasonable Limit Upon Consultant Expenses

A consultant expense or part thereof is reasonable in amount if it bears a reasonable relationship to the customary fee charged by engineers, attorneys, or planners within the region for services performed on behalf of applicants or reviewing Commissions in connection with comparable applications for land use or development.

The City may also take into account any special conditions for considerations as it may deem relevant, including but not limited to the quality and timeliness of submissions on behalf of the applicant and the cooperation of the applicant and agents during the review process.

A consultant expense or part thereof is necessarily incurred if it was charged by the engineer, attorney or planner, or other consultants for a service which was rendered to assist the Planning and Zoning Commission in: (a) making factual determinations consistent with the goals of protecting or promoting of the health, safety or welfare of the City or its residents; (b) accessing potential adverse impacts to historic properties, structures and/or districts, and/or (c) assessing and determining factual issues relevant to effective prohibition claims, as addressed herein, to enable the Commission to best comply with the letter and intent of the provision of the TCA which is relevant thereto.

D. Audits Upon the Request of an Applicant

Upon request of the applicant or landowner, the City shall review and audit all vouchers and determine whether such engineering, legal and consulting expenses are reasonable in amount and necessarily incurred by the City in connection with the review and consideration of a special permit application for personal wireless service facility. In the event of such a request, the applicant or landowner shall be entitled to be heard by the City on reasonable advance notice.

E. Liability for Consultant Expenses

The owner(s) of the subject real property, if different from the applicant, shall be jointly and severally responsible for reimbursing the City for funds expended to compensate services rendered to the City under this section by private engineers, attorneys, or other consultants. For a land-use application to be complete, the applicant shall provide the written consent of all owners of the subject real property, both authorizing the applicant to file and pursue land development proposals and acknowledging potential landowner responsibility, under this section, for engineering, legal, and other consulting fees incurred by the City. The applicant and the owner shall remain responsible for reimbursing the City for its consulting expenses, notwithstanding that the escrow account may be insufficient to cover such expenses. No building permit or other permit shall be issued until reimbursement of costs and expenses determined by the City to be due. In the event of failure to reimburse the City for such fees, the following shall apply:

The City may seek recovery of unreimbursed engineering, legal, and consulting

fees by court action in an appropriate jurisdiction, and the defendant(s) shall be responsible for the reasonable and necessary attorney's fees expended by the City in prosecuting such action.

5-13-12 Setback Requirements

A. Small Wireless Facilities

1. Within a Commercial District or a Utility District, the minimum setback shall be fifty (50) feet unless the facility is being installed upon a pre-existing utility pole or other utility structure.
2. Within all residentially-zoned districts, all Small Wireless Facilities shall be setback a minimum of one hundred fifty (150) feet from any exterior boundary and any adjacent residential dwelling or structure unless the facility is being installed upon a pre-existing utility pole.

B. Cell Towers and all personal wireless service facilities that do not meet the definition of a Small Wireless Facility

1. Each proposed wireless personal service facility and personal wireless service facility structure, compound, and complex shall be located on a single lot and comply with applicable setback requirements. Adequate measures shall be taken to contain on-site all icefall or debris from tower failure and preserve the privacy of any adjoining residential properties.
2. Each lot containing a wireless personal service facility and personal wireless service facility structure, compound, and complex shall have the minimum area, shape, and frontage requirements generally prevailing for the zoning district where located.
3. Telecommunications towers shall comply with the following special minimum setback requirements within Commercial District or a Utility District:
 - (i) Street line: height of the tallest tower or self-standing or guy-wired wireless support structure plus 50 feet.
 - (ii) Side and rear lines: half the height of the tallest tower or self-standing or guy-wired wireless support structure
 - (iii) Setback from adjoining residential zoning district: height of the tallest tower or self-standing or guy-wired wireless support structure plus 50 feet.
4. The minimum front, side, and rear yard setback requirements for telecommunications towers and located within a Residential Zoning District shall be 110% of the height of the tower.

5-13-13 Height Restrictions

A. Small Wireless Facilities

Personal Wireless Service Facilities which meet the definition of a Small Wireless Facility shall not exceed a maximum height of 50 feet about ground elevation in a Commercial District or a Utility District and shall not exceed a maximum height of 45 feet within a Residential District.

B. Non-Small Wireless Facilities

Personal Wireless Service Facilities which do not meet the definition of a Small Wireless Facility shall not exceed a maximum height of 150 feet about ground elevation in a Commercial District, Facility shall not exceed a maximum height of 100 feet above ground elevation within a Utility District or within a Residential District.

5-13-14 Environmental Impacts

If, and to the extent that, the Planning and Zoning Commission determines that a proposed installation bears the potential for a significant adverse impact upon the environment within the meaning the NEPA, then the Commission shall be expected to consider (a) the extent of adverse impacts upon the environment and (b) what mitigation measures the applicant should be required to undertake, to minimize the adverse environmental impacts of the proposed facility.

The Planning and Zoning Commission may make direct requests to the FCC for their review of the application.

So long as the Planning and Zoning Commission acts with reasonable diligence in securing potential NEPA review from the FCC, if such environmental review requires a period of effort that extends beyond the expiration of the applicable shot clock period, the delays beyond such period shall be deemed reasonable.

5-13-15 Historic Site Impacts

The Planning and Zoning Commission shall consider the potential adverse impacts of any proposed facility upon any historic site, structure, or district.

If, and to the extent that, the Planning and Zoning Commission determines that a proposed installation bears the potential for a significant adverse impact upon a historic site or a historic district within the City, then the Commission may consult with SHPO and the FCC to obtain their review of the proposed project, and to ascertain: (a) the extent of adverse impacts upon the historic properties, and (b) what mitigation measure might the applicant be required to undertake to minimize the adverse environmental impacts and/or adverse impacts upon historic sites, structures and/or district.

A request by the Commission to the FCC may include, but not be limited to, a request to the FCC for a Section 106 review, as defined in this Article, as the City recognizes each application

for a special permit for the installation of a personal wireless services facility shall constitute an undertaking for purposes of compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

So long as the Planning and Zoning Commission acts with reasonable diligence in completing its Historic preservation review, if obtaining SHPO and/or FCC review requires a period of effort that extends beyond the expiration of the applicable shot clock period, the delays beyond such period shall be deemed reasonable.

5-13-16 *Force Majeure*

In the event that the rendering of a final decision upon a special permit application under this Article is delayed due to natural and/or unnatural events and/or forces which are not within the control of the City or the Planning and Zoning Commission, such as the unavoidable delays experienced in government processes due to the COVID 19 pandemic, and/or mandatory compliance with any related federal or state government orders issued in relation thereto, such delays shall constitute reasonable delays which shall be recognized as acceptable grounds for extending the period for review and the rendering of final determinations beyond the period allotted under the applicable shot clock.

5-13-17 *Eleventh Hour Submissions*

In the event that an applicant tenders eleventh-hour submissions to the City and/or the Planning Commission in the form of (a) expert reports, (b) expert materials, and/or (c) materials which require a significant period for review due either to their complexity or the sheer volume of materials which an applicant has chosen to provide to the Commission at such late point in the proceedings, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall be afforded a reasonable time to review such late-submitted materials.

If reasonably necessary, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall be permitted to retain the services of an expert consultant to review any late-submitted expert reports which were provided to the Commission, even if such review or services extend beyond the applicable shot clock period, so long as the Commission completes such review and retains and secures such expert services within a reasonable period of time thereafter, and otherwise acts with reasonable diligence in completing its review and rendering its final decision.

5-13-18 *Prohibition Against Illegally Excessive Emissions & RF Radiation Testing*

As disclosed upon the FCC's public internet website, personal wireless services facilities erected at any height under 200 feet are not required to be registered with the FCC.

Of even greater potential concern to the City is the fact that the FCC does not enforce the RF radiation limits codified within the CFR by either: (a) testing the actual radiation emissions of wireless facilities either at the time of their installation or at any time thereafter, or (b) requiring their owners to test them. *See* relevant excerpts from the FCC's public internet website annexed as Appendix 2.

This means that when wireless facilities are constructed and operated within the City, the FCC will have no idea where they are located and no means of determining, much less ensuring, that they are not exposing residents within the City and/or the general public to illegally excessive levels of RF Radiation.

The City deems it to be of critical importance to the health, safety, and welfare of the City, its residents, and the public at large that personal wireless service facilities do not expose members of the general public to levels of RF radiation that exceed the limits which have been deemed safe by the FCC, and/or are imposed under CFR.

In accord with the same, the City enacts the following RF Radiation testing requirements and provisions set forth hereinbelow.

No wireless telecommunications facility or combination of facilities shall at any time be permitted to emit illegally excessive RF Radiation as defined in 5-13-3 or to produce power densities that exceed the legally permissible limits for electric and magnetic field strength and power density for transmitters, as codified within 47 CFR §1.1310(e)(1), Table 1 Sections (i) and (ii), as made applicable pursuant to 47 CFR §1.1310(e)(3).

To ensure continuing compliance with such limits by all owners and/or operators of personal wireless services facilities within the City, all owners, and operators of personal wireless service facilities shall submit reports as required by this section.

As set forth hereinbelow, the City may additionally require, at the owner and/or operator's expense, independent verification of the results of any analysis set forth within any reports submitted to the City by an owner and/or operator.

If an operator of a personal wireless service facility fails to supply the required reports or fails to correct a violation of the legally permissible limits described hereinabove, following notification that their respective facility is believed to be exceeding such limits, any special permit or other zoning approval granted by the Planning and Zoning Commission or any other Commission or representative of the City is subject to modification or revocation by the Planning and Zoning Commission following a public hearing.

1. Initial Certification of Compliance with Applicable RF Radiation Limits

Within forty-five (45) days of initial operation or a substantial modification of a personal wireless service facility, the owner and/or operator of each telecommunications antenna shall submit to the Planning Administrator a written certification by a licensed professional engineer, sworn to under penalties of perjury, that the facility's radio frequency emissions comply with the limits codified within 47 CFR §1.1310(e)(1), Table 1 Sections (i) and (ii), as made applicable pursuant to 47 CFR §1.1310(e)(3).

The engineer shall measure the emissions of the approved facility, including the cumulative impact from other nearby facilities, and determine if such emissions are within the limits described hereinabove.

A report of these measurements and the engineer's findings with respect to compliance with the FCC's Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits shall be submitted to the Planning Administrator.

If the report shows that the facility does not comply with applicable limits, then the owner and/or operator shall cease operation of the facility until the facility is brought into compliance with such limits. Proof of compliance shall be a certification provided by the engineer who prepared the original report. The City may require, at the applicant's expense, independent verification of the results of the analysis.

2. Random RF Radiofrequency Testing

At the operator's expense, the City may retain an engineer to conduct random unannounced RF Radiation testing of such facilities to ensure the facility's compliance with the limits codified within 47 CFR §1.1310(e)(1) et seq.

The City may cause such random testing to be conducted as often as the City may deem appropriate. However, the City may not require the owner and/or operator to pay for more than one test per facility per calendar year unless such testing reveals that one or more of the owner and/or operators facilities are exceeding the limits codified within 47 CFR §1.1310(e)(1) et seq., in which case the City shall be permitted to demand that the facility be brought into compliance with such limits, and to conduct additional tests to determine if, and when, the owner and/or operator thereafter brings the respective facility and/or facilities into compliance.

If the City at any time finds that there is good cause to believe that a personal wireless service facility and/or one or more of its antennas are emitting RF radiation at levels in excess of the legal limits permitted under 47 CFR §1.1310(e)(1) et seq., then a hearing shall be scheduled before the Planning and Zoning Commission at which the owner and/or operator of such facility shall be required to show cause why any and all permits and/or approvals issued by the City for such facility and/or facilities should not be revoked, and a fine should not be assessed against such owner and/or operator.

Such hearing shall be duly noticed to both the public and the owner and/or operator of the respective facility or facilities at issue. The owner and/or operator shall be afforded not less than two (2) weeks written notice by first-class mail to its Notice Address.

At such hearing, the burden shall be on the City to show that, by a preponderance of the evidence, the facility's emissions exceeded the permissible limits under 47 CFR §1.1310(e)(1) et seq.

In the event that the City establishes same, the owner and/or operator shall then be required to establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that a malfunction of equipment caused their failure to comply with the applicable limits through no fault on the part of the owner/operator.

If the owner and/or operator fails to establish same, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall have the power to, and shall, revoke any special permit, variance, building permit,

and/or any other form of zoning-related approval(s) which the Planning and Zoning Commission, Zoning Commission of Appeals, Planning Administrator and/or any other representative of the City may have then issued to the owner and/or operator, for the respective facility.

In addition, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall impose a fine of not less than \$1,000, nor more than \$5,000 for such violation of subparagraph 1. hereinabove, or, in the case of a second offense within less than five (5) years, a minimum fine of \$5,000, nor more than \$25,000.

In the event that an owner or operator of one or more personal wireless facilities is found to violate subparagraph 1. hereinabove, three or more times within any five (5) year period, then in addition to revoking any zoning approvals for the facilities which were violating the limits codified in 47 CFR §1.1310(e)(1) et seq., the Planning and Zoning Commission shall render a determination within which it shall deem the owner/operator prohibited from filing any applications for any new wireless personal services facilities within the City for a period of five (5) years.

5-13-19 Bond Requirements & Removal of Abandoned Facilities and Reclamation

1. Bond Requirement

At, or prior to the filing of an application for a special use permit for the installation of a new personal wireless service facility, each respective applicant shall provide a written estimate for the cost of the decommissioning, removal of the facility, including all equipment that comprises any portion or part of the facility, compound and/or complex, as well as any Accessory Facility or Structure, including the cost of the full restoration and reclamation of the site, to the extent practicable, to its condition before development in accord with the decommissioning and reclamation plan required herein. This estimate shall be reviewed by the Planning and Zoning Commission's engineer.

Upon receiving a special permit approval from the Planning and Zoning Commission, and a building permit, prior to the commencement of installation and/or construction of such facility or any part thereof, the applicant shall file with the City a bond for a length of no less than three years in an amount equal to or exceeding the estimate of the cost of removal of the facility and all associated structures, fencing, power supply, and other appurtenances connected with the facility. The bond must be provided within thirty (30) days of the approval date and before any installation or construction begins.

Replacement bonds must be provided ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of any previous bond.

At any time the City has good cause to question the sufficiency of the bond at the end of any three-year period, the owner and/or operator of the facility, upon request by the City, shall provide an updated estimate and bond in the appropriate amount.

Failure to keep the bonds in effect is cause for removal of the facility at the owner's expense. A separate bond will be required for each facility, regardless of the number of owners or the location.

2. Removal of Abandoned Facilities

Any personal wireless service facility that is not operated or used for a continuous period of twelve (12) consecutive months shall be considered abandoned. At the owner's expense, the owner of said facility shall be required to remove the facility and all associated equipment buildings, power supply, fence, and other items associated with such facility, compound and/or complex, and permitted with, the facility. If the facility is not removed within ninety (90) days, the bond secured by the tower owner shall be used to remove the facility and any Accessory Equipment and Structures.

5-13-20 ADA Accommodations [Reserved]

5-13-21 General Provisions

A. Balancing of Interests

The City formally recognizes that, as has been interpreted by federal courts within the Second Circuit, when it enacted the TCA, Congress chose to preserve local zoning authority over decisions regarding the placement, construction, and modification of personal wireless facilities, 47 U.S.C. §332(c)(7)(A), subject only to the limitations set forth in subsection §332(c)(7)(b), consistent with the holding of the United States Court of Appeals in Sprint Spectrum L.P. v. Willoth, 176 F3d 630 (2nd Cir.1999) and its progeny, and the City has relied upon such federal courts' interpretations of the TCA in enacting Chapter 13.

The City similarly embraces the federal courts' determinations that the TCA was created to effectuate a balancing between the interests of facilitating the growth of wireless telephone service nationally and maintaining local control over the siting of wireless personal services facilities, as the Court additionally articulated in Omnipoint Communications Inc. v. The City of White Plains, 430 F3d. 529 (2nd Cir. 2005), which includes preserving to local governments, including the City of Dalton Gardens, the power to deny applications for the installation of wireless personal services facilities, based upon traditional grounds of zoning denials, including, but not limited to, the potential adverse aesthetic impacts, or a reduction in property values which the construction of any proposed structure may inflict upon nearby properties or the surrounding community.

This additionally includes the recognition that, under this balancing of interest test, "once an area is sufficiently serviced by a wireless service provider, the right to deny applications (for new wireless facilities) becomes broader" Crown Castle NG East LLC v. The City of Hempstead, 2018 WL 6605857.

It is the intent of the City that the City's Zoning Code be applied in a manner consistent with the balancing of interests codified within the TCA.

Consistent with same, the City rejects and shall reject any current and/or future FCC interpretations of any provision of the TCA which are clearly inconsistent with, and/or are clearly contrary to, both the language of the TCA and binding decisions of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and United States District Courts within the Second Circuit.

This includes a rejection of any FCC interpretations inconsistent with Willoth and any claims that the FCA legally prohibits the Planning and Zoning Commission from denying a special permit application, based solely upon a claim that an applicant desires the installation of its new facility for "densification" of its existing personal wireless services, or to offer a new service, irrespective of whether or not the carrier already possesses adequate coverage within the City, and irrespective of the potential adverse impact which the installation of such new facility or facilities would inflict upon the City, its property owners, citizens and/or communities.

B. Conflict With Federal or State Laws

To the extent that any provision of this Article is found to conflict with any applicable federal or state law, it is the intent of the City that the remaining portion of this Article which has not been found to conflict with such law be deemed to remain valid and in full force and effect.

Section 2. Dalton Gardens City Code Title 5, Chapter 3, Section 5-3-1 is hereby amended as follows:

B. Allowed Uses:

1. See section 5-3-14, “Appendix 1 Activity Groups”, of this chapter for general description and definition of each use.

Administrative offices.
Agricultural supplies and commodity sales.
Automobile and accessory sales.
Automobile renting.
Automotive fleet storage.
Automotive parking.
Banks and financial institutions.
Bars and taverns.
Building maintenance service.
Business supply retail sales.
Business support service.
Coffee and espresso stands.
Co-location of small wireless facility.
Co-location of wireless facility.
Commercial film production.
Communication service.
Community assembly.
Community organization.
Construction retail sales.
Consumer repair service.
Convenience sales.
Convenience service.
Department stores.
Essential public utility service.
Farm equipment sales.
Finished goods wholesale.
Food and beverage stores.
General construction service.
Government facilities.
Group assembly.
Handicapped or minimal care facility.
Home furnishing retail sales.
Hospitals/healthcare.
Hotel/motel.
Laundry service.
Microbreweries.
Ministorage facilities.
Neighborhood recreation.

Nursery sales and landscaping services.
Nursing/convalescent/rest homes for the aged.
Personal service establishments.
Professional offices.
Public recreation.
Religious assembly.
Restaurants.
Retail gasoline sales.
Small wireless facility.
Spas and health clubs.
Specialty retail sales.
Veterinary office.
Wineries.

2. Allowed Accessory Uses:

Storage for primary use, subject to the following restrictions:

a. Any outdoor storage associated with an allowed or special use shall be stored within a completely enclosed building, or behind a six-foot (6') high, one hundred percent (100%) site obscuring fence, or a six-foot (6') high landscaped berm. Such a fence or berm shall be configured so that materials within the outdoor storage area are not visible from adjacent properties, road rights of way, or from a parking area or driveway on the subject property. The following items may be stored outside, outside of the aforementioned enclosure:

- (1) Vehicle sales for display.
- (2) Equipment rentals for display.
- (3) Limited inventory for advertising purposes, restricted to three (3) items on display; shall not impede required parking spaces and circulation patterns.
- (4) Any equipment or inventory displayed shall not create a visual obstruction in the vision triangle that will interfere with the ingress or egress to a roadway or driveway.

3. Special Use Permits: See section 5-3-14, "Appendix 1 Activity Groups", of this chapter for general description and definition of each use. A structure, site or parcel may have more than one special use permit. Each special use is considered a separate permit.

Adult entertainment sales and service.
Automobile repair and cleaning.
Car wash.
Childcare facility.
Commercial kennel.
Commercial recreation.
Community education.
Custom manufacturing.
Funeral service.
Light industrial uses.
Noncommercial kennel.
New towers and all other wireless facilities.
Veterinary hospital with boarding facilities.

Warehouse/storage.

~~Wireless communication facility.~~

Section 3. Dalton Gardens City Code Title 5, Chapter 3. Section 5-3-14 is hereby amended as follows:

5-3-14: APPENDIX 1 ACTIVITY GROUPS:

Administrative. Activities typically performed by public, quasi-public, and public utility administrative offices such as City, County, State or similar offices.

Adult entertainment. Activities, whether conducted intermittently or full time, that primarily involve the display, exhibition, or viewing of people and/or materials distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing, or relating to human sex acts or by emphasis on male or female genitals, buttocks or female breasts; typical of adult motion picture theaters, adult mini-motion picture theaters, and adult motion picture arcades, and including massage parlors and bathhouses.

Adult entertainment retail sales. Activities, whether conducted intermittently or full time, that primarily involve the sale of books, magazines, films, photographs or other materials distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing or pertaining to human sex acts or by an emphasis on male or female genitals, buttocks or female breasts, typical of adult motion picture theaters, adult mini-motion picture theaters, adult motion picture arcade and adult bookstores.

Agricultural supply and commodities sales. Activities that typically include the sale from the premises of feed and grain, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, animal care equipment.

Amusement park. A permanent outdoor facility, which may include structures and buildings, where there are various devices for entertainment, including rides, booths for the conduct of games or the sale of items, and buildings for shows and entertainment.

Auto camps. Activities that include the provision of spaces for lodging for transient or semipermanent guests in semipermanent dwelling structures, typically tents, travel trailers, and camper vehicles.

Automotive accessory retail sales. Activities that include the retail sale from the premises of motor vehicle parts and accessories; such activities are typical of firms selling tires, batteries, mufflers, auto glass, and auto upholstery, but excluding tire recapping.

Automotive fleet storage. Activities that include the storage of vehicles used regularly in business operations and not available for sale, typically including overnight storage of rental cars, mobile catering trucks, taxicabs, etc.

Automotive parking. Activities that include the temporary parking of motor vehicles on a fee or free basis within a privately owned, off street parking area, and not the parking of commercial vehicles nor vehicles for sale.

Automotive rental. Activities that include the rental from the premises of motor vehicles, with provision of incidental maintenance service, typically performed by car rental agencies.

Automotive repair/cleaning. Activities that include the major repair or painting of motor vehicles, including bodywork and installation of major accessories as well as the washing and polishing of motor vehicles.

Automotive sales. Activities that include the sale from the premises of motor vehicles, with incidental maintenance; such activities are typical of new or used auto, boat and mobile home dealers.

Aviation field or landing strips.

Banks and financial services. Activities that include the provision of financial services; such activities are typical of banks, savings and loan associations, and credit institutions.

Bar and tavern. An establishment where alcohol and sometimes food is served.

Brewery. "Brewery" is a distillery where beer, wine and alcoholic beverages are brewed.

Building maintenance services. Activities that include the provision, primarily to firms rather than individuals, of maintenance and custodial services, including window cleaning services, disinfecting and exterminating services, janitorial services, and carpet cleaning services.

Bulk liquid fuel storage. Activities that include the storage and pumping of liquid fuel products for wholesale distribution.

Bulk petroleum stations and terminals. This is an industrial land use that is comprised of establishments with bulk liquid storage facilities primarily engaged in wholesaling crude petroleum and petroleum products, including liquefied petroleum gas.

Business supply retail sales. Activities that include the retail sale or rental from the premises of the office equipment and supplies and similar goods primarily to individuals, firms and other organizations utilizing the goods; they exclude the sale or rental of motor vehicles and the sale of materials used in construction of buildings or other structures; such activities are typical of barber equipment and supply firms, and hotel or office equipment and supply firms.

Business support services. Activities that include the provision, primarily to firms rather than individuals, of services of a clerical, employment, protective, or minor processing nature, including multicopy and blueprint services; they exclude the printing of books, other than pamphlets and small reports for another firm, and the storage of goods other than samples for sale.

CAFO (Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation). Defined in Idaho Code 67-6529C(1).

Car wash. A facility that either is used manually or automatically to wash the exterior or interior of automobiles.

Chemical plant. A "chemical plant" is an industrial facility where chemicals are produced and stored.

Co-location of small wireless facility. Installation of new or additional equipment on an existing small wireless facility under Title 5, Chapter 13, Type I.

Co-location of wireless facility. Installation of new or additional equipment on an existing wireless facility under Title 5, Chapter 13 Type II.

Commercial film production. A use whose activities may be conducted intermittently or full time, and which includes the accommodation of motion picture filming and videotape production for commercial distribution.

Commercial recreation. Activities that include profit oriented sports activities performed either indoors or outdoors, which require a facility for conducting the recreational activity; such activities are typical of swimming centers, skating rinks, tennis courts, racquetball courts, golf courses, etc., but does not include riding stables, amusement parks or theme parks.

Communication services. Activities that include the provision of broadcasting and other information relay services accomplished primarily through use of electronic and telephone mechanisms; such activities are typical of television and radio studios and telegraph offices.

Community assembly and cultural/nonassembly. Activities typically performed by, or at the following institutions or installations:

- A. Public meeting halls.
- B. Nonprofit museums, art galleries, libraries, and observatories.

Community education. Community education is a campus based program that provides educational, social, cultural, economic, and workforce development opportunities that meet the diverse needs of the communities it serves. Typical classes may include, but are not limited to, personal enrichment, hobbies, skill building, and career training. Community education can also include establishments for children such as foster care, childcare facilities, kindergartens and public and private schools.

Community organizations. Activities typically performed by nonprofit organizations whether social, charitable, civic, or professional. This includes organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, the Red Cross, labor unions, political organizations, and similar groups.

Construction retail sales. Activities that include the retail sale or rental from the premises of goods and equipment, including paint, glass, hardware, fixtures, electrical supplies and lumber, primarily to individuals rather than firms; such activities are typical of hardware stores.

Consumer repair services. Activities that include the provision, principally to individuals rather than firms, of repair services such as apparel, shoe, upholstery, furniture, and electrical appliance repair services.

Convenience sales. Activities that include the retail sale from the premises of drugs and other frequently needed small personal convenience items such as toiletries, tobacco and magazines, including small grocery stores.

Convenience services. Activities that include the provision, to individuals, of convenience services which are typically needed frequently or recurrently, such as beauty and barber care, and apparel laundering and dry cleaning.

Crematory. A building where bodies are incinerated. Crematories may be an accessory use to a funeral home; however, a crematory may have more intensive impacts than those of the funeral home.

Custom manufacturing. Activities that include the production of goods and characterized by direct sale to the consumer, typically involving the manufacture, compounding, processing, assembling, packaging, treatment or fabrication of items that are not mass produced such as the following:

- A. Cameras and photographic equipment, but not film development.
- B. Custom clothing.
- C. Professional, scientific, measuring and control instruments.
- D. Musical instruments.
- E. Handicraft, art objects and jewelry.
- F. Printing, publishing or pattern making.
- G. Sign making.
- H. Custom woodworking or custom metal working.

Department store type retail sales. Activities that include the retail sale or rental from the premises of a wide range of general goods and merchandise primarily for personal or household use, principally including apparel, appliances and sundries; they exclude the sale or rental of motor vehicles, except for parts and accessories; such activities are typical of department or variety stores.

Dumping, storing, burying, reducing, disposing of or burning garbage, refuse, scrap metal, rubbish, offal ("offal" is the entrails and internal organs of a butchered animal) or dead animals. Essential public utility services. Activities that include the maintenance and operation of public utilities typical of electric, gas, telephone, sewer and water lines. Also included in this group are cemetery support services that are ordinary and necessary for the operation of a cemetery and that do not adversely impact the surrounding neighborhood. A monument company would be typical of a cemetery support service.

Extensive impact. Activities that typically encompass large areas of land may detrimentally impact certain neighboring areas typical of prisons, airports, large electrical transforming installations, refuse dumps, and military installations.

Extractive uses. Activities that include the on site production of mineral products by extractive methods, typical of the following:

A. Oil and gas field exploration, drilling and operation.

B. Subsurface and surface mining and quarrying of metallic and nonmetallic minerals.

Farm equipment sales. Activities that include the sale from the premises of motor driven farm vehicles; such activities are typical of firms selling tractors or harvesting equipment.

Finished goods. Activities that include the storage and wholesale sale to retailers from the premises of finished goods and foodstuffs, typical of wholesale food and apparel supply firms.

Food and beverage sales/off site consumption. Activities that include the retail sales from the premises of food and beverages for off premises consumption; such activities are typical of groceries, markets, liquor stores and retail bakeries. On site consumption seating areas of up to fifteen percent (15%) of the gross floor area may be provided.

Food and beverage sales/on site consumption. Activities that include the retail sale from the premises of food or beverages prepared for on premises consumption; such activities are typical of restaurants and bars.

Funeral services. Activities that include the provisions of undertaking, funeral and crematory services involving the care, preparation and disposition of human dead.

Gasoline sales. Activities that include the sale from the premises of goods and the provision of services normally required in the operation and maintenance of automotive vehicles, including the principal sale of liquid fuel products, the incidental sale of tires, batteries, replacement items, and lubricating services, and the performance of minor repairs; excluding wholesale sale of liquid fuel products.

General construction services. Activities that include the provision of services typically performed off the premises by building contractors, or by any of the trades involved in construction, typically including earthwork, plumbing, painting, electrical, roofing, carpentry, heating and sheet metal contracting when related to construction and other services. Activities include minor and incidental repair of equipment. Construction services includes structures, yards and facilities.

Government facilities. A building, structure, infrastructure or land that is owned by the public.

Group assembly. Activities that include the provision of cultural, educational, and entertainment services to assembled groups of spectators or participants; such activities are typical of dance halls, theaters, skating rinks and meeting halls.

Heavy industrial. Activities that include the manufacturing, compounding, processing, assembling, packaging, treatment or fabrication of articles or merchandise not usually enclosed in a building that operates in a manner that may degrade the environment in relation to air, water,

noise, visual quality, typical of factories that render raw materials to a more usable form, such as steel mills, pulp plants, electricity/generating facilities, gasohol and energy conversion plants. Home furnishing retail sales. Activities that include the retail sale from the premises of furniture and home appliances, primarily to individuals rather than firms; such activities are typical of furniture and appliance stores.

Home occupation. An accessory activity performed within a living unit by an occupant of the living unit, which is incidental to the residential use of the living unit and is subject to the home occupation regulations set forth herein.

Hospital/healthcare. Activities typically performed by the following institutions:

- A. Hospitals and health clinics.
- B. Nursing homes, convalescent hospitals, rest homes, and homes for the aged, providing care for three (3) or more residents who require twenty four (24) hour skilled or intermediate care and medical supervision at a lower level than that provided by a hospital.
- C. Handicapped or minimal care facility providing twenty four (24) hour care, group dining and supervision for nine (9) or more residents who are:
 1. Physically or mentally handicapped or infirm and who are in need of residential rather than medical care; or
 2. Capable of taking care of themselves in independent living units, but who prefer personal supervision.

Hotel/motel. Activities that include the provision of lodging services to transient guests on a less than weekly basis.

Junkyards, automobile graveyards or places for the collection of scrap metal, paper, rags, glass or junk for salvage or storage purposes with the exception of land uses that meet title 3, chapter 3 of this Code.

Juvenile offenders facility. Providing twenty four (24) hour care and supervision for three (3) or more children (plus 2 houseparents) who are under the age of eighteen (18) and unrelated to the houseparents, and who have been placed voluntarily or by a State agency, court order or a childcare agency, as a result of a criminal offense. The maximum number of residents shall be set by special use permit, where required.

Laundry services. Activities that include institutional or commercial linen supply and laundry services, as well as diaper service laundries.

Light industrial. Activities that include the manufacturing, compounding, processing, assembling, packaging, treatment, fabrication of articles or merchandise that is primarily indoors, including welding fabrication and repair with an on site operation that will not be significantly detrimental to the environment in respect to air, water, noise, and visual quality; typical of assemblage of appliances, photographic developing, enclosed bottling plants, textile, manufacture, metal fabrication, cabinet shops, plants, tire recapping and food canning, but not processing; lumber, saw and planing mills are included within this category.

Manufacture or storage of explosives or gunpowder with the exception of retail sale of gunpowder for firearms.

Metal powder works. The production and sale of metal powders, metal flakes, metal fibers or nonmetallic powder additives used with these materials, such as graphite or lubricants.

Microbrewery. A brewery producing specialty beer. This may include area for retail sales.

Ministorage. Activities that include the provision of personal, self-service storage facilities, not intended for use by freight handling, shipping, weighing, or trucking services or similar entities; typical of commercial ministorage facilities.

Mixed use. A combination of uses inside a single building or set of buildings on a single parcel, typically a combination of unrelated businesses.

Neighborhood recreation. Activities that include the use of small open spaces for unstructured or passive recreation, typical of neighborhood or pocket parks; these parks, which could be publicly or privately owned and maintained, provide for the low intensity recreational needs of the immediate local vicinity.

New towers and all other wireless facilities. Installation of new towers or other wireless facilities under Title 5, Chapter 13, Type IV.

Outdoor theaters. Outdoor theaters include drive-in movie theaters, stadiums and field houses.

Personal services. Activities that include the provision of informational, instructional, and similar services of a personal but nonprofessional nature, such as driving schools, travel bureaus, and photography studios.

Professional and administrative offices. Activities that include managerial, clerical, consultation and professional, including medical, services for therapeutic, preventative or corrective personal treatment, typically performed by the following:

- A. Insurance and real estate offices.
- B. Architects, engineers, lawyers and accounting offices.
- C. Planning and educational research service.
- D. Doctors, dentists and other healthcare practitioners.
- E. Medical testing and analysis services.
- F. Corporate headquarters, branch offices and data storage centers.

Public recreation. Activities typical of institutionally owned structures or public open space for passive or active recreation programs and life sports that include Municipal parks, school playgrounds, public beach.

Recycling plant. A plant for reprocessing used or abandoned materials.

Religious assembly. Activities typically performed at churches, temples, synagogues, and other centers established for the pursuit of religious beliefs; this includes accessory residential uses typical of such religious centers.

Restaurant. An establishment where food and sometime liquor or alcoholic beverages are served for profit.

Slaughterhouse. "Slaughterhouse" is a place where animals marketed for meat are killed humanely and processed; this includes the distilling of bones, fat or glue; glue or gelatin manufacturing.

Small wireless facility. Installation of new small wireless facility under Title 5, Chapter 13, Type III.

Solid waste facility or solid waste transfer station. Dumping, storing, burying, reducing, disposing of or burning garbage, refuse, scrap metal, rubbish, offal ("offal" is the entrails and internal organs of a butchered animal) or dead animals.

Specialty retail sales. Activities that include the sale or rental from the premises of particular or predominant types of goods and merchandise primarily for personal or household use; they exclude the sale or rental of motor vehicles, parts and accessories, furniture and major appliances, and materials used in the construction of buildings or other structures; such activities are typical of apparel, antique, camera and flower stores.

Storage and warehousing. Activities that include the provision of warehousing, storage, freight handling, shipping, weighing, and trucking services; except for the storage of live animals.

Typical activities include moving and storage services, public warehouses, trucking firms, and recycling centers.

Tanneries including the tanning, curing or storage of rawhides or skins.

Theme park. An amusement park in which landscaping, buildings, and attractions are based on one or more specific themes, as jungle wildlife, fairy tales, or the Old West.

Unfinished goods. Activities that include the storage and wholesale sale from the premises of unfinished, raw, or semi- refined projects requiring further processing, fabrication, or manufacturing.

Veterinary activities. Activities that include the provision of animal care, treatment, surgery and boarding services, but excluding the boarding of horses or cattle, typically performed by animal clinics, hospitals and kennels, as follows:

A. Veterinary office. Activities that include the provision of healthcare for small domestic animals (such as cats, dogs and rabbits). Such activities are typical of small animal clinics and facilities for which are indoors.

B. Veterinary hospital. Activities that include the provision of healthcare, surgery and boarding services for small and large animals. Facilities for this type of activity generally require boarding facilities and outdoor areas.

Winery. A building or property that produces wine, or a business involved in the production of wine. A winery may include retail sales of wine.

~~Wireless communication facility (WCF). Any facility designed and used for the purpose of transmitting, receiving, or relaying voice and data signals. WCFs include siting areas, transmission towers and antennas.~~

Section 4. Dalton Gardens City Code Title 5, Chapter 4, Section 5-4-1 is hereby amended as follows:

5-4-1: USE RESTRICTIONS:

A utility district shall permit no land uses other than the maintenance of wells, pumps, pump houses, water tanks, pipes, fencing and accessory structures or buildings, all of which must be compatible with one another. Co-locations of existing small wireless facilities, co-locations of wireless facilities and new small wireless facilities under Title 5, Chapter 13 (Types I through III) are permitted uses in the utility district. New towers and all other wireless facilities under Title 5, Chapter 13 (Type IV) require a special use permit in the utility district.

Section 5. Dalton Gardens City Code Title 5, Chapter 4, Section 5-5-2 is hereby amended as follows:

5-5-2: SPECIAL USES:

The following uses are permitted only with a special use permit issued pursuant to this chapter, and except for the uses herein specified; no other use can be made of such land or structures located within the Residential District:

Accessory buildings prior to construction of a single family dwelling.

Churches.

Equine boarding facilities. "Equines" are defined as horses, ponies, mules and donkeys, or any other animal belonging to the family Equidae. "Equine boarding facilities" are defined as any

facilities used for the care and maintenance of another individual's equines for profit by the property owner or individual residing on the property. For purposes of this use, "profit" is any exchange of money or services for the care and maintenance of two (2) or more equines. More specifically, care and maintenance may include, but is not limited to, providing anything from minimal to full service boarding. Minimal boarding is where the property owner provides only shelter and/or grazing, and the equine's owner provides all other care. Full service boarding is where a range of services are provided by the property owner that may include feeding, exercise and veterinary care.

Public and private schools.

Public, Municipal and government uses, including fire, police and safety uses. This use category includes the land, premises and buildings. This use excludes public parks.

Public utility structures such as substations, pumping plants, telephone exchanges and similar uses.

Wireless facilities, small wireless facilities, co-locations of either existing small wireless facilities or existing wireless facilities (Types I through IV) under Title 5, Chapter 13 Dalton Gardens City Code.

Section 6. This ordinance is hereby declared to be severable. Should any portion of this ordinance be declared invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions shall continue in full force and effect and shall be read to carry out the purpose(s) of the ordinance before the declaration of partial invalidity.

Section 7. All provisions of the current Dalton Gardens Municipal Code or ordinances of the city of Dalton Gardens which conflict with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Section 8. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication according to law.

Passed under suspension of rules upon which a roll call vote was duly taken and duly enacted an Ordinance of the City of Dalton Gardens at a regular session of the City Council on ____, 2022.

APPROVED this ____ day of _____, 2022.

Dan Edwards, Mayor

ATTEST:

Teresa Janzen, City Clerk

SUMMARY OF DALTON GARDENS ORDINANCE NO. ____
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF DALTON GARDENS, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, RELATING TO REGULATION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOWERS AND PERSONAL WIRELESS SERVICE FACILITIES BY ADDING A NEW TITLE 5 CHAPTER 13, PROVIDING FOR APPLICATIONS, PROCEDURES, DESIGN REQUIREMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS; AMENDING TITLE 5, CHAPTERS 3, 4 AND 5 TO PROVIDE FOR USE CLASSIFICATIONS AND DEFINITIONS; REPEALING ALL ORDINANCES AND PARTS OF ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT HERewith AND PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE. THE ORDINANCE SHALL BE EFFECTIVE UPON PUBLICATION OF THIS SUMMARY. THE FULL TEXT OF THE SUMMARIZED ORDINANCE NO. ____ IS AVAILABLE AT DALTON GARDENS CITY HALL, 6360 N. 4th STREET, DALTON GARDENS, ID 83815 IN THE OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.

Teresa Janzen, City Clerk

Publish once in the CDA Press on _____.

STATEMENT OF LEGAL ADVISOR

I, Christopher Gabbert, am the City Attorney for the City of Dalton Gardens, Idaho. I have examined the attached summary of the City of Dalton Gardens Ordinance No. _____ and find it to be a true and complete summary of said ordinance which provides adequate notice to the public of the context thereof.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2022.

Christopher Gabbert, City Attorney

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