

Design Manual

for the

Installation of Network Nodes and Node Support Poles

Effective September 1, 2017

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SECTION 1 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply to this Design Manual:

Abandon and its derivatives means the facilities installed in the public right-of-way that have been left in an unused or non-functioning condition for more than 120 consecutive calendar days, unless, after notice to the provider, the provider establishes to the city's reasonable satisfaction that the applicable facilities, or portion thereof, are still in active use.

Agreement means the Service Pole Collocation Attachment License Agreement, the form of which has been approved by the city council

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

Applicable codes means the building, electrical, mechanical, plumbing and fire codes adopted in Chapter 7 of the City's Development Code, as amended not inconsistent with state law.

Chapter 284 means Chapter 284, Tex. Local Gov't Code.

City means the City of Sugar Land, Texas.

City manager means the city manager of the city or his designee.

Collocate and collocation, means the installation, mounting, maintenance, modification, operation, or replacement of network nodes in a public right-of-way on or adjacent to a pole.

Concealment or camouflaged means the wireless facility or pole that is covered, blended, painted, disguised, camouflaged, or otherwise concealed such that the wireless facility or pole blends into the surrounding environment and is visually unobtrusive. The concealment or camouflage measure may include, but is not limited to, being hidden beneath a façade, blended with the surrounding area design, painted to match the supporting structure or area, or disguised with artificial tree branches.

Decorative pole means a streetlight pole specially designed and placed for aesthetic purposes and on which no appurtenances or attachments, other than specially designed informational or directional signage or temporary holiday or special event attachments, have been placed or are permitted to be placed.

Design district has the meaning as provided Chapter 5, Article IIIB. of the Code of Ordinances.

A map showing the design districts is on file in the City Secretary's Office and on-line on the City's website at www.sugarlandtx.gov The map will be updated as design districts are added within the City.

Design manual means this Design Manual for the Installation of Network Nodes and Node Support Poles effective September 1, 2017, adopted by Chapter 5, Article IIIA., as it may be amended.

Director means the director of public works or any other person designated by the city manager to administer this article.

Disaster has the meaning as assigned by Chapter 418, Tex. Gov't Code.

Distributed antenna system or DAS is included as a type of network node.

Emergency means an imminent, impending or actual threatened or humanly-induced situation wherein the health, safety or welfare of the city's residents is threatened. An emergency includes a disaster and a declaration of emergency by city, state or federal governmental authorities.

Facilities means poles, conduits, pipelines, lines, cables, wires, manholes, handholes, cuts, plant, conduits, mains, vaults, equipment, , structure, or facility of any kind whatsoever.

FCC means the Federal Communications Commission or its successor agency with jurisdiction over cable television and other multi-channel regulations on the national level.

Highway right-of-way means the right-of-way adjacent to a state, federal, or toll road authority highway or freeway.

Historic district means an area that is zoned or otherwise designated as a historic district under City ordinance or state or federal law, *including, but not limited to, Sec. 442.001(3) of the Texas Government Code and 16 U.S.C. § 470*. A map showing the design districts is on file in the City Secretary's Office and on-line on the City's website at www.sugarlandtx.gov The map will be updated as historic districts are added within the City.

Law means common law or a federal, state, or local law, statute, code, rule, regulation, order, or ordinance.

Location means the city-approved location for which a Permit has been issued for a network node.

Macro tower means a guyed or self-supported pole or monopole that supports or is capable of supporting antennas and exceeds the height parameters set forth in Chapter 284. §284.103.

Micro network node means a network node that is not larger in dimension than 24 inches in length, 15 inches in width, and 12 inches in height, and that has an exterior antenna, if any, not longer than 11 inches.

Municipally-owned utility pole means a utility pole owned or operated by a municipally owned utility, as defined by Section 11.003, Tex. Util. Code, and located in a public right-of-way.

MUTCD means the Texas Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

Network node means equipment at a fixed location that enables wireless communications between user equipment and a communications network. The term includes:

- (1) Equipment associated with wireless communications;
- (2) A radio transceiver, an antenna, a battery-only backup power supply, and comparable equipment, regardless of technological configuration; and
- (3) Coaxial or fiber-optic cable that is immediately adjacent to and directly associated with a particular collocation.

The term does not include an electric generator, a pole or a macro tower.

Network provider means a:

- (1) Wireless service provider; or
- (2) Person that does not provide wireless services and that is not an electric utility but builds or installs on behalf of a wireless service provider (i) network nodes or (ii) node support poles or any other structure that supports or is capable of supporting a network node.

Node support pole means a pole installed by a network provider for the primary purpose of supporting a network node.

Park means an area that is zoned or otherwise designated by the City as a public park for the purpose of recreational activity. A park includes:

- (1) A tier one park, governed by Chapter 5, Article I, Code of Ordinances and the rules, regulations, and parks and recreation department policies and procedures adopted thereunder; and
- (2) A tier two park governed by Chapter 5, Article XV, Code of Ordinances and the rules, regulations, policies and procedures adopted pursuant thereto. The following are tier two parks:

(a) The Festival Site located on the 52-acre site, as described in Amendment Number 1 to Ground Lease Agreement among the City, the Sugar Land 4B Corporation and the University of Houston System dated November 20, 2012;

(b) The TIRZ 4 Plaza located on the 21.000-acre tract described in the instrument filed as File No 2011096436 of the Fort Bend County Official Public Records and the 17.450-acre tract described in the instrument filed as File No. 2012139990 of the Fort Bend County Official Public Records; and

(c) The Sugar Land Town Square Plaza, the boundaries of which are described in the instrument filed as File No. 2003152323 of the Fort Bend County Official Public Records.

A map showing the parks is on file in the City Secretary's Office and online at www.sugarlandtx.gov. The map will be updated as parks are added to the City's parks system.

Permit means a written authorization for the use of the public right-of-way or collocation on a service pole (as to network providers) before a user of the public right-of-way may perform an action or initiate, continue or complete a project. A "permit" includes all permits required by Chapter 5, Article III of the Code of Ordinances and applicable codes and ordinances.

Pole means a service pole, municipally owned utility pole, node support pole, or utility pole.

Private easement means an easement or other real property right that is only for the benefit of the grantor and grantee and their successors and assigns.

Public right-of-way means the area on, below, or above a public roadway, highway, street, public sidewalk, alley, waterway, or utility easement in which the city has an interest. The term does not include (i) a private easement, or (ii) the airwaves above the public right-of-way with regard to wireless telecommunications.

Service pole means a pole, other than a municipally owned utility pole, owned or operated by the city and located in the public right-of-way, including a:

- (1) Pole that supports traffic control functions;
- (2) Structure for signage;
- (3) Pole that supports lighting, other than a decorative pole; and
- (4) Pole or similar structure owned or operated by the city and supporting only network nodes.

Sidewalk means that portion of a public right-of-way improved and designated for and ordinarily used for pedestrian travel or pedestrian and bicycle travel.

Small cell is included as a type of network node.

Street means the paved portion of the right-of-way used for vehicular travel, being the area between the face of curb to the opposite face of curb, or the area between the two parallel edges of the paved roadway for vehicular travel where there is no curb. A “street” is measured as the average width at the midpoint between intersections. A “street” is generally part of, but smaller in width than, the width of the entire public right-of-way, while a public right-of-way may include sidewalks, walkways, bicycle lanes, off street pathways for pedestrian and/or bicycle use, and utility easements, but a “street” does not. A “street” does not include the curb, a bicycle lane, the sidewalk or an off street pathway for pedestrian and/or bicycle use.

SWPPP means the city’s Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

Substantially similar, in connection with replacing or upgrading a network node or pole, means that the:

- (1) New or upgraded network node, including the antenna or other equipment element, will not be more than 10% larger than the existing network node, provided that the increase may not result in the network need exceeding the size limitations set forth in this Design Manual; and
- (2) New or upgraded pole will not be more than 10% higher than the existing pole, provided that the increase may not result in the pole exceeding the height limitations set forth in this Design Manual.

The determination of whether a replacement or upgrade is substantially similar under (1) and (2) is made by measuring from the dimensions of the network node or node support pole, as provided in this Design Manual.

TAS means the Texas Accessibility Standards.

Traffic Signal means any device, whether manually, electrically, or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop or proceed.

Transport facility means each transmission path physically within a public right-of-way, extending with a physical line from a network node directly to the network, for the purpose of providing backhaul for network nodes.

Underground Requirement Area means an area where poles, overhead wires, and associated overhead and above ground structures have been removed and buried or have been approved for burial underground pursuant to the city’s ordinances, state law, private deed restrictions, and other public or private restrictions, that prohibit installing above-ground structures in a public right-of-way. Undergrounding Requirement Areas, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Subdivisions, as shown by plats filed in the Fort Bend County Plat Records, in which utility service lines have been required, or are required to be, underground pursuant to the city’s Development Code or Code of Ordinances;

(2) Areas of the city designated from time to time by the city as underground requirement areas in accordance with the development code or this code, as may be allowed by law; and

(3) Areas of the city where the utilities are converted from overhead to underground in the public right-of-way, as may be allowed by law.

Utility pole means a pole that provides:

(1) Electric distribution with a voltage rating of not more than 34.5 kilovolts; or

(2) Services of a telecommunications provider, as defined by Section 51.002, Tex. Utilities Code.

Wireless facility or facilities means micro-network nodes, network nodes, and node support poles.

Wireless service means any service, using licensed or unlicensed wireless spectrum, including the use of Wi-Fi, whether at a fixed location or mobile, provided to the public using a network node.

Wireless service provider means a person that provides wireless service to the public.

SECTION 2. PROHIBITED AND PREFERRED LOCATIONS

1. *Node Support Poles.*

1.1. Prohibited Locations. A network provider *may not install* a node support pole in any public right-of-way:

(1) That is adjacent to a street or thoroughfare that is:

(a) Not more than 50 feet wide; and

(b) Adjacent to single-family residential lots, other multifamily residences, or undeveloped land that is designated for residential use by zoning or deed restrictions;

(2) In a park;

(3) Within or on a bicycle lane, a sidewalk, walkway, or off street pathway for pedestrian and/or bicycle use;

- (4) In a historic district;
- (5) In a design district; or
- (6) In an underground requirement area.

1.2. Least preferable locations. A network provider is discouraged from installing a node support pole in a public right-of-way without written consent from the city manager if The proposed location is within 300 feet of a historic site or structure or Historic Landmark recognized by the City, state or federal government (see, for example, and not limited to §442.001(3) of the Texas Government Code, and 16 U.S.C. §470); or

- (1) The public right-of-way is in a Mixed Use Conservation District, under the City's zoning regulations, and the public right-of-way is not adjacent to a street or thoroughfare that is:
 - (a) Not more than 50 feet wide; and
 - (b) Adjacent to single-family residential lots, other multifamily residences, or undeveloped land that is designated for residential use by zoning or deed restrictions.

1.3. Most preferable locations. The following locations are the most preferable locations unless in a prohibited or least preferable location, as provided in 1.1 and 1.2 above:

- (1) Industrial areas that are zoned as M-1 and M-2 pursuant to the City's zoning regulations; and
- (2) Retail and commercial areas that are zoned as B-O, B-1, and B-2 pursuant to the City's zoning regulations.

2. *Network Nodes.*

2.1 Prohibited locations. A network provider may not install a network node:

- (1) On a decorative pole;
- (2) On the City's public safety radio infrastructure; or
- (3) In any public right-of-way within a historic district or design district.

2.2 Least preferable locations. A network provider *is discouraged* from installing a network node on an existing pole in a public right-of-way without written consent from the city manager if:

- (1) The public right-of-way is in or adjacent to a park;
- (2) The public right-of-way is adjacent to a street or thoroughfare that is more than 50 feet wide and adjacent to single-family residential lots, other multifamily residences, or undeveloped land that is designated for residential use by zoning or deed restrictions.
- (3) The public right-of-way is adjacent to a historic district, unless the network node is camouflaged;
- (4) If the public right-of-way is adjacent to a design district, unless the network node is camouflaged; or
- (5) The proposed location is within 300 feet of a historic site or structure or Historic Landmark recognized by the City, state or federal government (see, for example, and not limited to §442.001(3) of the Texas Government Code, and 16 U.S.C. §470) unless the network node is otherwise prohibited under this design manual; or
- (6) The public right-of-way is in a Mixed Use Conservation District, under the City's zoning regulations, and the public right-of-way is not adjacent to a street or thoroughfare that is:
 - (a) Not more than 50 feet wide; and
 - (b) Adjacent to single-family residential lots, other multifamily residences, or undeveloped land that is designated for residential use by zoning or deed restrictions.

A network provider must comply with private deed restrictions and other private restrictions in the area that apply to the network provider's facilities located in the public right-of-way in residential areas, as described above, and in parks. Each permit application shall disclose if it is within a park or residential area as described above.

2.3 Most preferable locations. The following locations are the most preferable locations unless in a prohibited or least preferable location, as provided in 2.1 and 2.2 above:

- (1) Industrial areas that are zoned as M-1 and M-2 pursuant to the City's zoning regulations; and
- (2) Retail and commercial areas that are zoned as B-O, B-1, and B-2 pursuant to the City's zoning regulations.

2.4 Macro Towers. Macro Towers and equipment and facilities associated with or for Macro Towers are prohibited in the public right-of-way.

SECTION 3. ORDER OF PREFERENCE REGARDING NETWORK NODE ATTACHMENTS TO EXISTING POLES AND NEW NODE SUPPORT POLES

1. The following is the order of preference for the attachment of network nodes to existing facilities, beginning with the most preferred location and ending with the least preferred location. Existing facilities may be owned by third parties and not available for attachment of facilities or may require authorization from other parties.

1.1 Most preferable: Existing telephone or electrical lines between existing utility poles. Micro network nodes shall only be lashed on existing telephone or electrical lines between existing utility poles (electric poles or telephones poles), with notice to the pole owner as required by the Federal Pole Attachment Act, and not placed on utility poles, node support poles or service poles.

1.2 Preferable: Existing Utility Poles (electric poles or telephone poles). Existing electric poles and telephone poles are the preferred support facility for network nodes and related ground equipment.

1.3 Least preferable: Service poles, which shall require an Agreement with the City. Service poles include (in order of preference):

(a) *Non-decorative street lights.*

(b) *Traffic signal structures: Network Nodes may only be attached to traffic signal structures when such installation will not interfere with the integrity of the facility and will not interfere with the safety of public.*

(c) *Street signage or other service pole use is low priority use for attachment of a network node.*

2. New node support poles. New node support poles are the least preferred type of allowed facility for the attachment of network nodes. Collocation is generally preferred over installation of new poles. New poles shall not be installed in prohibited areas.

3. Ground Equipment. Ground equipment should be minimal and the least intrusive.

SECTION 4. PLACEMENT

1. Generally.

1.1 Compliance generally. A network provider must construct and maintain network nodes and node support poles in a manner that does not:

(1) Obstruct, impede, or hinder the usual travel or public safety on a public right-of-way;

- (2) Obstruct the legal use of a public right-of-way by other utility providers;
- (3) Violate applicable codes;
- (4) Violate or conflict with the City's right-of-way management ordinance (Chapter 5, Article III, Code of Ordinances) or this Design Manual; or
- (5) Violate the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Section 12101 et seq.).

1.2 *Compliance with historic preservation laws.* A network provider shall comply with and observe all applicable City, State, and federal historic preservation Laws and requirements.

1.3 *Confirmation of non-interference with City safety communication networks.*

(a) With its application for a network node, the network provider needs to provide analysis that the proposed network node will not cause any interference with City public safety radio system, traffic signal light system, or other city safety communications components. .

(b) Before submitting an application for a permit, the network provider has the responsibility to evaluate the compatibility between the existing City infrastructure and the network provider's proposed network node. A network node shall not be installed in a location that causes any interference. Furthermore, network nodes are not allowed on City's public safety radio infrastructure.

1.4 *Interference.* The network provider shall operate all network nodes in accordance with Applicable Laws, including the regulations adopted by the FCC. The network provide must ensure that the operation of a network node does not cause any harmful radio frequency interference to an FCC-authorized City mobile telecommunications operation at the time the network node was initially installed or constructed. On written notice, the network provide must take all steps reasonably necessary to remedy any harmful interference.

1.5 *Improperly located network node facilities, node support poles and related ground equipment.* Network node facilities, node support poles and related ground equipment shall not (i) obstruct, impede or hinder pedestrian or vehicular traffic in the public right-of-way(ii) obstruct the legal use of a public right-of-way by other utility providers; or (iii) violate Applicable Law, including the TAS or Americans with Disabilities Act. If any network node facilities, node support poles or ground equipment is installed in a location that is not in accordance with the plans approved by the director and (i) obstructs, impedes, or hinders pedestrian or vehicular traffic, (ii) obstructs the legal use of a public right-of-way by other utility providers, or (iii) does not comply with ,or otherwise renders the public right-of-way non-compliant with, applicable Laws, including the TAS and Americans With Disabilities Act, then the network provider shall promptly remove the network node facilities, node support poles or ground equipment and relocate them to the permitted location..

1.6 *Transition to underground requirement area.* If a location is designated by the City to transition to an underground requirement area, then a network provider's

permit for the location of the micro network node, network node, node support pole, and related ground equipment at such location will be revoked 90 days after the designation, with removal of the micro network node, network node and node support pole and related ground equipment at such location within 90 days of such designation, or as otherwise reasonably allowed by the City for the transition of other overhead facilities.

2. Placement of network node facilities

2.1 *Public right-of-way.* Network node facilities, node support poles and related ground equipment shall be placed, as much as possible, within two feet of the outer edge of the public right-of-way line to minimize any obstruction, impediment, or hindrance to the usual travel or public safety on a public right-of-way.

2.2 *Size of network nodes.* A network node must conform to the following conditions:

- (1) Each antenna that does not have exposed elements and is attached to an existing structure or pole:
 - (a) Must be located inside an enclosure of not more than six cubic feet in volume;
 - (b) May not exceed a height of three feet above the existing structure or pole; and
 - (c) May not protrude from the outer circumference of the existing structure or pole by more than two feet.
- (2) If an antenna has exposed elements and is attached to an existing structure or pole, the antenna and all of the antenna's exposed elements:
 - (a) Must fit within an imaginary enclosure of not more than six cubic feet;
 - (b) May not exceed a height of three feet above the existing structure or pole; and
 - (c) May not protrude from the outer circumference of the existing structure or pole by more than two feet.
- (3) The cumulative size of other wireless equipment associated with the network node attached to an existing structure or pole may not:
 - (a) Be more than 28 cubic feet in volume; or
 - (b) Protrude from the outer circumference of the existing structure or a node support pole by more than two feet.
- (4) Ground-based enclosures, separate from the pole, may not be higher than three feet six inches from grade, wider than three feet six inches, or deeper than three feet six inches; and
- (5) Pole-mounted enclosures may not be taller than five feet.

- (6) The following types of associated ancillary equipment are not included in the calculation of equipment volume:
 - (a) Electric meters;
 - (b) Concealment elements;
 - (c) Telecommunications demarcation boxes;
 - (d) Grounding equipment;
 - (e) Power transfer switches;
 - (f) Cut-off switches; and
 - (g) Vertical cable runs for the connection of power and other services.
- (7) Equipment attached to node support poles may not protrude from the outer edge of the node support pole by more than two feet.
- (8) Equipment attached to a utility pole must be installed in accordance with the National Electrical Safety Code, subject to applicable codes, and the utility pole owner's construction standards.

2.3 Height above ground. Network node attachments to a pole shall be installed at least eight (8) feet above the ground and if a network node attachment is projecting toward the street, for the safety and protection of the public and vehicular traffic, the attachment shall be installed no less than sixteen (16) feet above the ground.

2.4 Protrusions. No protrusion from the outer circumference of the existing structure or pole shall be more than two (2) feet.

2.5 Limit on number of network nodes per site. There shall be no more than one network node on any one pole.

3. Placement of new node support poles.

3.1 Spacing of new node support poles. To minimize the hazard of poles adjacent to road ways and to minimize effect on property values and aesthetics on the area, new node support poles shall be spaced apart from existing utility poles or node support poles at the same spacing as the spacing between utility poles in the immediate proximity, but no less than at a minimum 300 feet from a utility pole or another node support pole.

3.2 Height of node support poles or modified utility pole. A node support pole or modified utility pole may not exceed the *lesser* of:

- (1) 10 feet in height above the tallest existing utility pole located within 500 linear feet of the new pole in the same public right-of-way; or
- (2) 55 feet above ground level.

4. Ground Equipment

- 4.1 *Ground equipment near street corners and intersections.*** Ground equipment should be minimal and the least intrusive. To minimize any obstruction, impediment, or hindrance to the usual travel or public safety on a public right-of-way, to maximize the line of sight required to add to safe travel of vehicular and pedestrian traffic and to maximize that line of sight at street corners and intersections and to minimize hazards at those locations, ground equipment may not be installed within 250 feet of a street corner or a street intersection.
- 4.2. *Ground equipment in or near parks.*** For the safety of park patrons, particularly small children, and to allow full line of sight near park property, the network provider shall not install ground equipment in a public right-of-way that is within a park or within 250 feet of the boundary line of a park, unless approved in writing by the director.
- 4.3 *Ground equipment density.*** To enhance the safety requirements of line of sight of pedestrians, particularly small children, and to minimize negative visual impact to the surrounding area the director may deny a request for a proposed location if the network provider proposes to install network node ground equipment where existing ground equipment within 300 feet already occupies a footprint of 25 square feet or more.

5. Service Poles

- 5.1. *Agreement.*** Installations on service poles (not in prohibited locations) shall be in accordance with the Agreement. The Agreement must be signed by the Network Provider and submitted with payment of fees for the permit. The City Manager shall deem as unauthorized any type of Network Node attached or Collocated to or on a Service Pole if the Network Providers has not entered into the Agreement, even if one or more Permits was inadvertently and incorrectly issued by the City. Upon 30 days' written notice, the City Manager, at his or her sole discretion may remove or require the Licensee to remove an unauthorized Network Node at Licensee's expense without any liability to the City. The City will invoice and Licensee shall reimburse the City within 30 days of receipt of the invoice for the City's cost of removal of unauthorized Network Node. If facilities will be placed on a service pole, the application must include the city Service Pole ID.
- 5.2. *Required industry standard pole load analysis.*** Installations on all service poles shall have an industry standard pole load analysis completed and submitted to the municipality with each permit application indicating that the service pole to which the network node is to be attached will safely support the load.
- 5.3. *Height of attachments.*** All attachments on all service poles shall be at least 8 feet above grade and if a network node attachment is projecting toward the street, for the safety and protection of the public and vehicular traffic, the attachment shall be installed no less than sixteen (16) feet above the ground.
- 5.4. *Installations on traffic signals.*** Installations on all traffic signal structures or poles must not interfere with the integrity of the facility in any way that may

compromise the safety of the public and must be in accordance with the Agreement. Installation of network node facilities on any traffic signal structures shall:

- (a) Be encased in a separate conduit than the traffic light electronics;
- (b) Have a separate electric power connection than the traffic signal structure;
- (c) Have a separate access point than the traffic signal structure; and
- (d) Shall not alter, puncture, or drill into the City structure.

5.5 Installations on street signage and signage structures. Installations on all street signage and signage structures must not interfere with the integrity of the facility in any way that may compromise the safety of the public and must be in accordance with the Agreement. Installation of network node facilities on any street signage structures that has electrics shall:

- (a) Be encased in a separate conduit than any City signage electronics;
- (b) Have a separate electric power connection than the signage structure;
- (c) Have a separate access point than the signage structure; and
- (d) Shall not alter, puncture, or drill into the City structure.

5.6. Location. As provided in the Agreement, a network provider may not collocate a network node on a service pole if the requested site has already been approved as a location for another network provider.

SECTION 5. GENERAL AESTHETIC REQUIREMENTS

A. Concealment

1. The City prefers that all new node support poles be camouflaged, except those located in an area zoned industrial or predominantly industrial. Network providers shall submit their proposal for camouflage with the permit application.

2. The network node facilities shall be concealed or enclosed as much as reasonably possible in an equipment box, cabinet, or other unit that may include ventilation openings. External cables and wires hanging off a pole shall be sheathed or enclosed in a conduit, so that wires are protected and not visible or visually minimized to the extent possible.

B. Preferred Color

The City prefers black powder-coated node support poles. Otherwise, the color must conform to the color of other installations of telecommunications providers in the immediately adjacent area. Any proposed concealment measure must be included with the application for a permit.

SECTION 6. ELECTRICAL SUPPLY

A. A network provider shall be responsible for obtaining any required electrical power service to the micro network node, network node facilities, node support poles and ground equipment. The City shall not be liable to the network provider for any stoppages or shortages

of electrical power furnished to the micro network node, network node facilities, node support poles or ground equipment, including without limitation, stoppages or shortages caused by any act, omission, or requirement of the public utility serving the structure or the act or omission of any other tenant or network provider of the structure, or for any other cause beyond the control of the City.

B. A network provider shall not allow or install generators or back-up generators in the public right-of-way.