

CHAPTER 8C
IOWA CELL SITING ACT

Chapter repealed July 1, 2025; see §8C.9

Table listing sections 8C.1 through 8C.9 with their respective titles: Short title, Definitions, Uniform rules and limitations — applications, etc.

8C.1 Short title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Iowa Cell Siting Act". 2015 Acts, ch 120, §1, 10

8C.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Applicant" means any person engaged in the business of providing wireless telecommunications services or the wireless telecommunications infrastructure required for wireless telecommunications services and who submits an application.

2. "Application" means a request submitted by an applicant to an authority to construct a new tower, for the initial placement of transmission equipment on a wireless support structure, for the modification of an existing tower or existing base station that constitutes a substantial change to an existing tower or existing base station, or any other request to construct or place transmission equipment that does not meet the definition of an eligible facilities request.

3. "Authority", used as a noun, means a state, county, or city governing body, board, agency, office, or commission authorized by law to make legislative, quasi-judicial, or administrative decisions relative to an application. "Authority" does not include any of the following:

a. State courts having jurisdiction over land use, planning, or zoning decisions made by an authority.

b. The utilities board.

c. Any entities, including municipally owned utilities established under or governed by Title IX, subtitle 4 of the Code, that do not have zoning or permitting jurisdiction.

4. a. "Base station" means a structure or equipment at a fixed location that enables wireless communications licensed by the federal communications commission or authorized wireless communications between user equipment and a communications network.

b. "Base station" does not mean a tower or equipment associated with a tower.

c. "Base station" includes but is not limited to equipment associated with wireless communications services such as private, broadcast, and public safety services and unlicensed wireless services and fixed wireless services such as microwave backhaul.

d. "Base station" includes but is not limited to radio transceivers, antennas, coaxial or fiberoptic cable, regular and backup power supplies, and comparable equipment, regardless of technological configuration.

e. "Base station" includes a structure other than a tower that, at the time the relevant application is filed with the state or local government, supports or houses equipment described in this subsection that has been reviewed and approved under the applicable zoning or siting process, or under another state or local regulatory review process, even if the structure was not built for the sole or primary purpose of providing such support.

f. "Base station" does not include any structure that at the time the relevant application is filed with the state or local government does not support or house equipment described in this subsection.

5. “*Collocation*” means the mounting or installation of additional transmission equipment on a support structure already in use for the purpose of transmitting or receiving radio frequency signals for communications purposes.

6. “*Electric utility*” means any owner or operator of electric transmission or distribution facilities subject to the regulation and enforcement activities of the Iowa utilities board relating to safety standards.

7. “*Eligible facilities request*” means a request for modification of an existing tower or base station that does not substantially change the physical dimensions of the tower or base station and involves collocation of new transmission equipment, the removal of transmission equipment, or the replacement of transmission equipment.

8. “*Existing tower*” or “*existing base station*” means a tower or base station that has been reviewed and approved under the applicable zoning or siting process, or under another state or local regulatory review process. “*Existing tower*” includes a tower that was not reviewed and approved because it was not in a zoned area when it was built and lawfully constructed.

9. “*Initial placement or installation*” means the first time transmission equipment is placed or installed on a wireless support structure.

10. “*Micro wireless facility*” means a small wireless facility with dimensions no larger than twenty-four inches in length, fifteen inches in width, and twelve inches in height and that has an exterior antenna, if any, that is no more than eleven inches in length.

11. a. “*Site*”, in relation to a tower that is not in the public right-of-way, means the current boundaries of the leased or owned property surrounding the tower and any access or utility easements currently related to the site.

b. “*Site*”, in relation to support structures other than towers, means an area in proximity to the structure and to other transmission equipment already deployed on the ground.

12. a. “*Small wireless facility*” means a wireless facility that meets the following requirements:

(1) Each antenna is no more than six cubic feet in volume.

(2) (a) All other equipment associated with the small wireless facility is cumulatively no more than twenty-eight cubic feet in volume.

(b) For purposes of this subparagraph, volume shall be measured by the external displacement of the primary equipment enclosure, not the internal volume of such enclosure. An associated electric meter, concealment, telecommunications demarcation box, ground-based enclosures, battery backup power systems, grounding equipment, power transfer switch, cutoff switch, cable, conduit, and any equipment that is concealed from public view within or behind an existing structure or concealment may be located outside of the primary equipment enclosure and shall not be included in the calculation of the equipment volume.

b. “*Small wireless facility*” includes a micro wireless facility as defined in [subsection 10](#).

c. “*Small wireless facility*” does not include any structure that supports or houses equipment described in [this subsection](#).

13. “*Substantial change*” means a change in the existing support structure which results in one or more of the following:

a. (1) Increase in the height of a tower, other than a tower in the public right-of-way, by more than ten percent or by the height of one additional antenna array with separation from the nearest existing antenna not to exceed twenty feet, whichever is greater.

(2) Increase in the height of existing support structures, other than a tower in subparagraph (1), by more than ten percent or more than ten feet, whichever is greater.

(3) Height shall be measured from the original support structure in cases where deployments are or will be separated horizontally, such as on buildings’ rooftops. Otherwise, height shall be measured from the dimensions of the tower or base station, inclusive of originally approved appurtenances and any modifications that were approved prior to the passage of the Spectrum Act, Pub. L. No. 112-96, Tit. VI.

b. (1) Addition of an appurtenance to the body of the tower, other than a tower in the public right-of-way, that would protrude from the edge of the tower more than twenty feet, or more than the width of the tower structure at the level of the appurtenance, whichever is greater.

(2) Addition of an appurtenance to an existing support structure, other than a tower under subparagraph (1), that would protrude from the edge of the structure by more than six feet.

c. (1) Installation of more than the standard number of new equipment cabinets for the technology involved, but not to exceed four cabinets.

(2) Installation of any new equipment cabinets on the ground if there are no preexisting ground cabinets associated with the tower in the public right-of-way or base station.

(3) Installation of ground cabinets that are more than ten percent larger in height or overall volume than any other ground cabinets associated with a tower in the public right-of-way or base station.

d. Excavation or deployment outside the current site.

e. Defeat of concealment elements of the existing support structure.

f. Noncompliance with conditions associated with the siting approval of the construction or modification of the existing support structure or base station equipment, except if the change is noncompliant only in a manner that does not exceed the thresholds identified in paragraphs “a” through “d”.

14. “*Tower*” means a structure built for the sole or primary purpose of supporting an antenna and the associated facilities authorized or licensed by the federal communications commission. “*Tower*” includes structures constructed for wireless communications services, including but not limited to private, broadcast, and public safety services and unlicensed wireless services and fixed wireless services, such as microwave backhaul, and the associated site.

15. “*Transmission equipment*” means equipment that facilitates transmission for a wireless communications service licensed or authorized by the federal communications commission, including but not limited to radio transceivers, antennas, coaxial or fiberoptic cable, and regular and backup power supply. “*Transmission equipment*” includes equipment associated with wireless communications services, including but not limited to private, broadcast, and public safety services, such as wireless local area network services and services utilizing a set of specifications developed by the institute of electrical and electronics engineers for interface between a wireless client and a base station or between two wireless clients, as well as unlicensed wireless services and fixed wireless services, such as microwave backhaul.

16. “*Utility pole*” means a pole or similar structure owned or utilized in whole or in part by a public utility, municipality, wireless service provider, or electric utility that is designed specifically for and used to carry lines, cable, transmission equipment, or wires for telephone, wireless service, cable television, or electricity service, or for lighting, the vertical portion of support structures for traffic control signals or devices, signage, information kiosks, or other similar functions.

17. “*Wireless facility*” means equipment at a fixed location that enables the transmission of wireless communications or information of any kind between user equipment and a communications network, except that “*wireless facility*” does not include coaxial or fiberoptic cable that is not immediately adjacent to, or directly associated with, a particular antenna.

18. “*Wireless service*” means any fixed or mobile service using licensed or unlicensed wireless spectrum and provided using a wireless facility.

19. “*Wireless service provider*” means a provider of wireless service.

20. “*Wireless support structure*” means a structure that exists at the time an application is submitted and is capable of supporting the attachment or installation of transmission equipment in compliance with applicable codes, including but not limited to water towers, buildings, and other structures, whether within or outside the public right-of-way. “*Wireless support structure*” does not include a tower or existing base station.

[2015 Acts, ch 120, §2, 10; 2017 Acts, ch 112, §1, 2; 2023 Acts, ch 19, §2657](#)

Referred to in [§427A.1](#)

Subsection 3, paragraph b amended

8C.3 Uniform rules and limitations — applications.

In order to ensure uniformity across this state with respect to the consideration of every application, and notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, an authority shall not do any of the following:

1. Require an applicant to submit information about, or evaluate an applicant's business decisions with respect to, the applicant's designed service, customer demand for service, or quality of the applicant's service to or from a particular area or site, but may require propagation maps solely for the purpose of identifying the location of the coverage or capacity gap or need for applications for new towers in an area zoned residential.

2. *a.* Evaluate an application based on the availability of other potential locations for the placement or construction of a tower or transmission equipment.

b. Require the applicant to establish other options for collocation instead of the construction of a new tower or modification of an existing tower or existing base station that constitutes a substantial change to an existing tower or existing base station.

c. Notwithstanding paragraph "b", an authority shall require an applicant applying for the construction of a new tower to provide an explanation regarding the reason for choosing the proposed location and the reason the applicant did not choose collocation. The explanation shall include a sworn statement from an individual who has responsibility over placement of the tower attesting that collocation within the area determined by the applicant to meet the applicant's radio frequency engineering requirements for the placement of a site would not result in the same mobile service functionality, coverage, and capacity, is technically infeasible, or is economically burdensome to the applicant.

3. Dictate the type of transmission equipment or technology to be used by the applicant or discriminate between different types of infrastructure or technology.

4. *a.* Require the removal of existing towers, base stations, or transmission equipment, wherever located, as a condition to approval of an application.

b. Notwithstanding paragraph "a", the authority may adopt reasonable rules regarding removal of abandoned towers or transmission equipment.

5. Impose environmental testing, sampling, or monitoring requirements, or other compliance measures, for radio frequency emissions from transmission equipment that are categorically excluded under the federal communications commission's rules for radio frequency emissions pursuant to [47 C.F.R. §1.1307\(b\)\(1\)](#).

6. Establish or enforce regulations or procedures for radio frequency signal strength or the adequacy of service quality.

7. Reject an application, in whole or in part, based on perceived or alleged environmental effects of radio frequency emissions, as provided in 47 U.S.C. §332(c)(7)(B)(iv).

8. Prohibit the placement of emergency power systems that comply with federal and state environmental requirements.

9. Charge an application fee, consulting fee, or other fee associated with the submission, review, processing, or approval of an application, unless the fee charged is in compliance with [this section](#). Fees imposed by an authority or by a third-party entity providing review or technical consultation to the authority shall be based on actual, direct, and reasonable administrative costs incurred for the review, processing, and approval of an application. In no case shall total charges and fees exceed five hundred dollars for an eligible facilities request or three thousand dollars for an application for a new tower, for the initial placement or installation of transmission equipment on a wireless support structure, for a modification of an existing tower or existing base station that constitutes a substantial change to an existing tower or base station, or any other application to construct or place transmission equipment that does not constitute an eligible facilities request. An authority or any third-party entity shall not include within its charges any travel expenses incurred in the review of an application for more than one trip to the authority's jurisdiction, and an applicant shall not be required to pay or reimburse an authority for consultant or other third-party fees based on a contingency-based or result-based arrangement.

10. Impose surety requirements, including bonds, escrow deposits, letters of credit, or any other type of financial surety, to ensure that abandoned or unused towers or transmission equipment can be removed, unless requirements are competitively neutral,

nondiscriminatory, reasonable in amount, and commensurate with the historical record for local facilities and structures that are abandoned.

11. Condition the approval of an application on the applicant's agreement to provide space on or near the tower, base station, or wireless support structure for authority or local governmental or nongovernmental services at less than the market rate for such space or to provide other services via the structure or facilities at less than the market rate for such services.

12. Limit the duration of the approval of an application, except that construction of the approved structure or facilities shall be commenced within two years of final approval, including the disposition of any appeals, and diligently pursued to completion.

13. Discriminate on the basis of the ownership, including ownership by the authority, of any property, structure, or tower when promulgating rules or procedures for siting wireless facilities or for evaluating applications.

2015 Acts, ch 120, §3, 10; 2019 Acts, ch 10, §1, 2

Referred to in §8C.4, 8C.5

8C.4 Uniform rules — new tower applications.

1. An authority may exercise zoning, land use, planning, and permitting authority within the authority's territorial boundaries with regard to the siting of new towers, subject to the provisions of [this chapter](#) and federal law.

2. An applicant that proposes to construct a new tower within the jurisdiction of an authority that has adopted planning and zoning regulations shall submit the necessary copies and attachments of the application to the appropriate authority and comply with applicable local ordinances concerning land use and the appropriate permitting processes.

3. All records, documents, and electronic data in the possession or custody of authority personnel are subject to [chapter 22](#). Disclosure of such records shall be consistent with applicable state law.

4. An authority, within one hundred fifty calendar days of receiving an application to construct a new tower, unless another date is specified in a written agreement between the authority and the applicant, shall comply with the following provisions:

a. Review the application for conformity with applicable local zoning regulations, building permit requirements, and consistency with [this chapter](#). An application is deemed to be complete unless the authority notifies the applicant in writing, within thirty calendar days of submission of the application, specifying the deficiencies in the application which, if cured, would make the application complete. The authority's timeframe to review the application is tolled beginning the date the notice is sent. The authority's timeframe of one hundred fifty days for review of the application begins running again when the applicant cures the specified deficiencies. Following the applicant's supplemental submission, the authority has ten days to notify the applicant that the supplemental submission did not provide the information identified in the original notice that specified deficiencies in the application. The authority's timeframe of one hundred fifty days to review the application is tolled in the case of second or subsequent notices in conformance with this paragraph. The authority shall not include deficiencies in a second or subsequent notice that were not delineated in the original notice. The authority's timeframe for review does not toll if the authority requests information regarding any of the considerations an authority may not consider as described in [section 8C.3](#).

b. Make its final decision to approve or disapprove the application.

c. Advise the applicant in writing of its final decision.

5. If the authority fails to act on an application to construct a new tower within the timeframe for review specified under [subsection 4](#), the application shall be deemed approved.

6. A party aggrieved by the final action of an authority, either by its affirmative disapproval of an application under the provisions of [this section](#) or by its inaction, may bring an action for review in any court of competent jurisdiction.

2015 Acts, ch 120, §4, 10

8C.5 Uniform rules for certain changes.

1. An authority may exercise zoning, land use, planning, and permitting authority within the authority's territorial boundaries with regard to an application for initial placement or installation of transmission equipment on wireless support structures, for modification of an existing tower or existing base station that constitutes a substantial change, or for a request for construction or placement of transmission equipment that does not constitute an eligible facilities request, subject to the provisions of [this chapter](#) and federal law.

2. An applicant that proposes an initial placement or installation of transmission equipment on wireless support structures, a modification of an existing tower or existing base station that constitutes a substantial change, or a request for construction or placement of transmission equipment that does not constitute an eligible facilities request, within the jurisdiction of an authority that has adopted planning and zoning ordinances, rules, or regulations shall submit the necessary copies and attachments of the application to the authority and comply with such applicable local ordinances, rules, or regulations concerning land use and zoning and the appropriate local permitting processes.

3. All records, including but not limited to documents and electronic data, in the possession or custody of authority personnel are subject to [chapter 22](#). Disclosure of such records shall be consistent with applicable state law.

4. An authority, within ninety calendar days of receiving an application pursuant to [subsection 2](#), unless another date is specified in a written agreement between the authority and the applicant, shall comply with the following provisions:

a. Review the application for conformity with applicable local zoning ordinances, rules, or regulations, building permit requirements, and consistency with [this chapter](#). An application is deemed to be complete unless the authority notifies the applicant in writing, within thirty calendar days of submission of the application, specifying the deficiencies in the application which, if cured, would make the application complete. The authority's timeframe for review is tolled beginning the date the notice is sent. The authority's ninety-day timeframe for review of the application begins running again when the applicant cures the specified deficiencies. Following the applicant's supplemental submission, the authority has ten days to notify the applicant that the supplemental submission did not provide the information identified in the original notice that specified deficiencies. The authority's ninety-day timeframe to review the application is tolled in the case of second or subsequent notices in conformance with this paragraph. The authority shall not include deficiencies in a second or subsequent notice that were not delineated in the original notice. The authority's ninety-day timeframe for review does not toll if the authority requests information regarding any of the considerations an authority may not consider as described in [section 8C.3](#).

b. Make its final decision to approve or disapprove the application.

c. Advise the applicant in writing of its final decision.

5. If the authority fails to act on an application for an initial placement or installation of transmission equipment on wireless support structures, for a modification of an existing tower or existing base station that constitutes a substantial change, or for a request for construction or placement of transmission equipment that does not constitute an eligible facilities request within the review period specified under [subsection 4](#), the application shall be deemed approved.

6. A party aggrieved by the final action of an authority, either by its affirmative disapproval of an application under the provisions of [this section](#) or by its inaction, may bring an action for review in any court of competent jurisdiction.

[2015 Acts, ch 120, §5, 10](#)

8C.6 Use of public lands for towers and transmission equipment.

1. In accordance with other applicable laws, when entering into a lease with an applicant for the applicant's use of public lands, an authority shall offer the market rate value for use of that land. The term of the lease shall be for at least twenty years, but all or a portion of the land may be subject to release for public purposes after fifteen years.

2. a. If the authority and the applicant cannot agree on the market rate for lease of the public land and cannot agree on the process to derive the market rate, the appraisals of a

three-person panel of appraisers shall determine the market rate. Each party will appoint one appraiser and the two appointed appraisers shall select a third appraiser. Each appraiser shall independently appraise the appropriate market rate for lease of the land. The market rate shall be set at the median value between the highest and lowest market rates determined by the three independent appraisers. However, if the median between the appraisals of the appraisers appointed by each party is greater than or less than ten percent of the appraisal of the appraiser selected by the two appraisers, then the appraisal of the appraiser selected by the two appraisers shall determine the rate for the lease. Each appraiser shall send a copy of the appraisal to the authority and the applicant. The authority shall use the appraisal process under this paragraph to determine the lease rate for purposes of [this subsection](#).

b. An authority shall approve or reject the lease rate as determined by the appraisal process pursuant to paragraph “a” within fifteen days following completion and receipt of the appraisals obtained pursuant to paragraph “a”. The authority’s failure to reject the lease rate as determined by the appraisal process within fifteen days constitutes approval of the lease rate determined pursuant to paragraph “a” as the market rate value for the use of the land for purposes of the lease between the authority and the applicant.

c. The authority and applicant shall conclude the appraisal process within one hundred fifty calendar days from the date the applicant first offered a proposed lease rate to the authority.

d. If using the three-person panel, each party shall bear the cost of its own appointed appraiser and equally share the cost of the third appraiser.

[2015 Acts, ch 120, §6, 10](#)

8C.7 Utility poles.

Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, an authority shall not mandate, require, or regulate the installation, location, or use of transmission equipment on a utility pole.

[2015 Acts, ch 120, §7, 10](#)

8C.7A Uniform rules for small wireless facilities — permit approval.

1. a. Except as provided in [this section](#), an authority shall not prohibit or restrict the siting of a small wireless facility.

b. For purposes of [this section](#), “siting” means the mounting, installation, maintenance, modification, operation, or replacement of a small wireless facility on or adjacent to any of the following:

(1) An existing tower, utility pole, wireless support structure, or other existing structure.

(2) A new utility pole of a similar height and appearance as an existing utility pole and which is located within a five-hundred-foot radius of the existing utility pole.

(3) A replacement utility pole of a similar height and appearance as an existing utility pole and which is located within a five-hundred-foot radius of the existing utility pole.

2. a. An authority that has adopted planning and zoning regulations shall authorize the siting of a small wireless facility within its jurisdiction and shall not require a person to obtain a special or conditional land use permit for any of the following:

(1) For siting the small wireless facility in a public right-of-way or on an authority structure located outside of a public right-of-way to the extent that such structure is already in use as a wireless support structure by supporting non-authority communications equipment that involve external attachments, provided that such structure is not listed on the national register of historic places.

(2) For siting the small wireless facility on an existing tower, utility pole, or wireless support structure, regardless of the location, except for on property zoned and used exclusively for single-family residential use or within a previously designated area of historical significance pursuant to [section 15.459](#).

b. A small wireless facility may be classified as a special or conditional land use where such small wireless facility is not sited in a manner as provided in paragraph “a”.

c. A person may install a new utility pole or wireless support structure in a public right-of-way subject to the provisions of [this section](#). An authority may reasonably limit the number of new utility poles or wireless support structures, consistent with the protection

of public health, safety, and welfare, and provided that such limitation does not have the effect of prohibiting or significantly impairing a wireless service provider's ability to provide wireless service within the area of a proposed new structure. However, an authority may require a person to obtain a special or conditional land use permit to install a new utility pole or wireless support structure for the siting of a small wireless facility on property zoned and used exclusively for single-family residential use or within a previously designated area of historical significance pursuant to [section 15.459](#).

3. a. (1) An authority may require a person to obtain a building, electrical, or public right-of-way use permit for the siting of a small wireless facility to the extent that such permit is of general applicability and does not deny access to site the small wireless facility in a public right-of-way. Notwithstanding this paragraph, an authority shall not require a person to obtain a permit for the routine maintenance of a previously approved small wireless facility or the replacement of a previously approved small wireless facility with a facility of substantially similar height, weight, and wind and structural loading, provided, however, that an authority may require a person to obtain a permit to work in a public right-of-way or on an authority structure located outside of a public right-of-way with the same terms and conditions provided for other commercial projects or uses in the public right-of-way or on the authority structure.

(2) (a) Except as provided in subparagraph divisions (b) and (c), an authority shall not impose any fee or require any application or permit for the installation, placement, operation, maintenance, or replacement of a micro wireless facility that is suspended on operator-owned cables or lines that are strung between existing utility poles in compliance with national safety codes.

(b) An authority that has adopted a municipal or county code on or before July 1, 2017, which requires an application or permit for the installation, placement, operation, maintenance, or replacement of a micro wireless facility may continue the application or permit requirement subsequent to July 1, 2017.

(c) (i) An authority may require a single-use right-of-way permit for the installation, placement, operation, maintenance, or replacement of a micro wireless facility if any of the following conditions apply:

(A) The work is contained within a highway lane or requires the closure of a highway lane.

(B) The work disturbs the pavement, shoulder, ditch, or operation of a highway.

(C) The work involves placement of a micro wireless facility on a limited access right-of-way.

(D) The work requires any specific precautions to ensure the safety of the traveling public or the protection or operation of public infrastructure and such work was not authorized in, or will not be conducted in, the same time, place, or manner that is consistent with the approved terms of the existing permit for the facility or structure upon which the micro wireless facility is attached.

(ii) For purposes of this subparagraph division, "highway" means the same as defined in [section 325A.1](#).

b. An authority shall not require a person to apply for or enter into an individual license, franchise, or other agreement with the authority or any other entity for the siting of a small wireless facility on a utility pole located in a public right-of-way. However, an authority may, through the conditions set forth in a permit obtained pursuant to [this subsection](#), do any of the following:

(1) Establish nondiscriminatory, competitively neutral and commercially reasonable rates, terms, and conditions for such siting, which rates, terms, and conditions shall comply with the federal pole attachment requirements provided in 47 U.S.C. §224 and any regulations promulgated thereunder.

(2) Require compliance with the Iowa electrical safety code, the national electrical safety code, applicable fire safety codes, and any building code or similar code of general applicability for the protection of the public health, safety, or welfare that was adopted by an authority prior to the filing of the application.

(3) Require that a small wireless facility reasonably match the aesthetics of an existing utility pole or wireless support structure that incorporates decorative elements.

(4) Require compliance with [section 306.46, subsection 1](#), and [section 306.47](#).

(5) Require that after the construction of a small wireless facility or new utility pole is completed in accordance with all conditions under which the permit is granted, which conditions shall be consistent with [this section](#), the owner of the small wireless facility or new utility pole, or the owner's successor in interest, shall maintain the small wireless facility or new utility pole at the expense of the owner or successor and if the authority subsequently undertakes any maintenance, public improvement project, or reconstruction of authority property or equipment which requires the modification, relocation, or reconstruction of the small wireless facility or new utility pole, such work and the costs thereof shall be the responsibility of the owner or successor. If the project necessitating the modification, relocation, or reconstruction of the small wireless facility or new utility pole is for a private commercial purpose, the authority may require the owner or successor to modify, relocate, or reconstruct the small wireless facility or new utility pole upon prepayment of the costs of such work by the private commercial entity whose project facilitates the need for such work. For purposes of this subparagraph, "new utility pole" means a new utility pole installed by a wireless service provider pursuant to [this section](#) solely for use as a wireless support structure and that is owned by the wireless service provider.

c. Beginning with applications filed on or after September 1, 2017, an authority shall accept an application for, process, and issue a permit under [this subsection](#) as follows:

(1) An applicant shall not be required to provide more information or pay a higher application fee, consulting fee, or other fee associated with the processing or issuance of a permit than the amount charged to a telecommunications service provider that is not a wireless service provider. The total amount of fees for processing or issuing a permit, including any fees charged by third parties, shall not exceed five hundred dollars for an application addressing no more than five small wireless facilities, and an additional fifty dollars for each small wireless facility addressed in an application in excess of five small wireless facilities. An applicant shall not be required to pay any additional fees or perform any services relating to the acceptance, processing, or issuance of a permit, nor provide any services unrelated to the siting of the small wireless facility or of a new, replacement, or modified utility pole on which a small wireless facility is sited. For purposes of this subparagraph, engineering and structural review are deemed to be related to the permitting of a small wireless facility. The total amount of fees shall be adjusted every five years to reflect any increases or decreases in the consumer price index, rounded to the nearest five dollars.

(2) An authority shall approve or deny a permit application within ninety days following the submission of a completed application. Except as provided herein, an application shall be deemed approved if the authority fails to approve or deny the application within ninety days following the submission of a completed application. This period of time for the processing of an application may be extended upon mutual written agreement between the authority and the applicant. An applicant may address up to twenty-five small wireless facilities in a single application, provided, however, that a single application may only address small wireless facilities within a single two-mile radius consisting of substantially similar equipment to be placed on substantially similar types of wireless support structures or utility poles. In rendering a decision on an application addressing more than one small wireless facility, an authority may approve the application as to certain individual small wireless facilities while denying it as to others. An authority's denial of an individual small wireless facility or subset of small wireless facilities within an application is not a basis to deny the application as a whole. If an authority receives applications for the approval of more than seventy-five small wireless facilities within a single seven-day period, whether from a single applicant or from multiple applicants, the authority may notify an applicant submitting any additional siting applications during that seven-day period that the authority is invoking its right to an automatic thirty-day extension for any additional siting application submitted during that seven-day period.

(3) (a) An authority may only deny a completed application if any of the following apply:

(i) The application fails to include reasonable information required by the authority and in accordance with [this subsection](#).

(ii) The application does not comply with the Iowa electrical safety code, the national

electrical safety code, applicable fire safety codes, or any building code or similar code of general applicability for the protection of the public health, safety, or welfare that was adopted by an authority prior to the filing of the application.

(iii) The application would result in the authority being noncompliant with the federal Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990.

(iv) (A) A licensed engineer selected by the applicant or the authority certifies that siting the small wireless facility as proposed would compromise the structural safety of, or preclude the essential purpose of, the utility pole or wireless support structure in the public right-of-way on which it is proposed to be sited and any of the following conditions apply:

(I) The applicant fails to redesign the small wireless facility in a manner determined necessary by the engineer to make the existing utility pole or wireless support structure structurally sound for the siting of the small wireless facility.

(II) The applicant fails to modify the utility pole or wireless support structure to make the structure structurally sound for the siting of the small wireless facility.

(III) The applicant fails to replace the utility pole or wireless support structure with a utility pole or wireless support structure that is structurally sound for the siting of the small wireless facility.

(IV) The applicant fails to propose an alternative location for the siting of the small wireless facility.

(B) If an applicant chooses to modify or replace a utility pole or wireless support structure to make the structure structurally sound for the siting of a small wireless facility, the applicant shall pay or advance to the authority the costs of modifying or replacing the utility pole or wireless support structure with a utility pole or wireless support structure that would safely support the small wireless facility and preserve the essential purpose of the utility pole or wireless support structure.

(v) The application seeks approval of a new small wireless facility, utility pole, or wireless support structure that would impair, interfere with, or preclude the safe and effective use of facilities already located in the public right-of-way for pedestrian, vehicular, utility, or other authority public right-of-way purposes.

(vi) The application seeks approval for the siting of a small wireless facility outside the public right-of-way that would impair, interfere with, or preclude the safe and effective use of an authority structure or property for a public purpose.

(vii) The application seeks approval for the siting of a small wireless facility on a wireless support structure used exclusively for emergency communications equipment.

(viii) The application seeks approval for the siting of a small wireless facility on a utility pole that is the vertical portion of a support structure for a traffic control signal or device, and the authority determines that the utility pole lacks sufficient space or load capacity for the proposed siting or the small wireless facility cannot be sited on the utility pole without impairing the public health, safety, or welfare.

(b) An authority denying an application shall document the basis for the denial, including the specific code provisions or standards on which the denial is based, and provide the applicant with such documentation on or before the date the application is denied.

(c) An applicant whose application is denied shall have an opportunity to cure any deficiencies identified by the authority as the basis for the denial and to submit a revised application within thirty days following the date of denial without paying an additional fee. The authority shall approve or deny a revised application within thirty days following submission. The authority shall not identify any deficiencies in a second or subsequent denial that were not identified in the original denial.

(4) An authority shall not limit the duration of a permit issued for the siting of a small wireless facility in a public right-of-way pursuant to [this subsection](#), and shall not limit the duration of a permit issued for the siting of a small wireless facility on an authority structure located outside of a public right-of-way to any period less than ten years, with one automatic five-year renewal, provided, however, that the owner of the small wireless facility may terminate the permit upon providing ninety days' notice to the authority. The construction of a small wireless facility permitted pursuant to [this subsection](#) shall commence no later

than two years following the date that the permit is issued, or two years after any appeals are exhausted.

(5) An authority shall not impose a moratorium on the processing or issuance of permits under [this subsection](#).

(6) An authority shall process and issue permits on a nondiscriminatory basis. An authority shall receive an application for, process, and issue a permit for the siting of a small wireless facility in a manner substantially comparable to the permitting of other applicants within the jurisdiction of the authority, and may not impose discriminatory licensing standards for persons siting small wireless facilities.

4. The annual recurring rate charged by an authority for the siting of a small wireless facility on an authority utility pole shall not exceed the rate computed by the federal communications commission for telecommunications pole attachments in [47 C.F.R. §1.1409\(e\)\(2\)](#).

5. *a.* An authority shall authorize the siting of a small wireless facility on an authority structure located outside of a public right-of-way to the same extent the authority authorizes access to such structures for other non-authority communications equipment that involve external attachments, and may authorize the siting even if the authority has not previously permitted such access.

b. A siting authorized under [this subsection](#) shall be subject to reasonable rates, terms, and conditions as provided in one or more agreements between the authority and the wireless service provider. Notwithstanding [chapter 480A](#), the annual recurring rate for such siting as charged by an authority shall not exceed the lesser of the following:

(1) The amount charged for a similar commercial project or use to occupy a similar area of space on similarly situated property.

(2) The projected cost to the authority resulting from the siting.

6. A party aggrieved by the final action of an authority, either by its affirmative action on a permit, term or condition, or rate under the provisions of [this section](#) or by its inaction, may bring an action for review in any court of competent jurisdiction, except that if the final action of the authority was the denial of a conditional or special use permit pursuant to [this section](#), the party must first seek review under [section 335.13](#) or [414.10](#), as applicable.

7. [This section](#) only addresses an authority's approval of zoning and building permits and the rates for the use of public rights-of-way and authority structures. [This section](#) shall not modify the rights and obligations of a nonauthority owner of a utility pole or a municipal utility that owns a utility pole, under [47 C.F.R. §1.1401 et seq.](#), and the Iowa electrical safety code.

[2017 Acts, ch 112, §3; 2017 Acts, ch 170, §22; 2018 Acts, ch 1026, §6; 2023 Acts, ch 64, §4](#)

Referred to in [§8C.7C](#)

Subsection 3, paragraph c, subparagraph (3), subparagraph division (a), subparagraph subdivision (iii) amended

8C.7B Small wireless facilities — violation and removal.

1. A public utility that owns or controls a utility pole on which a small wireless facility is sited in alleged violation of [this chapter](#) or the Iowa electrical safety code shall notify the owner of the small wireless facility of the alleged violation, in writing or by any other method agreed upon by the parties in writing. The notice shall include the following information:

a. The address and location where the alleged violation occurred.

b. A description of the alleged violation.

c. Suggested corrective action.

2. Upon the receipt of notice of an alleged violation, the recipient of such notice shall respond to the public utility within sixty days in writing or by any other method agreed upon by the parties in writing. The response shall include the following information:

a. A statement disclosing whether or not the recipient of the notice is the owner of the small wireless facility at issue.

b. A statement disclosing that the owner disputes that the alleged violation has occurred, if applicable.

c. A plan for corrective action if the owner does not dispute that the violation has occurred.

d. A statement disclosing whether the violation has been corrected, if the owner does not dispute that the violation has occurred.

3. The owner of a small wireless facility in alleged violation of [this chapter](#) or the Iowa electrical safety code shall correct the alleged violation within one hundred eighty days after receiving notice of the violation unless, for good cause shown, a delay for taking corrective action is appropriate or if the parties otherwise agree in writing to extend the time required to take corrective action. Good cause for a delay in corrective action shall include but is not limited to a dispute over whether the recipient of the notice is the owner of the small wireless facility at issue, a dispute over whether the alleged violation has occurred, or if taking corrective action within the required time frame is not possible due to circumstances which are beyond the control of the owner of the small wireless facility. The public utility and owner of the small wireless facility shall cooperate in determining an efficient and cost-effective solution to correct an alleged violation.

4. a. Notwithstanding [subsections 1 through 3](#), in the event of an emergency, an authority or public utility shall contact the owner of the small wireless facility at issue and provide the owner with a reasonable opportunity, given the nature of the emergency, to alleviate such emergency or participate with the authority or public utility to make any repairs necessary to alleviate such emergency. If the owner of the small wireless facility does not respond in a timely manner, as determined by the authority or public utility given the nature of the emergency, the authority or public utility may remove or make alterations to the small wireless facility as necessary to ensure public safety.

b. For purposes of [this subsection](#), “*emergency*” means exigent and extraordinary circumstances under which the physical or electrical failure of a utility pole, wireless support structure, or small wireless facility threatens imminent physical harm to persons or there is a substantial likelihood of imminent and significant harm to property.

5. If the parties cannot resolve a dispute after following the procedures provided in [this section](#), any party may file an action concerning an alleged violation under [this section](#) in the district court for the county in which the violation is alleged to have occurred, for any appropriate remedy, including the removal of a small wireless facility deemed by the court to be in violation of [this chapter](#) or the Iowa electrical safety code. However, [this section](#) shall not preclude a party from bringing an action pursuant to the Iowa electrical safety code or [47 C.F.R. §1.1401 et seq.](#), or the application of a dispute resolution process set forth in an applicable pole attachment agreement between the parties.

6. Nothing in [this section](#) shall be deemed to limit the ability of a public utility and the owner of a small wireless facility to voluntarily enter into a pole attachment agreement that establishes different terms for the siting of a small wireless facility or the resolution of a dispute regarding such a facility.

[2017 Acts, ch 112, §4](#)

8C.7C Height limitations.

1. A new, replacement, or modified utility pole or wireless support structure installed in a public right-of-way located within the city limits of an incorporated city for the purpose of siting a wireless facility, including a small wireless facility under the provisions of [this chapter](#) shall not exceed the greater of ten feet in height above the tallest utility pole existing on or before July 1, 2017, located within five hundred feet of the new, replacement, or modified utility pole in the same public right-of-way, or forty feet in height above ground level. Except as provided in [section 8C.7A, subsection 2](#), paragraph “c”, an authority shall not require a special or conditional use permit for the installation of a utility pole or wireless support structure that complies with the height limitations of [this subsection](#).

2. Notwithstanding [subsection 1](#), a person may construct, modify, or maintain a utility pole or wireless support structure along, across, and under a public right-of-way in excess of the size limits provided in [subsection 1](#), to the extent permitted by the authority’s applicable zoning regulations.

3. A person shall comply with nondiscriminatory undergrounding requirements that prohibit wireless service providers from installing structures in a public right-of-way without prior zoning approval in areas designated as an underground district pursuant to a resolution

or ordinance adopted by an authority prior to the date the application is filed or in areas zoned and used for single-family residential use, provided that such requirements shall not prohibit the replacement of existing structures.

4. Nothing in [this section](#) shall be deemed to limit the ability of a public utility to install a utility pole for the purposes of electric utility transmission or distribution within a public right-of-way subject to an authority's planning and zoning regulations.

[2017 Acts, ch 112, §5](#)

8C.8 Application and construction.

[This chapter](#) shall not be construed as:

1. Prohibiting an airport, aviation authority, or municipality from administering and enforcing airport zoning pursuant to the provisions of [chapter 329](#) for the protection of navigable airspace.

2. Infringing upon the jurisdiction of a commission, as defined in [section 15.445](#), to approve or deny applications for proposed alterations to exterior features within an area designated as an area of historical significance.

3. Infringing upon the jurisdiction of a city or county, or any other entity authorized by statute, to approve or deny applications for proposed alterations to exterior features of designated local historic landmarks.

[2015 Acts, ch 120, §8, 10](#)

Section not amended; internal reference change applied

8C.9 Repeal.

[This chapter](#) is repealed July 1, 2025.

[2015 Acts, ch 120, §9, 10; 2017 Acts, ch 112, §6; 2020 Acts, ch 1026, §1, 2](#)