



City of Azusa

Design and Development Standards for Wireless Facilities in the Public Rights-of-Way

Economic and Community Development Department
Planning Division
City of Azusa
213 East Foothill Boulevard
Azusa, CA 91702
(626)812-5226

The following Design and Development Standards are subject to change at any time at the sole discretion of the City of Azusa

Section 62-501 of the Azusa Municipal Code (AMC) governs the permitting, installation, and regulation of wireless facilities in the City's public rights-of-way (PROW). Section 62-505 also authorizes the Economic and Community Development Department develop and publish standards governing the placement and modification of wireless facilities, including regulations governing collocation, resolution of conflicting applications for placement of wireless facilities, and creating acceptable design and development standards for wireless facilities located in the PROW that protect and preserve community aesthetics and zoning districts.

SECTION 1. DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS. The following design and development standards shall apply to all wireless facilities in the PROW:

A. Visual Criteria

1. Undergrounding of all wireless facilities, except for antennas, is required. However, when sufficient space in the PROW does not exist to do so, their view impacts to surrounding properties shall be minimized. Camouflaging and integrating above-ground wireless facilities by using non-reflective materials and colors that blend in with their surroundings is required. When placed above-ground, wireless equipment shall either be completely contained and concealed within the interior of an integrated streetlight, camouflaged in an above-ground pedestal, and/or attached within a shroud at the top of an existing utility pole in a manner where their protrusion is minimized. New pole installations shall be substantially similar in type, height, color and texture as the other poles in the immediate area.

B. Location

1. Traffic Signals: Attaching wireless facilities to City-owned traffic signals is highly discouraged.
2. Undergrounding: Except for antennas, undergrounding of wireless facilities in Underground Areas is required. In all other areas, and whenever space in the PROW is available, wireless facilities shall be placed in an underground vault.
3. Collocation: Collocations by wireless infrastructure providers are encouraged within underground vaults, in above-ground pedestal cabinets, streetlights and within integrated poles. However, collocation is discouraged on utility-owned poles.
4. Traffic Sign Posts: Attachments to stop sign or other traffic sign posts are prohibited. However, wireless infrastructure providers

may propose their removal and replacement with a Stand-Alone Pole pursuant to Section 2.B.5.d of these Design and Development Standards, provided that the new Stand-Alone Pole has the capability of attaching one or more traffic signs or banners to it.

5. Design/Styling Guidelines:

- a. Pedestal Cabinets. Pedestal Cabinets are prohibited in Underground Areas.

When wireless facilities cannot be placed underground within a vault that is flush with the ground or be integrated into a pole, the radios, meter, batteries, fiber optic cable connections and other equipment shall be contained within a pedestal cabinet that is camouflaged through photo-wrapping, specialized color scheme or the Azusa Art Box Program. Above ground pedestals that are not camouflaged are prohibited. Below are examples of appropriately wrapped pedestal cabinets:



- b. Utility-Owned Pole Mounts.

Antennas installed on utility-owned poles:

- (1) Shall be attached to the very top of the pole. However, the additional height they create shall not exceed 10% of the pole's pre-attachment height.
- (2) Shall be the same color as the pole they are being attached to or be contained within a shroud of the same color as the pole.

- (3) Must use conduit, to conceal all cables leading to the antenna, which is the same color as the pole their being attached to.
- (4) Antennas may also be strand-mounted but only in non-residential zones, residential backyard easements and in alleys. Strand mounted antennas are not permitted on residential streets.

Radios must either be:

- (1) Enclosed within a shroud that matches the color of the utility pole and be mounted at the very top of the utility pole in a manner that limits their protrusion; or,
- (2) Strand-mounted on aerial fiber optic cables. However, strand-mounted radios are only permitted in non-residential zones, residential backyard easements and in alleys. Strand-mounted radios shall not be permitted on residential streets.

Below is an example of an acceptable antenna and radio enclosed within a shroud that is attached to the very top of the pole that matches its color:



Below is an example of an acceptable radio and antenna strand-mounted on aerial fiber optic cable:



- c. City-owned streetlights. Radios and antennas may be attached to a City streetlight under the following conditions:
- (1) All equipment shall be attached to the very top of the pole. However, the additional height they create shall not exceed 10% of the poles pre-attachment height.
 - (2) All cables, radios and antennas shall be contained within a shroud made of the same material and color as the existing pole.

An example of an acceptable cable, radio and antenna installation that are contained within a shroud that matches the material and color of the existing streetlight is depicted below:



- d. Subject to City's approval and execution of a separate agreement, wireless infrastructure providers may remove existing City-owned streetlights and replace them with integrated streetlight poles that contain all of the wireless infrastructure provider's equipment concealed within their interior, so long as the replacement streetlight and pole is substantially similar in type, height, color and texture to the

City streetlight being replaced. After installation, integrated streetlights shall become the property of the City.

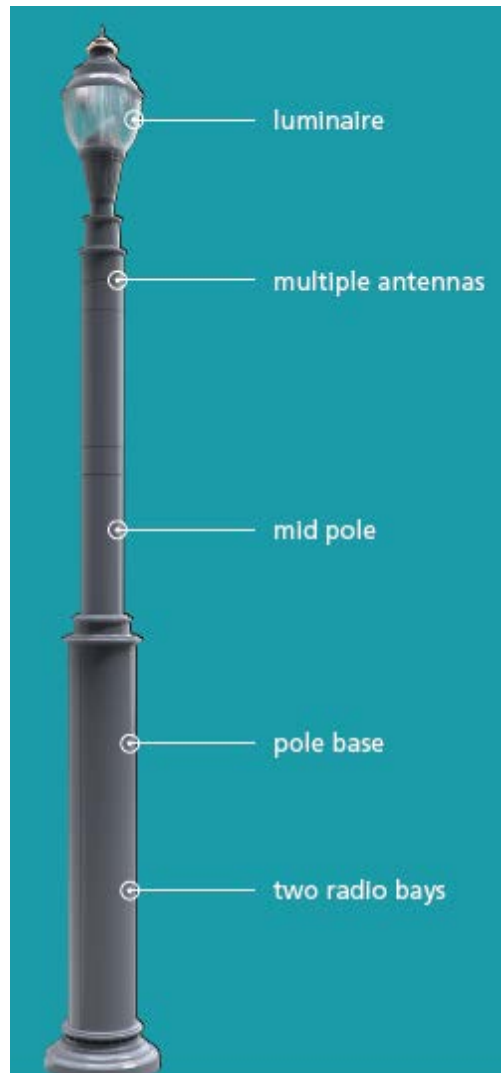
Samples of Acceptable Integrated Streetlight Replacement Poles

Though other integrated streetlights may be acceptable to the City, following are samples of facilities which the City finds to be acceptable.

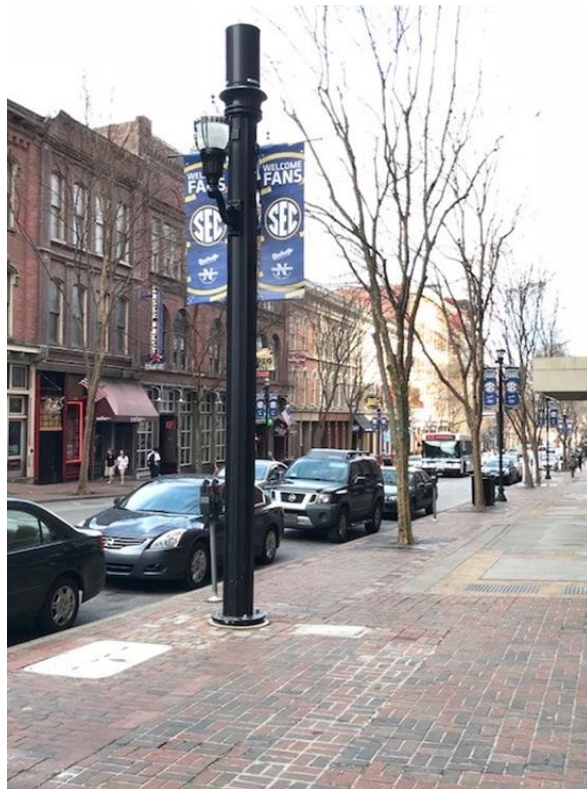
Cobra Head: An example of an acceptable cobra head Integrated Streetlight Replacement Pole is the Smart Fusion Line manufactured by American Tower, depicted below:



Single Acorn: An example of an acceptable single acorn Integrated Streetlight Replacement Pole is the Smart Fusion Line manufactured by American Tower, depicted below:



Double Acorn: An example of an acceptable double acorn Integrated Streetlight Replacement Pole is the Concealment Pole Line manufactured by Conceal Fab, depicted below:



(The photograph above is intended to depict the whole pole from top to bottom however, it includes a single acorn luminaire instead of double.)

- e. **New Stand-Alone Poles.** All applications proposing the installation of a new stand-alone pole shall contain all of the wireless infrastructure provider's equipment concealed within their interior, so long as the stand-alone pole is substantially similar in type, height, color and texture to City streetlight and/or poles
- f. **Conflicting Applications:** Where applications to install wireless facilities conflict, colocation is encouraged. If colocation is not feasible, the site will be made available to the first applicant.

C. General Requirements

- 1. **Permitting:** An application must be submitted to obtain an Wireless Facilities Encroachment Permit to install any wireless facility in the PROW pursuant to Section 62-501 of the AMC.
- 2. **Conditions of Approval:** All the conditions of approval set forth in Section 62-508 of the AMC.
- 3. **Generators:** Electric generators that support wireless facilities are prohibited in the PROW.
- 4. **Electric Service:** Installation of electric meters is discouraged. Wireless infrastructure providers are encouraged to negotiate a flat rate for their use of electricity from the Clean Power Alliance by contacting Southern California Edison/Azusa Light and Water Department.
- 5. **Security:** Installation designs shall prevent creating an attractive nuisance and shall deter incidents of graffiti, vandalism and unauthorized access such as climbing.
- 6. **Safety:** Wireless facilities cannot endanger public/property, impede the flow of vehicle or pedestrian traffic, obstruct clear sight lines for vehicle or non-vehicular traffic, impair the use of poles, traffic signs, traffic signals, outdoor dining areas, emergency facilities or result in a failure to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- 7. **Signs:** Installation of signs are prohibited, except those that contain safety warnings or decals that indicate ownership of equipment.

8. Landscaping: Wireless infrastructure providers are required to maintain or enhance existing landscaping consistent with surrounding vegetation.
9. Modifications: Modifications to existing wireless facilities such as equipment replacements and collocations cannot have the effect of defeating the camouflaging and aesthetic objectives of the existing installation.
10. Cooling: In residential areas, only passive cooling systems are permitted. In the event that a fan is needed in non-residential areas, a cooling fan with a noise profile that does not exceed 50 decibels must be used.
11. Lighting:
 - a. No facility may be illuminated unless specifically required by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) or other government agency. Beacon lights are not permitted unless required by the Federal Aviation Administration or other government agency.
 - b. Legally-required lightning arresters and beacons shall be included when calculating the height of facilities.
 - c. Any required lighting shall be shielded to eliminate, to the maximum extent possible, impacts on the surrounding neighborhood.
 - d. Unless otherwise required under FAA or FCC regulations, applicants may install only timed or motion-sensitive light controllers and must deflect lights so as to avoid illumination impacts to adjacent properties to the maximum extent feasible. The City may, in its discretion, exempt an applicant from the foregoing requirement when the applicant demonstrates a substantial public safety need.