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Instructions

The original version of this model Ordinance was produced by the Georgia Municipal Association and designed to implement the Georgia Streamlining Wireless Facilities and Antennas Act., O.C.G.A. Title 36, Chapter 66C (“the Act” or “SWFAA”). The SWFAA addresses placement of small cell facilities and associated poles in the public rights of way. The SWFAA does not apply to “Electric Suppliers”—a municipality which furnishes electric service in the State of Georgia. At the request of Electric Cities of Georgia (“ECG”), Alston & Bird LLP has prepared this modified version of GMA’s model small cell wireless ordinance for its members. This modified version acknowledges that the adopting city is exempt from the SWFAA but is voluntarily complying for facilities that are not used for electrical supply or distribution. For the city’s electrical facilities, we recommend adoption of ECG’s model Electrical Pole Attachment Ordinance which mandates compliance with ECG’s Statewide Wireless Pole Attachment Agreement. If you have any questions regarding the modification of this model ordinance, please contact Peter Floyd at peter.floyd@alston.com.

The GMA’s Model Right of Way Ordinance, available to local governments in the GMA Telecommunications and Right of Way Management program, addresses other conditions regarding the access and use of the right of way that are not specific to small cell facilities and associated poles.

The document includes automatic numbering and cross references. To update cross references, press CTRL+A, scroll down to the first cross reference, right click and select “Update Field.”

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**ORDINANCE #2019-02: AN ORDINANCE TO ADOPT CHAPTER X OF THE
OFFICIAL CODE OF THE CITY OF SANDERSVILLE, GEORGIA TO BE KNOWN AS
THE “WIRELESS FACILITIES AND ANTENNAS ORDINANCE”.**

CITY OF SANDERSVILLE, GEORGIA

WIRELESS FACILITIES AND ANTENNAS ORDINANCE

ARTICLE I

PURPOSE AND COMPLIANCE

Section 1.1 O.C.G.A. § 32-4-92(a)(10) authorizes the City of Sandersville, Georgia (the “City”) to establish reasonable regulations for the installation, construction, maintenance, renewal, removal, and relocation of pipes, mains, conduits, cables, wires, poles, towers, traffic and other signals, and other equipment, facilities, or appliances in, on, along, over, or under the public roads of the City. Further, 47 U.S.C. § 253(c) provides that the City has authority to manage its public rights of way. Finally, the Georgia Streamlining Wireless Facilities and Antennas Act, O.C.G.A. Title 36, Chapter 66C (the “SWFAA”), addresses the placement of small wireless facilities in the public rights of way of local governments throughout the State of Georgia.

Section 1.2 The City finds it is in the best interest of the City and its residents and businesses to establish requirements, specifications reasonable conditions regarding placement of small wireless facilities, poles in the public rights of way. These requirements, specifications and conditions are adopted in order to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the residents and businesses of the City and to reasonably manage and protect the public rights of way and its uses in the City.

Section 1.3 The objective of this Ordinance is to (i) implement the SWFAA, as it pertains to facilities and poles in the public rights of way not used for the supply or distribution of electric power by the City (a “Electric Facility”) and (ii) ensure use of the public rights of way is consistent with the design, appearance and other features of nearby land uses, protects the integrity of historic, cultural and scenic resources and does not harm residents’ quality of life.¹

Section 1.4 Notwithstanding anything else herein to the contrary, the City is exempt from the Georgia Streamlining Wireless Facilities and Antennas Act, O.C.G.A. Title 36, Chapter 66C, as an “Electric Supplier” as defined in O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-2(6, 16.1) and O.C.G.A. § 46-3-3. The City is voluntarily complying with the SWFAA only to the extent that it applies to facilities and poles in the public rights of way not deemed an Electric Facility. Any colocation with an Electric Facility in the City shall comply with the [Electrical Pole Attachment Ordinance].

¹ Note, this list of considerations comes from ¶ 86 of FCC 2018 Small Cell Order.

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**ARTICLE II
DEFINITIONS**

Section 2.1 Unless defined below, terms used in this Ordinance shall have the meanings given them in O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-2.

[Alternative Text for Section 2.1]² As used in this Ordinance, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) “Antenna” means: (i) communications equipment that transmits, receives, or transmits and receives electromagnetic radio frequency signals used in the provision of wireless services or other wireless communications; or (ii) Communications equipment similar to equipment described in part (i) used for the transmission, reception, or transmission and reception of surface waves. Such term shall not include television broadcast antennas, antennas designed for amateur radio use, or satellite dishes for residential or household purposes.

(b) “Applicable Codes” means uniform building, fire, safety, electrical, plumbing, or mechanical codes adopted by a recognized national code organization to the extent such codes have been adopted by the State of Georgia or the City or are otherwise applicable in the City, including without limitation the National Electrical Safety Code (2012) of The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated and subsequent revisions thereof.

(c) “Applicant” means any person that submits an application.

(d) “Application” means a written request submitted by an applicant to the City for a permit to: (i) collocate a small wireless facility in a right of way; or (ii) install, modify, or replace a pole or decorative pole in a right of way on which a small wireless facility is or will be located.

(e) “Authority Pole” means a pole owned, managed, or operated by or on behalf of the City, but shall not include poles, support structures, electric transmission structures, or equipment of any type owned by the City in its capacity as an electric supplier.

(f) “Collocate” or “Collocation” means to install, mount, modify, or replace a small wireless facility on or adjacent to a pole, decorative pole, or support structure.

(g) “Communications Facility” means the set of equipment and network components, including wires and cables and associated equipment and network components, used by a communications service provider to provide communications services.

² These definitions mirror the SWFAA. Incorporating them directly into the Aesthetics standards means Cities and Counties will need to amend their codes / ordinances if the legislature changes SWFAA definitions. If Cities / Counties adopt the alternative text, remember to monitor the SWFAA and incorporate changes into your codes / ordinances.

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(h) “Communications Service Provider” means a provider of communications services.

(i) “Communications Services” means cable service as defined in 47 U.S.C. § 522(6); telecommunications service as defined in 47 U.S.C. § 153(53); information service as defined in 47 U.S.C. Section 153(24), as each such term existed on January 1, 2019; or wireless services.

(j) “Consolidated Application” means an application for the collocation of multiple small wireless facilities on existing poles or support structures or for the installation, modification, or replacement of multiple poles and the collocation of associated small wireless facilities.

(k) “Decorative Pole” means an authority pole that is specially designed and placed for aesthetic purposes.

(l) “Electric Supplier” means any electric light and power company subject to regulation by the Georgia Public Service Commission, any electric membership corporation furnishing retail service in this state, and any municipality which furnishes such service within this state. The City is an Electric Supplier and this Ordinance is inapplicable in all respects to city electric system facilities. See Electrical Pole Attachment Ordinance for terms applicable to such facilities.

(m) “Eligible Facilities Request” means an eligible facilities request as set forth in 47 C.F.R. § 1.40001(b)(3), as it existed on January 1, 2019.

(n) “FCC” means the Federal Communications Commission of the United States.

(o) “Fee” means a one-time, nonrecurring charge based on time and expense.

(p) “Historic District” means: (i) any district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the secretary of the interior of the United States in accordance with Section VI.D.1.a.i-v of the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement codified by 47 C.F.R. Part 1; (ii) any area designated as a historic district under Article 2 of Chapter 10 of Title 44, the Georgia Historic Preservation Act; or (iii) any area designated as a historic district or property by law prior to April 26, 2019.

(q) “Law” means and includes any and all federal, state, or local laws, statutes, common laws, codes, rules, regulations, orders, or ordinances.

(r) “Micro Wireless Facility” means a small wireless facility not larger in dimension than 24 inches in length, 15 inches in width, and 12 inches in height that has an exterior antenna, if any, no longer than 11 inches.

(s) “Permit” means a written authorization, in electronic or hard copy format, required to be issued by the City to initiate, continue, or complete the collocation of a

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small wireless facility or the installation, modification, or replacement of a pole or decorative pole upon which a small wireless facility is collocated.

(t) “Person” means an individual, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, association, trust, or other entity or organization, including an authority.

(u) “Pole” means a vertical pole such as a utility, lighting, traffic, or similar pole made of wood, concrete, metal, or other material that is lawfully located or to be located within a right of way, including without limitation a replacement pole and an authority pole. Such term shall not include a support structure, decorative pole, or electric transmission structure.

(v) “Rate” means a recurring charge.

(w) “Reconditioning Work” means the activities associated with substantially painting, reconditioning, improving, or repairing authority poles.

(x) “Replace,” “Replacement” or “Replacing” means to replace a pole or decorative pole with a new pole or a new decorative pole, similar in design, size, and scale to the existing pole or decorative pole consistent with 47 C.F.R. § 1.40001(b)(7) as it existed on January 1, 2019, in order to address limitations of, or change requirements applicable to, the existing pole to structurally support the collocation of a small wireless facility.

(y) “Replacement Work” means the activities associated with replacing an authority pole.

(z) “Right of Way” means, generally, property or any interest therein, whether or not in the form of a strip, which is acquired for or devoted to a public road; provided, however, that such term shall apply only to property or an interest therein that is under the ownership or control of the City and shall not include property or any interest therein acquired for or devoted to an interstate highway or the public rights, structures, sidewalks, facilities, and appurtenances of buildings for public equipment and personnel used for or engaged in administration, construction, or maintenance of public roads or research pertaining thereto or scenic easements and easements of light, air, view and access.

(aa) “Small Wireless Facility” means radio transceivers; surface wave couplers; antennas; coaxial, fiber optic, or other cabling; power supply; backup batteries; and comparable and associated equipment, regardless of technological configuration, at a fixed location or fixed locations that enable communication or surface wave communication between user equipment and a communications network and that meet both of the following qualifications: (i) each wireless provider's antenna could fit within an enclosure of no more than six cubic feet in volume; and (ii) all other wireless equipment associated with the facility is cumulatively no more than 28 cubic feet in volume, measured based upon the exterior dimensions of height by width by depth of any enclosure that may be used. The following types of associated ancillary equipment are not included in the calculation of the volume of all other wireless equipment associated

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with any such facility: electric meters; concealment elements; telecommunications demarcation boxes; grounding equipment; power transfer switches; cut-off switches; and vertical cable runs for connection of power and other services. Such term shall not include a pole, decorative pole, or support structure on, under, or within which the equipment is located or collocated or to which the equipment is attached and shall not include any wireline backhaul facilities or coaxial, fiber optic, or other cabling that is between small wireless facilities, poles, decorative poles, or support structures or that is not otherwise immediately adjacent to or directly associated with a particular antenna.

(bb) “State” means the State of Georgia.

(cc) “Support Structure” means a building, billboard, water tank, or any other structure to which a small wireless facility is or may be attached. Such term shall not include a decorative pole, electric transmission structure, or pole.

(dd) “Wireless Infrastructure Provider” means any person, including a person authorized to provide telecommunications services in this state, that builds, installs, or operates small wireless facilities, poles, decorative poles, or support structures on which small wireless facilities are or are intended to be used for collocation but that is not a wireless services provider.

(ee) “Wireless Provider” means a wireless infrastructure provider or a wireless services provider.

(ff) “Wireless Services” means any services provided to the public using licensed or unlicensed spectrum, including the use of Wi-Fi, whether at a fixed location or mobile.

(gg) “Wireless Services Provider” means a person that provides wireless services.

(hh) “Wireline Backhaul Facility” means an aboveground or underground wireline facility used to transport communications data from a telecommunications demarcation box associated with small wireless facility to a network.

Section 2.2 In the event that any federal or state law containing definitions used in this Ordinance is amended, the definition in the referenced section, as amended, shall control.

**ARTICLE III
PERMITS**

Section 3.1 A permit is required to collocate a small wireless facility³ in the public right of way or to install, modify, or replace a pole or a decorative pole in the public right of

³ **NOTE** Under SWFAA, collocation can be on or adjacent to: (i) a pole or decorative pole or (ii) a support structure. By definition, poles and decorative poles are in the right of way. Support structures may be located outside of the right of way. Permitting of support structures is not part of this process. *See* O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-6(l).

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way. A permit is not required to perform the activities described in O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-6(e) or (f).

Section 3.2 Any person seeking to collocate a small wireless facility in the public right of way or to install, modify, or replace a pole or a decorative pole in the public right of way shall submit an application to the City of Sandersville Electric Department for a permit. Applications are available from the CITY OF SANDERSVILLE ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT. [The application template is included as Exhibit A to this Ordinance. Any material change to information contained in an application shall be submitted in writing to the CITY OF SANDERSVILLE ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT within 30 days after the events necessitating the change.

Section 3.3 Each application for a permit shall include the maximum application fees permitted under O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-5(a)(1), (a)(2) and (a)(3).⁴ Such maximum application fees shall automatically increase on January 1 of each year beginning January 1, 2021, as provided under O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-5(b).

Section 3.4 The CITY OF SANDERSVILLE ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT shall review applications for permits according to the timelines and using the procedures identified in O.C.G.A. §§ 36-66C-7 and 36-66C-13.

Section 3.5 Applications for permits shall be approved except as follows:

(a) In order to receive a permit to install a pole or replace a decorative pole, the applicant must have determined after diligent investigation that it cannot meet the service objectives of the permit by collocating on an existing pole or support structure on which: (i) the applicant has the right to collocate subject to reasonable terms and conditions; and (ii) such collocation would not impose technical limitations or significant additional costs. The applicant shall certify that it has made such a determination in good faith, based on the assessment of a licensed engineer, and shall provide a written summary of the basis for such determination.

(b) The CITY OF SANDERSVILLE ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT may deny an application for a permit upon any of the conditions identified in O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(j).

(c) For applications for new poles in the public right of way in areas zoned for residential use, the CITY OF SANDERSVILLE ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT may propose an alternate location in the public right of way within 100 feet of the location set forth in the application, and the wireless provider shall use the CITY OF SANDERSVILLE ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT proposed alternate location unless the location imposes technical limits or significant additional costs. The wireless provider shall certify that it has made such a determination in good faith, based on the assessment of a licensed engineer, and it shall provide a written summary of the basis for such determination.

⁴ Note, if FCC Order regarding fees is overturned or modified, this should be revisited. SWFAA provides that if the FCC Order is modified or terminated, then fees are capped at what is “fair and reasonable.”

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Section 3.6 A permit issued under this ARTICLE III shall authorize such person to occupy the public rights of way to: (i) collocate a small wireless facility on or adjacent to a pole or a support structure that does not exceed the limitations set forth in O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(h)(3) or on or adjacent to a decorative pole in compliance with O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-12; and (ii) install, modify, or replace a pole or decorative pole for collocation of a small wireless facility that does not exceed the limitations set forth in O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(h)(1) and (h)(2).

Section 3.7 Upon the issuance of a permit under this Ordinance, and on each anniversary of such issuance, every person issued a permit shall submit to the City the maximum annual payments permitted under O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-5(a)(4) and (a)(5); provided, however, that if such person removes its small wireless facilities from the public rights of way pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-5(e), then such person shall be responsible for the pro rata portion of the annual payment based on the number of days of occupation since the last annual payment. Upon making such pro rata payment and removal of the small wireless facilities, the person's annual payment obligations under this section shall cease as of the date of the actual removal.⁵ The maximum annual payments shall automatically increase on January 1 of each year beginning January 1, 2021, as provided under O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-5(b).

Section 3.8 Any person issued a permit shall pay the fees identified in O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-5(a)(6) and (a)(7), as applicable.

Section 3.9 The City may revoke a permit issued pursuant to this ARTICLE III if the wireless provider or its equipment placed in the public right of way under that permit subsequently is not in compliance with any provision of this Ordinance or the Georgia Streamlining Wireless Facilities and Antennas Act. Upon revocation, the City may proceed according to Section 3.10.

Section 3.10 If a wireless provider occupies the public rights of way without obtaining a permit required by this ARTICLE III or without complying with the SWFAA, then the City may, at the sole discretion of the City, restore the right of way, to the extent practicable in the reasonable judgment of the City, to its condition prior to the unpermitted collocation or installation and to charge the responsible wireless provider the reasonable, documented cost of the City in doing so, plus a penalty not to exceed \$1,000.00.⁶ The City may suspend the ability of the wireless provider to receive any new permits from the City under this ARTICLE III until the wireless provider has paid the amount assessed for such restoration costs and the penalty assessed, if any; provided, however, that the City may not suspend such ability of any applicant that has deposited the amount in controversy in escrow pending an adjudication of the merits of the dispute by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 3.11 All accepted applications for permits shall be publically available subject to the limitations identified in O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-6(c).

⁵ Note, if FCC Order regarding fees is overturned or modified, SWFAA provides fees are capped at what is "fair and reasonable." This provision may need to be revised if the FCC Order is overturned.

⁶ Penalty authorized under O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-6(b).

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Section 3.12 An applicant may file a consolidated application related to multiple small wireless facilities, poles or decorative poles so long as such consolidated application meets the requirements of O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-13.

Section 3.13 Activities authorized under a permit shall be completed within the timelines provided in O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(k)(2).

Section 3.14 Issuance of a permit authorizes the applicant to: (i) undertake the collocation, installation, modification or replacement approved by the permit and (ii) operate and maintain the small wireless facilities and any associated pole covered by the permit for a period of ⁷ years.

Section 3.15 Permits shall be renewed following the expiration of the term identified in Section 3.14 upon the terms and conditions identified in O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(k)(2)(B).

Section 3.16 If an application for a permit seeks to collocate small wireless facilities on authority poles in the public rights of way, then the City shall, within 60-days of receipt of the completed application: (i) provide a good faith estimate for any make-ready work necessary to enable the authority pole to support the proposed facility; or (ii) notify the wireless provider that the wireless provider will be required to perform the make-ready work. Any make-ready work performed by the City shall be completed pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(n).

**ARTICLE IV
REMOVAL; RELOCATION; RECONDITIONING; REPLACEMENT;
ABANDONMENT**

Section 4.1 A person may remove its small wireless facilities from the public rights of according to the procedures of O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-5(e).

Section 4.2 In the event of a removal under Section 4.1, the right of way shall be, to the extent practicable in the reasonable judgment of the City, restored to its condition prior to the removal. If a person fails to return the right of way, to the extent practicable in the reasonable judgment of the City, to its condition prior to the removal within 90 days of the removal, the City may, at the sole discretion of the City, restore the right of way to such condition and charge the person the City's reasonable, documented cost of removal and restoration, plus a penalty not to exceed \$500.00.⁸ The City may suspend the ability of the person to receive any new permits under ARTICLE III until the person has paid the amount assessed for such restoration costs and the penalty assessed, if any; provided, however, that the City will not suspend such ability of any person that has deposited the amount in controversy in escrow pending an adjudication of the merits of the dispute by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 4.3 If, in the reasonable exercise of police powers, the City determines: (i) a pole or support structure unreasonably interferes with the widening, repair, reconstruction, or relocation of a public road or highway, or (ii) relocation of poles, support structures, or small

⁷ Note, must be at least 10 years under O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(k)(2)(B).

⁸ Penalty authorized under O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-5(e).

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wireless facilities is required as a result of a public project, the wireless provider shall relocate such poles, support structures, or small wireless facilities pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(l). If the wireless provider fails to relocate a pole, support structure or small wireless facility or fails to provide a written good faith estimate of the time needed to relocate the pole, support structure or small wireless within the time period prescribed in O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(l), the City make take the actions authorized by O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(o), in addition to any other powers under applicable law.

Section 4.4 The City shall recondition and replace authority poles consistent with the provisions of O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(m). Wireless providers shall accommodate and cooperate with reconditioning and replacement consistent with the provisions of O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(m).

Section 4.5 A wireless provider must notify the City of its decision to abandon any small wireless facility, support structure or pole pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(p)(1). The wireless provider shall perform all acts and duties identified in O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(p) regarding abandonment. The City may take all actions and exercise all powers authorized under O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(p) upon abandonment, in addition to any other powers under applicable law.

**ARTICLE V
STANDARDS**

Section 5.1 Small wireless facilities and new, modified, or replacement poles to be used for collocation of small wireless facilities may be placed in the public right of way as a permitted use: (i) upon a receipt of a permit under ARTICLE III; (ii) subject to applicable codes; and (iii) so long as such small wireless facilities and new, modified, or replacement poles to be used for collocation of small wireless facilities comply with the appropriate provisions of O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(h).

(a) **OPTION**⁹ New, modified, or replacement poles installed in the right of way in a historic district and in an area zoned primarily for residential use shall not exceed 50 feet above ground level.

(b) **OPTION**¹⁰ Each new, modified, or replacement pole installed in the right of way that is not in a historic district or in an area zoned primarily for residential use shall not exceed the greater of:

(i) Fifty feet above ground level; or

(ii) Ten feet greater in height above ground level than the tallest existing pole in the same public right of way in place as of January 1, 2019, and located within 500 feet of the new proposed pole;

⁹ Note, these track O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(h)(1)-(3) and can be included in the City or County wants these standards directly in its Ordinance. Also, O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(h) only relates to permitted use and administrative approval. It is not clear whether there can be an absolute prohibition against larger equipment.

¹⁰ Note, these track O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(h)(1)-(3) and can be included in the City or County wants these standards directly in its Ordinance. Also, O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(h) only relates to permitted use and administrative approval. It is not clear whether there can be an absolute prohibition against larger equipment.

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(c) **OPTION**¹¹ New small wireless facilities in the public right of way and collocated on an existing pole or support structure shall not exceed more than ten feet above the existing pole or support structure.

(d) **OPTION**¹² New small wireless facilities in the public right of way collocated on a new or replacement pole under Section 5.1(a) or Section 5.1(b) may not extend above the top of such poles.

Section 5.2 **OPTION**¹³ A decorative pole should only be located where an existing pole can be removed and replaced, or at a new location where the City has identified that a streetlight is necessary.

Section 5.3 **OPTION** Unless it is determined that another design is less intrusive, or placement is required under applicable law, small wireless facilities shall be concealed as follows:

(a) Antennas located at the top of poles and support structures shall be incorporated into the pole or support structure, or placed within shrouds of a size such that the antenna appears to be part of the pole or support structure;

(b) Antennas placed elsewhere on a pole or support structure shall be integrated into the pole or support structure, or be designed and placed to minimize visual impacts.

(c) Radio units or equipment cabinets holding radio units and mounted on a pole shall be placed as high as possible, located to avoid interfering with, or creating any hazard to, any other use of the public rights of way, and located on one side of the pole. Unless the radio units or equipment cabinets can be concealed by appropriate traffic signage, radio units or equipment cabinets mounted below the communications space on poles shall be designed so that the largest dimension is vertical, and the width is such that the radio units or equipment cabinets are minimally visible from the opposite side of the pole on which they are placed.

(d) Wiring and cabling shall be neat and concealed within or flush to the pole or support structure, ensuring concealment of these components to the greatest extent possible.

Section 5.4 Notwithstanding any provision of this Ordinance to the contrary, an applicant may collocate a small wireless facility within a historic district, and may place or replace a pole within a historic district, only upon satisfaction of the following: (i) issuance of a permit under ARTICLE III and (ii) compliance with applicable codes.

¹¹ Note, these track O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(h)(1)-(3) and can be included in the City or County wants these standards directly in its Ordinance. Also, O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(h) only relates to permitted use and administrative approval. It is not clear whether there can be an absolute prohibition against larger equipment.

¹² Note, these track O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(h)(1)-(3) and can be included in the City or County wants these standards directly in its Ordinance. Also, O.C.G.A. § 36-66C-7(h) only relates to permitted use and administrative approval. It is not clear whether there can be an absolute prohibition against larger equipment.

¹³ Note, this needs to be considered carefully as it relates to O.C.G.A. § 36-66B-6(3).

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Section 5.5 Notwithstanding any provision of this Ordinance to the contrary, an applicant may collocate a small wireless facility on a decorative pole, or may replace a decorative pole with a new decorative pole, in the event the existing decorative pole will not structurally support the attachment, only upon satisfaction of the following: (i) issuance of a permit under ARTICLE III and (ii) compliance with applicable codes.

Section 5.6 Notwithstanding any provision of this Ordinance to the contrary, this Ordinance is not applicable to city electric system facilities. See **[Ordinance/Code Section _____]** for terms applicable to such facilities.