

Chapter 37 - ACQUISITION, USE, AND DISPOSITION OF CITY PROPERTY

Sec. 37-1. - Definitions.

Sec. 37-2. - General provisions.

Sec. 37-3. - Permits for encroachments onto public streets, ~~or alleys,~~ or drainage easement.

Sec. 37-4. - ~~Governmental-related agreements.~~ Joint Use Agreements and Intrajurisdictional Agreements.

Sec. 37-5. - ~~Use of city easement property by private parties.~~ RESERVED

Sec. 37-6. - ~~Riverwalk and downtown right-of-way leases.~~ RESERVED

Sec. 37-7. - ~~Landscaping permits.~~ Canvassing and Responses to Canvassing

Sec. 37-8. - ~~Fiber optic licenses.~~ RESERVED

Sec. 37-9. - Licenses of city property.

Sec. 37-10. - ~~Licenses for petrochemical pipelines on city property.~~ RESERVED

Sec. 37-11. - Closure, vacation, and abandonment of public right-of-way.

Sec. 37-12. - Sale or conveyance of surplus real property.

Sec. 37-13. - ~~Wireless communications towers on city-owned property.~~ RESERVED

Sec. 37-14. - Granting and releasing easements.

Sec. 37-15. - Rights of entry.

Sec. 37-16. - Acquisition of interests in real estate.

Sec. 37-17. - Notices of non-acceptance.

Sec. 37-18. - ~~Fee for processing requests to assign leases.~~ Lease and license related matters.

Sec. 37-19. - ~~International Center.~~ RESERVED

Sec. 37-20. - Releases of lien.

Sec. 37-21. - ~~Use of city-owned traffic poles.~~ Information Technology Services

Sec. 37-22. - ~~Reserved.~~ Fee Schedule.

Sec. 37-23. - Indemnity of city.

Sections 37-24 to 37-40 – RESERVED.

ACQUISITION, USE, AND DISPOSITION OF CITY PROPERTY

Sec. 37-1. - Definitions.

The definitions in this section apply only in this chapter, and not to other chapters of the City Code of San Antonio, Texas:

~~CIMS means the Capital Improvements Management Services Department.~~

City means the City of San Antonio.

City Manager means the City Manager of the City of San Antonio or the City Manager's designee.

Director means the director of the department responsible for the applicable duty as designated by city ordinance or the city manager.

~~*Encroachment* means any intrusion from abutting property or other use of city property, whether the property is owned in fee or by easement. any physical obstruction or any structure or object of any kind or character placed either in, under, or over any city street, alley or drainage easement in which the City has an interest.~~

Historic or Historical, with reference to a structure, means a structure determined by council to be a city historic landmark.

Joint use agreement means a written agreement between government entities, including utility agencies, setting forth the terms and conditions for shared use of public property or facilities.

License means an instrument granted to allow the use or occupation of the city's interest in a property for a specific interval of time. Licenses require city council approval.

Permit, as defined in this chapter, means an instrument granting approval for encroachments into city right of way or drainage easements. A permit is not a license or joint use agreement, and grants no property interest in the real property area subject to the permit.

Person means a corporation, organization, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, and any other legal entity.

~~*Petition* means a written request by a petitioner for rights or privileges under this chapter. The petition may be in letter form and must state the location of the affected city property and the purpose and scope of the proposed use or disposition of the property. The petition must further include such attachments and additional detail as the director may require.~~

Petitioner means a person requesting a right or privilege governed by this chapter. More than one person may combine as one petitioner, but then each is jointly and severally liable for the obligations of the petitioner.

Public right-of-way or right-of-way means any ~~real estate owned by the city~~ in easement or fee over which the public has a right to pass, such as public streets, roads, lanes, paths, alleys, and sidewalks, whether improved or unimproved.

Utility agency means either or both of the San Antonio Water System and CPS Energy or their successors, for so long as the utility agency ~~is part of the city~~ is a municipally-owned utility of the City of San Antonio.

Sec. 37-2. - General provisions.

(a) No one may use public rights-of-way or other property in which the city has an interest, whether in fee or easement, in a way governed by this chapter without acquiring rights under the relevant section. Nothing in this chapter requires a permit, license, or other document for utilities to place their facilities in ~~streets or alleys~~ public rights-of-way as otherwise permitted by law.

(b) ~~The director may require recording of instruments~~ An instrument granting rights or permission under this chapter, or a recordable memorandum regarding such instrument, shall be recorded in the official public records of real property of the county in which the land is situated unless it is a protected document not subject to public disclosure under federal, state, or local laws. Petitioner must pay the recording cost. A petition may be in letter form and must state the location of the affected city property and the purpose and scope of the proposed use or disposition of the property. The petition must further include such attachments and additional detail as the director may require.

(c) Except as otherwise provided, the director may approve a permit or right of entry under this chapter without city council action; if the permitted use conforms to the requirements of this chapter. An instrument may not be granted for uses or activities that would substitute for compliance with another chapter of the city code, including Chapter 35 (Unified Development Code).

(d) Except as expressly stated, this chapter delegates no authority to approve, without council action, leases and license agreements, including renewals or continuations of rights previously granted, or the release or granting of easements. But nothing in this chapter impairs a delegation of authority outside this chapter.

(e) Any city officer to whom authority is delegated under this chapter may further delegate that authority to subordinates. Authority to bind the city to a contract may not be delegated below the level of director, unless the delegation is made personally by the city manager or a deputy or assistant city manager. All delegations must be in writing. ~~Despite~~ Notwithstanding the foregoing, the director ~~of CIMS and CIMS'~~ and assistant director primarily responsible for real estate may sign and bind the city to all contracts, deeds, and other documents and instruments part of real estate transactions approved by council.

(f) ~~Permits have indefinite duration but may be terminated by city council action~~ shall be issued for a period of 10 years, and may be renewed. The director may revoke a permit at any time should the director determine that use under a permit interferes with the city's use of the right of way or drainage easement. Licenses have stated durations and are terminable according to their terms. Neither permits nor licenses under this chapter create property rights, and no permittee or licensee is entitled to compensation ~~for revocation of~~ if the city revokes a permit or license.

(g) Permits need state only: (i) the city's identity as the issuing authority, (ii) the identity and address of the permittee, (iii) a description of the affected city property, (iv) the scope of the activity permitted, (v) the permit's ~~indefinite~~ duration, subject to city council revocation, and (vi) any special conditions imposed under subsection 37-3(e). ~~Permits should~~ must be signed on behalf of both the city and the petitioner and be in recordable form. ~~Permits should be recorded in the real property records of the county in which the affected city property is located, but failure to record does not destroy the effectiveness of the permit. Permits are not defective for having more than the minimum required information.~~

(h) All construction, excavation, and placement of utilities or other facilities in public rights-of-way are subject to regulation under ~~the city's right of way management ordinance, which is outside this chapter~~ Chapter 29 of the City Code (Streets and Sidewalks).

(i) When fair market value must be determined under this chapter, the following procedures apply:

(1) A director may require that an independent professional appraisal be obtained. ~~In such case, petitioner and the city will jointly select the appraiser, if they can agree. If they cannot promptly agree, city selects the appraiser. In either case, petitioner pays for the appraisal. The City selects the appraiser and petitioner pays for the appraisal.~~ Except as otherwise stated in a particular section, independent professional appraisals are of the fee simple interest in the affected land, according to its highest and best use.

(2) Alternatively, a director may rely on an average of the per-square-foot Bexar Appraisal District-assessed values in the vicinity. If the property being appraised does not have ~~structures~~ improvements, the director should consider only land values, ~~not improvement values.~~

(3) In choosing between requiring a formal appraisal or relying on Bexar Appraisal assessed values, a director should balance whether the probable cost of a formal appraisal is disproportionate to the probable value of the affected property. Streets and alleys must be appraised not as rights-of-way but as if marketable fee simple title to the affected property were in private hands and the city were condemning it for public-street right-of-way. Appraisals of other strips or oddly configured parcels must not be discounted because of the parcels' configuration.

(4) Independent appraisals should conform to the State of Texas licensing and certification board appraisal standards.

(j) Those receiving rights under this chapter must maintain in good repair and condition any structure, covering, or appurtenance and the accompanying structural members extending over, under, or on public rights-of-way, drainage, or utility easement, or other city property. No such encroachment may be a nuisance or safety hazard. All such encroachments, when built or renovated, must conform to the latest edition of the International Building Code and other applicable building discipline codes, and installation must be consistent with the city's right-of-way management ordinance.

(k) Grants of rights under this chapter do not relieve petitioner of any other approvals, permits, or licenses that may otherwise be required. No permit or license should be granted under this chapter if the proposed use would impair the primary public purpose of the affected public right-of-way or other city property.

(l) Property owners may install and maintain mail boxes conforming to U.S. Postal Service regulations without a permit or license under this chapter provided that the mail box shall not conflict with the Americans with Disabilities Act, interfere with pedestrian use of the sidewalk, or interfere with city use of the right-of-way. Interference is determined at the sole discretion of the director.

(m) Driveways, bridges approved by the flood plain administrator, and other ingress and egress-related encroachments over drainage easements need not be licensed or permitted under this chapter.

(n) Before granting or recommending granting rights under this chapter, the director may canvass some or all interested city departments, utility agencies, and registered neighborhood associations in the vicinity. Based on comments received, the director may impose or recommend imposing special terms as a condition of approval. Sales or conveyances under section 37-12 (Sales or conveyance of surplus real property) require canvassing per that section.

(o) Nothing in this chapter governs use in the ordinary course of business of park and recreation facilities, city cemeteries, airport facilities, community centers, libraries, convention facilities, the Alamodome, or leases or other uses of city-owned or operated office or retail space, parking lots, and garages.

(p) Responsibilities allocated to a city department in this chapter automatically succeed to any other department into which the designated department or the relevant function of that department is reorganized.

(q) Nothing in this chapter impairs an otherwise applicable requirement to seek planning commission approval of a proposed transaction.

~~(r) All fees under this chapter are waived for governmental petitioners other than utility agencies. This waiver does not include requirements to pay out of pocket costs or to pay fair market value for property interests.~~

~~(s)~~ (r) Except as may be specifically provided as to a particular fee, all processing and other fees and charges provided for in this chapter are non-refundable.

~~(t)~~ (s) Nothing in this chapter repeals by implication or otherwise impairs the effect of any part of chapter 6, chapter 29, chapter 32, or chapter 35 of the City Code of San Antonio, Texas.

~~(u)~~ (t) The city has a lien against property of non-governmental persons ~~using~~ granted rights governed by this chapter until the sums owing under this chapter are paid.

(1) The city may assert the lien by recording a lien claim in the real property records of the county in which the property subject to the lien is located.

(2) The property subject to the lien is all property of the person making use of city property any portion of which is within one hundred (100) yards of the unpaid-for use of city property. The lien extends to property beyond the 100-yard limit, but only if it adjoins property within the 100-yard limit.

(3) Lien claims may be signed and acknowledged by the city manager or her designee without council action.

(4) The lien may be enforced judicially in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(5) The lien applies only to sums owing for periods after January 1, 2010.

(6) This section does not imply that fees the city otherwise requires to be paid up front may be paid other than up front.

~~(v)~~ (u) No petitioner seeking rights under this chapter may acquire such rights before paying in full for all previously obtained rights of ~~the~~ any type governed by this chapter.

(v) Applicants seeking rights under this chapter are responsible for providing any surveys required in an application prior to the application being scheduled for City Council review. Applicants must pay for all costs associated with such surveys.

(w) Upon receipt of a complete application and associated fees, the director shall process an application under this chapter. Applications are valid for one year from date of acceptance by the director.

(x) The director may file notice in the official records of the county where property is located if a license, permit or other instrument granting approval under this chapter expires or is terminated and the licensee does not remove any improvements from the licensed area or renew authority for such improvements to remain.

(y) Any provision of this chapter authorizing an expenditure of funds must be supported and accompanied by (1) a prior appropriation approved by City Council and (2) an unencumbered appropriated balance equal to or exceeding the expenditure.

Sec. 37-3. - Permits for encroachments onto public streets, ~~or~~ alleys, or drainage easements.

~~(a) Petitions for permits for encroaching on public streets or alleys from owners of abutting property or from property owner associations must be submitted to the director of CIMS. Permits allowing encroachments on public streets, alleys or drainage easements may be administratively approved but are subject to approval of the underlying fee owner. If an encroachment is specifically addressed in another section of this chapter, the more specific section applies. Petitions must be accompanied by a non-refundable one hundred dollar (\$100.00) processing fee. The director may process permit requests and may establish forms and procedures to carry out this section but all permits must be reviewed and approved by the director, or their designee, overseeing public rights of way if in a street or alley, or by the city floodplain administrator or their designee if in a drainage easement. Permits under this section may be issued by the director without specific council action to an owner of property abutting the right-of-way to be encroached upon or to a property owners association seeking to improve nearby rights of way. Sidewalks are included in the eligible area for a permit provided that the sidewalk is within the area of a dedicated public street, alley or right of way.~~

~~(b) Encroachments eligible for permits under this section are not limited to structures primarily on private property abutting public streets or alleys, but also include irrigation systems, non-commercial signs and structures for such signs, and other independent installations otherwise meeting the requirements of this section. Permits for public conveniences and amenities in public streets and alleys may be granted only for (i) purposes permissible under Texas Transportation Code Sec. 316 or any successor statute thereto; (ii) fire escapes or other safety features or (ii) balconies, awnings, or other interconnected walkways between buildings. Permits for public conveniences and amenities may not be issued unless the director finds that:~~

~~(1) the improvement or facility will not be located on, extend onto, or intrude on:~~

~~(A) the roadway; or~~

~~(B) a part of the sidewalk needed for pedestrian use;~~

~~(2) the improvement or facility will not create a hazardous condition or obstruction of vehicular travel, pedestrian travel or drainage on the municipal street;~~

~~(3) the improvement or facility will not conflict with the Americans with Disabilities Act; and~~

~~(4) the design and location of the improvement or facility includes all reasonable planning to minimize potential injury or interference to the public in the use of the municipal street.~~

~~(c) Permits for public conveniences and amenities are subject to the following limitations:~~

~~(1) All permitted encroachments must allow for adequate clearances between the facility or improvement and utility lines. Clearances from structures to utility lines must comply with the nationally recognized building code adopted by the City;~~

(2) A permit holder must pay the costs to relocate a municipal or public utility facility or improvement in a municipal street associated with the installation of a facility or improvement of the permit holder; and

(3) The city or a utility agency authorized by the municipality may remove, without liability, any part of a facility for which a permit has been issued if there is a public use, public utility use, or access to the site is needed.

(d) Permits under this section may be issued by the director without specific council action to:

(1) a person who owns the underlying fee title to the real property;

(2) an entity that holds a lease of the property from or has written permission to use the property from a person who owns the underlying fee title to the real property; or

(3) adjoining property owners where the City of San Antonio owns the fee underneath the street or alley.

~~(e) (e)~~ Any encroachment obstructing public passage, utility facilities, or other uses of public streets or alleys is ineligible for a permit. A permit may cover as many eligible encroachments as a building has, but a separate permit must be obtained for each building of a project. Where encroachments do not relate to a building, permits cover a radius of two hundred fifty (250) feet. Any encroachment not within a 250-foot radius of a permitted encroachment must obtain a separate permit.

~~(d) (f)~~ Permits cannot be granted over the objection of the: ~~historic preservation division of the planning department~~ (i) Historic Preservation Officer for areas zoned Historic, Historic District, or River Improvement Overlay;

(ii) The Planning Director for areas zoned “D” (Downtown);

(iii) Director assigned oversight of the property where the encroachment will occur; or

(iv) the City Manager or its successor;

except with council approval.

~~(e) Permits may be in the following form, but use of another form does not invalidate the permit:~~

=====

~~Notice of Confidentiality Rights: If You Are a Natural Person, You May Remove or Strike Any or All the Following Information from Any Instrument That Transfers an Interest in Real Property Before it Is Filed for Record in the Public Records: Your Social Security Number or Your Driver's License Number.~~

=====

State of Texas	§
County of Bexar	§
	Public Street or Alley Encroachment Permit

=====

~~This Right of Way Encroachment Permit is issued under Sec. 37-3 of the City Code of San Antonio, Texas.~~

~~It authorizes Permittee to construct, maintain, repair, replace, and reconstruct the Permitted Encroachment on the Affected Right of Way. This permit has indefinite duration and may be revoked only by action of City Council.~~

Delegated Authority:	City Code of San Antonio, Texas § 37-3
Name of Permittee:	
Address of Permittee:	
Description _____ of _____ Permitted Encroachment:	
Description of Affected Right of Way:	
City of San Antonio	
By: _____	
Printed Name: _____	
Title: _____	
Date: _____	
State _____ of _____ Texas	
County of Bexar	
This instrument was acknowledged before me this date by _____ of the City of San Antonio in the capacity therein stated and on behalf of that entity.	

Date: _____	
	_____ Notary Public State of Texas
My Commission Expires: _____	
_____ _____	

Each permit must be approved as to form by the City Attorney's Office.

~~(f) (i) Petitioner must pay a five hundred dollar (\$500.00) permit fee when the permit is issued.~~ The director may specify the construction, characteristics, quality, and placement of abutting encroachments. The city council may require relocation or removal of an encroachment when appropriate for the efficient use of the public street or alley. The petitioner is responsible for the cost associated with relocation or removal.

~~(g) (i)~~ Permits issued after January 1, 2010 are not effective unless recorded in the real property records of the county in which the encroachment is located.

~~(h) The only mechanism to provide rights more secure than a permit that the city can provide is a release of the city's right-of-way interest in the affected property. A petitioner insisting on rights more secure than a permit may request the director to present to council a request for such a release upon paying a one hundred dollar (\$100.00) application fee. The director should present the request to council without recommendation and inform council that the request is a deviation from normal processes. If council approves the release, the petitioner must also pay the city an amount equal to what the city would pay if the affected property were in private hands and the city were acquiring it for street right-of-way.~~

Sec. 37-4. - ~~Governmental related agreements.~~ Joint Use Agreements and Intrajurisdictional Agreements

(a) Petitions for intrajurisdictional agreements or joint use agreements ~~by other governmental jurisdictions and by utility agencies or on for use of city owned~~ property must be submitted to the director of CIMS, ~~unless the property is under the jurisdiction of the parks department or the airport.~~ Petitions relating to parks property must be submitted to the parks director, and petitions relating to airport property must be submitted to the airport director. Requests that involve a reservation or creation of property rights upon execution of the document or sale of city property shall require city council approval.

(b) The director may process requests and may establish forms and procedures to carry out this section and ~~may charge a five hundred dollar (\$500.00) processing fee.~~ Agreements under this section must either be recorded or described in a recorded memorandum of agreement. For the purposes of this section, city property does not include utility easements or public ~~streets or alleys~~ rights of way that utility agencies are otherwise permitted by law to use. Nothing in this section alters the rights and obligations of the city and utility agencies in street repairs, widenings, and reroutings.

~~(c) As to city fee-owned property, if petitioners pay fair market value for the property used, their rights are governed by this section. All petitioners other than utility agencies must apply under this section. Rights granted under this section have indefinite duration and may be terminated only by action of city council. If city council terminates a utility agency's rights under an agreement subject to this section and has appropriated adequate funds in the terminating ordinance or otherwise, the utility agency may seek reimbursement from the city for the reasonable costs of:~~

~~(1) Removing existing facilities permitted by the agreement;~~

~~(2) Acquiring a new location for the facilities, up to a maximum of the fee charged for the agreement; and~~

~~(3) Installing replacement facilities in the new location.~~

~~(d) The area subject to the agreement must be as wide as reasonably necessary to maintain the pipeline, but not less than twenty (20) feet. For the purpose of calculating the payment due, the minimum licensed area is six hundred (600) square feet.~~

~~(e) (c) As to city fee-owned property, if petitioners do not pay fair market value for the property used, their rights are governed by this section. Rights granted under this section have indefinite duration and may be terminated only by action of city council. If city council terminates a utility agency's rights under an agreement subject to this section, the utility agency must, at its own expense, find an alternate place for its facilities and remove and relocate the facilities unless otherwise authorized by city council.~~

~~(f) (d) As to property in which the city owns only an easement, the Petitioner need not pay more than the processing fee provided for above for the granting or release of an agreement unless otherwise required in this chapter. A director may, without council action, approve agreements conforming to this section and not impairing the city's rights in the affected area. The agreement may impose limitations on the proposed use to assure city easement rights are not interfered with and is terminable only if the use interferes with city's easement rights. Owners of the fee underlying city easements need not apply for rights under this chapter, provided that in no event may an underlying owner's use of the fee impair or interfere with the city's easement rights.~~

~~(g) (e) No agreement under this section grants the right to trespass on or otherwise use property in which persons other than the city have an interest. When the city does not own the fee or another owns an easement, petitioner must get consent from the owner of all non-city interests.~~

Sec. 37-5. - ~~Use of city easement property by private parties.~~ RESERVED.

~~(a) Petitions for use of property over which the city owns an easement, other than by the owner of the fee underlying an easement, must be submitted to the director of CIMS. The director may process requests and may establish forms and procedures to carry out this section. This section does not apply to public street, alley, sidewalk, plaza, or other public area easements.~~

~~(b) Petitioner need pay only an administrative fee of five hundred dollars (\$500.00). The agreement may impose limitations on the proposed use to assure city easement rights are not interfered with. Rights under an agreement subject to this section have indefinite duration, and they may be terminated only if the use interferes with city's easement rights.~~

~~(c) A director may, without council action, approve agreements conforming to this section and not impairing the city's rights in the affected property. Termination may be by the director without council action. One whose rights are terminated by the director may appeal to city council by sending written notice of such appeal to the director. The director must then act with reasonable dispatch to put the appeal on city council's agenda. One appealing a termination is responsible for monitoring upcoming council agendas to learn when council will take the appeal up.~~

~~(d) No agreement under this section grants the right to trespass on or otherwise use property in which persons other than the city have an interest. Petitioner must get consent from the owner of all non-city interests.~~

~~(e) Owners of the fee underlying city easements need not apply for rights under this chapter. In no event may an underlying owner's use of the fee impair the city's easement rights.~~

Sec. 37-6. - ~~Riverwalk and downtown right of way leases.~~ RESERVED.

~~Use of city property in the River Improvement Overlay District and use of public right-of-way for dining and retail purposes in the downtown area are not subject to this chapter. The downtown area means the area defined by the following boundaries:~~

~~Starting at the intersection of Salado and El Paso Streets;~~

~~Thence north on Salado to its intersection with Frio Street;~~

~~Thence northeast in a straight line to the intersection of IH 10 and Cadwalder;~~

~~Thence south on IH 10 to IH 35;~~

~~Thence northeast on IH 35 to a perpendicular point connecting with Cherry Street;~~

~~Thence south on Cherry street to Durango Boulevard;~~

~~Thence west on Durango to the San Antonio River;~~

~~Thence south along the San Antonio River to Arsenal street;~~

~~Thence west on Arsenal to El Paso Street; and~~

~~Thence west on El Paso to Salado to the point of beginning.~~

Sec. 37-7. - ~~Landscaping permits.~~ Canvassing and Responses to Canvassing

~~(a) Petitions for permits to landscape or maintain city right of way must be submitted to the director of CIMS. The director may process permit requests and may establish forms and procedures to carry out this section.~~

~~(b) Petitions must be in writing and may be in the form of a letter. The petition must specify a contact person; the number, character, and age of the trees, shrubs, or other vegetation; the line or place where the vegetation will be planted; and the proposed maintenance schedule. Petitions should be approved only if doing so would improve appearance and not adversely affect use of the public right of way. Landscaping permits may consist of an approved landscaping plan.~~

~~(c) Landscaping permits may be combined with permits issued under section 37-3, may be in the same form as such permits, and should be recorded as are 37-3 permits.~~

(a) When property in which the City has an interest is proposed for sale, for a grant of easement, or for grant of another right that may affect a City department's use of the property, the director must canvass other City departments, utility agencies, and such other persons as the director deems prudent. The canvassing request should refer to this section of the City Code of San Antonio, Texas so responders may be alerted to these rules for canvassing responses.

(b) Requests for reservation of utility or other easements must be accompanied by metes and bounds descriptions/surveys.

(c) Applicants under this section are required to comply with all laws, rules, and regulations of general applicability.

Sec. 37-8. - ~~Fiber optic licenses~~ RESERVED.

~~(a) Petitions to install fiber optic cable, conduit, and related facilities on city right of way or other city property must be submitted to the director of information technology services department. The director may process requests and may establish forms and procedures to carry out this section. The non-refundable processing fee for each fiber optic license is three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500.00). This section does not apply to a certificated telecommunications provider licensed by the Texas Public Utility Commission that is providing retail telecommunications service within the city and does not include public right of way that is a drainage easement unless the city also owns the underlying fee interest.~~

~~(b) Fiber optic licenses have ten-year terms.~~

~~(c) The annual fee for use of public right of way for the purpose of installing aerial and/or subterranean fiber optic facilities is based on the fair market value of the right of way used by the petitioner. The licensed area must be as wide as the petitioner will reasonably need to maintain the licensed facilities but not more than twenty (20) feet. Notwithstanding subsection 37-2(i), the director in his discretion may utilize internal staff or engage an independent professional consultant to conduct an appraisal of the right of way subject to the license, based on the appraised values of adjoining properties as assessed by the Bexar County Appraisal District. The petitioner will be responsible for paying the right of way appraisal separate from the processing fee. The director will determine the fair market value on a per-linear foot basis of the right of way area associated with the petitioner's network footprint. The usage fee for the first year of the license will be determined by multiplying the per linear foot fair market value by the total number of square feet of right-of-way. An annual escalation factor of four (4) percent will be applied to the fee for year one in order to derive the usage fees for years two to ten of the license term. At the discretion of the director, the city may negotiate a discount off the total licensing fee in exchange for in-kind contributions of equivalent value.~~

~~(d) The licensing fee will authorize the petitioner to install fiber facilities on city right of way, but does not grant authority to use poles or other infrastructure of the city or utility agencies. The director may require a petitioner to sign and deliver an agreement setting out the applicable license fee and conditions imposed by city departments and utility agencies. When reasonably conducive to the efficient use of the property on which fiber facilities are located, the director may require licensee to relocate the fiber optic facilities, including conduit, at licensee's expense.~~

~~(e) Following termination of the license for any reason, licensee must remove or otherwise dispose of the fiber facilities at its own expense within sixty (60) days. Failure to take this action will result in the fiber facilities being considered abandoned and the property of the city.~~

Sec. 37-9. - Licenses of city property.

~~(a) Uses of property owned by the city in fee that are subject to this chapter but are not described elsewhere in this chapter must be licensed. Licenses shall be for a ten year period unless otherwise approved by City Council. Petitions for such licenses must be submitted to the director of CIMS director. The director may process license requests and may establish forms and procedures conducive to carrying out this section. If a use is specifically addressed in another section of this chapter, the more specific section applies.~~

~~(b) The non-refundable license processing fee for each petition is eight hundred fifteen dollars (\$815.00).~~

~~(c) Except as provided below, the license fee for each use of city property for a ten-year period is the greater of eight thousand one hundred fifty dollars (\$8,150.00), or~~

~~(1) Ten (10) percent a year of the fair market value for surface uses;~~

~~(2) Seven and one-half (7½) percent a year of the fair market value for air uses; and~~

- ~~(3) Five (5) percent a year of the fair market value for sub-surface uses.~~
- ~~(d) The director may recommend that city council reduce or waive license fees if petitioner requests to:~~
- ~~(1) Use sub-surface space under city property for an existing basement;~~
 - ~~(2) Make improvements beneficial to the public;~~
 - ~~(3) Preserve, protect, or enhance historically, culturally, architecturally, or archaeologically significant sites or structures; or~~
 - ~~(4) Make improvements qualifying for reduced or waived fees under the city's incentive scorecard, or its equivalent.~~
- ~~(e) (b) The city may collect license fees for uses of public right-of-way or other city property before rights under this section have been granted, even if the uses are now eligible for a permit.~~
- ~~(1) Those using public right-of-way or other city property in a manner subject to this section without a license before September 1998 must pay city a fee equal to fifty (50) percent of the license fee for the unauthorized use prescribed at the time the fee is paid.~~
 - ~~(2) For all uses from September 1998 forward, those using such property in a manner subject to this section without a license must pay the fees that were in effect from time to time for rolling ten-year licenses until December 1, 2009. Past-due license fees need not be paid for a period after December 1, 2009, but after that date, past-due permit fees must be paid.~~

Sec. 37-10. –Licenses for petrochemical pipelines on city property. RESERVED.

- ~~(a) Uses of public right of way or other city property for petrochemical pipelines must be licensed under this section. Petitions for such licenses must be submitted to the director of CIMS. The director may process license requests and may establish forms and procedures conducive to carrying out this section.~~
- ~~(b) The non-refundable license processing fee for each petition is five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00).~~
- ~~(c) (b) Except as provided below, the license fee for the first year of a pipeline license is the fair market value of the licensed area. The fee for each succeeding year is the previous year's fee multiplied times 1.04. Licenses do not exceed ten (10) years. If the director requests the petitioner to install fiber optic cable alongside the pipeline and the petitioner agrees to do so, petitioner's license fee is reduced by petitioner's actual out-of-pocket cost for the cable, conduit, and associated facilities installed. The discount is deducted ratably from each payment due under the license. The installation must meet city's specifications.~~
- ~~(d) (c) The licensed area must be as wide as the petitioner will reasonably need to maintain the pipeline, but not less than five (5) feet. For the purpose of calculating the fee, the minimum licensed area is three hundred (300) square feet.~~

~~(e) (d)~~ Those using public right-of-way or other city property in a manner subject to this section without a license before February 2009 must pay city a fee equal to fifty (50) percent of the license fee for the unauthorized use prescribed at the time the fee is paid. For all uses from February 2009 forward, those using such property in a manner subject to this section without a license must pay the fees that were in effect from time to time for rolling ten-year licenses until the license is granted.

Sec. 37-11. - Closure, vacation, and abandonment of public right-of-way.

(a) Petitions for closure, vacation, and abandonment of public streets or alleys must be submitted to the director ~~of CIMS~~. The director may process requests and may establish forms and procedures to carry out this section.

(b) Petitioner must demonstrate ownership of each abutting property and must submit at least a category 1B standard land survey with field notes for each abutting-property owner's portion of the affected public rights-of-way. All owners of abutting property must consent to the action under this section. The consent must be in writing ~~and may be by quitclaim deed. Unless petitioner demonstrates that city owns the right-of-way in fee, city will assume the right-of-way exists by easement. The right of way will be presumed to exist by easement.~~

(c) ~~Fees for closures, vacations, or abandonments are:~~

- ~~(1) A non-refundable processing fee of eight hundred fifteen dollars (\$815.00), and~~
- ~~(2) The fair market value of the right-of-way segment being closed, vacated, or abandoned.~~

No fees of any type are ~~owing~~ owed for city-initiated closures, vacations, or abandonments.

~~(d) The director may recommend that city council reduce the fee if:~~

- ~~(1) Petitioner originally granted the subject public right-of-way at no cost, e.g., by dedication through plat or other instrument;~~
- ~~(2) Petitioner proposes to make improvements qualifying for reduction or waiver of fees under the city's incentive scorecard or its equivalent; or~~
- ~~(3) Petitioner has a federal income-tax exemption under section 501(c) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.~~

~~(e) (d)~~ The director may require a petitioner to sign and deliver an agreement setting out the applicable closure fee and conditions imposed by city departments and utility agencies.

~~(f) (e)~~ ~~Not later than ten (10)~~ At least thirty (30) days before the ~~planning commission~~ city council takes up a proposed closure, vacation, or abandonment, the director ~~must cause~~ shall cause signs to be placed at or near the public right-of-way to be closed and letters to be sent out to the persons the director reasonably believes to be owners of all tracts within five hundred (500) feet of any portion of the affected right-of-way. The signs must state the proposed action, ~~and~~ the location and ~~dates~~ date of the

~~planning commission and city council action, and must remain in place until city council acts on the petition. Signs need not be erected, and letters need not be sent, for undeveloped ("paper") public right-of-way or for slivers not affecting the path of public travel. In addition to the processing fee, the director may require a petitioner to deposit up front the reasonable cost of procuring, installing, and removing the signs.~~

~~(g) Not later than ten (10) days before the planning commission takes up a proposed closure, vacation, or abandonment, the director must cause letters to be sent out to the persons the director reasonably believes to be owners of all tracts within five hundred (500) feet of any portion of the affected right-of-way. In determining ownership of tracts, the director need not inquire further than the ownership listings by the Bexar Appraisal District. Letters need not be sent for paper public right-of-way or for slivers not affecting the path of public travel.~~

~~(h) (f) Closing, vacating, and abandoning public right-of-way must be approved by ordinance. Opposition by neighborhood groups may be considered by planning commission and city council, but such opposition is not a basis for the director to fail to process a petition. After city council approval, the director may issue a document indicating release of the right-of-way easement in the street subject to any conditions included in the ordinance.~~

~~(g) An applicant petitioning for a street closure assumes all risk of title as to the affected street or alley segment and as to what utility agencies or companies may be using the segment. City need not inquire into these matters.~~

Sec. 37-12. - Sale or conveyance of surplus real property.

~~(a) Petitions for the sale of all city surplus property must be submitted to the director of CIMS, unless another department is responsible for the property or assistant director responsible for the disposition of city real property. The director may or assistant director will process requests and may establish forms and procedures to carry out this section.~~

~~(b) Except for property that is the responsibility of other departments, the director of CIMS is responsible for the disposition of all city-owned real property deemed surplus to the city's needs, as established by a canvassing of city departments and agencies. The director shall establish a process for canvassing a proposed sale or conveyance of city property.~~

~~(c) The housing and neighborhood services department, or its successor, is responsible for offering developable city-owned, surplus real property deemed appropriate for single-family affordable housing to the public. The director will establish the forms, criteria, and procedures to administer this public offering and manage the resulting development. The city must rezone surplus real property offered for sale for affordable housing to an appropriate single-family zoning district prior to sale if the property is not already zoned as such.~~

~~(d) Developable, surplus, city-owned real property not sold, exchanged, or otherwise conveyed for development of affordable housing twelve (12) months after public advertisement will no longer be subject to an affordable housing requirement and can be disposed of as permitted by state law.~~

(c) The director may, at the director's discretion, contract with a broker to sell property as provided in Chapter 253 of the Texas Local Government Code.

~~(e)~~ (d) Surplus status of real property may finally be determined only by city council, upon the recommendation of the planning commission if applicable, and only city council can authorize sales. All sales of surplus property must conform to law.

~~(f)~~ (e) The non-refundable processing fee for a A request to canvass a particular city-owned property for designation as surplus for disposition purposes is eight hundred fifteen dollars (\$815.00), unless initiated by a department director or assistant director shall not be subject to a processing fee.

Sec. 37-13. - ~~Wireless communications towers on city-owned property~~ RESERVED.

(a) The following definitions apply to this section:

~~City tower means a wireless communications tower on city-owned property.~~

~~Collocator means any person, other than a provider, that installs wireless antennae facilities on a city tower.~~

~~Provider means any person that erects a city tower other than the city.~~

~~(b) Petitions for the right to erect a city tower or collocate antennae facilities on a city tower must be submitted to the director of the information technology services department. The director may process requests and may establish forms and procedures to carry out this section. Tower leases and collocation licenses are for 20-year terms.~~

~~(c) The city may lease space for the erection of city towers. When erected, city towers remain personal property and belong to the provider during the existence of the lease. The provider is entitled to install one antennae array and antennae facilities on the city tower at a discounted licensing fee for the entire life of the lease. The lease may specify the required height of the city tower and the required number of antennae array locations. If following termination of a tower lease for any reason, the provider fails to remove the city tower within sixty (60) days or otherwise dispose of the tower, the tower shall be considered abandoned and shall become the property of the city.~~

~~(d) Despite the city tower being the provider's personal property during the term of a lease, the city reserves the right to charge license fees to collocators desiring to install antennae facilities on the city tower. If a city tower was built before adoption of this section, the provider must obtain a tower lease from the city, and any collocator must obtain a collocation license for its antennae facilities.~~

~~(e) The city attorney must approve the form of each tower lease and collocation license that does not conform to this section, both of which must be approved by the city council. The director can bind the~~

~~city to tower leases or collocation licenses without specific city council action, if they conform to this section.~~

~~(f) The non-refundable processing fee for each petition for a wireless communication tower lease is three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500.00).~~

~~(g) The licensing fees for tower leases and collocation licenses is based on the following rate elements:~~

~~(1) Number of attachments.~~

~~(2) Length of cables.~~

~~(3) Number of square feet occupied in the common utility area.~~

~~These elements have been incorporated into the following rate structure: Two dollars (\$2.00) per foot for each cable attachment per month for collocators, and one dollar (\$1.00) per foot for each cable attachment per month for providers. In addition, tower leases and collocation licenses will include certain administrative fees as provided in those agreements. The city reserves the right to revise its rate structure every five (5) years.~~

Sec. 37-14. - Granting and releasing easements.

~~(a) Petitions for granting or releasing easements must be submitted to CIMS the director responsible for oversight of the easement. The director may process requests and may establish forms and procedures to carry out this section. The non-refundable processing fee for the release or grant of easements in city property is eight hundred fifteen dollars (\$815.00). Any agreement under this section may impose limitations on the proposed use to assure city rights are not interfered with. Owners of the fee underlying city easements need not apply for rights under this chapter, provided that in no event may an underlying owner's use of the fee impair or interfere with the city's easement rights. The director may require petitioner to demonstrate that the city owns the fee of the property for which an easement is being requested and that no inconsistent rights have previously been granted.~~

~~(b) The fee for granting or releasing an easement in city property is the greater of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) or the fair market value of the easement. The value of the easement to be released by city to be granted on city owned property is presumed to equal the fair market value of the fee, determined according to the requirements of this chapter. Nothing in this chapter requires the city to grant an easement to another, and if another wants an easement from the city, the city may negotiate for a higher price than the minimum described above. Petitioners must remove all improvements in easements on city owned property to the satisfaction of the director prior to recordation of the release instrument. Petitions to release an easement on city owned property need pay only the processing fee.~~

~~(c) The director may recommend that city council reduce or waive the consideration for the release or grant of easement if:~~

~~(1) Petitioner originally granted the subject public right of way or city property at less than fair market value, e.g., by dedication through plat or other instrument; or~~

~~(2) Petitioner proposes to make improvements qualifying for reduced or waived fees under the city's incentive scorecard, or its equivalent.~~

~~(d)~~ (c) If requested by the director, petitioner must sign and deliver an agreement setting out the applicable fee and conditions imposed by city departments and utility agencies.

~~(e)~~ (d) Easements ~~need~~ will not be granted when they would be inconsistent with the city's use or planned use for the affected property and may be granted or released, after acceptance, only with city council authorization.

Sec. 37-15. - Rights of entry.

(a) A director may, without council action, issue a right-of-entry agreement to a person for city property in order for such person to conduct permit surveying, measuring, testing, staging, parking, measuring, photographing, inspecting, ESAs 1 & 2, mowing, general clean-up, and similar activities on city property for which their departments are responsible. A right of entry granted under this section must be for a term of six (6) months or less. A director may charge up to eight hundred fifteen dollars (\$815.00) or accept up to eight hundred fifteen dollars (\$815.00) in value in exchange for a right of entry without council approval.

(b) A director also may, without council action, enter into right-of-entry agreements permitting the city to conduct surveying, measuring, testing, staging, parking, measuring, photographing, inspecting, ESAs 1 & 2, mowing, clean-up, and similar activities on property the city may wish to acquire or on property the city otherwise needs to enter in conducting its affairs. Directors may process requests and may establish forms and procedures to carry out this section. A director may not pay more than eight hundred fifteen dollars (\$815.00) or give more than eight hundred fifteen dollars (\$815.00) in value to get a right of entry without specific council approval.

(c) ~~The A~~ director of public works may, without council action, enter into agreements with persons and property owners permitting the city to improve drainage characteristics of land within the city's jurisdiction. Such action may include removing vegetation and contouring the surface.

(d) Agreements authorized by this section must be in writing and in form satisfactory to the city attorney.

Sec. 37-16. - Acquisition of interests in real estate.

The city manager, or designee, may, with no further authority than this Code section, acquire interests in real estate on behalf of the city in connection with any capital project approved by city council by adoption of an ordinance. Documents pertaining to the acquisition transaction must be in form satisfactory to the city attorney.

Sec. 37-17. - Notices of non-acceptance.

(a) This section does not apply to any right-of-way dedication to the city, whether by plat or separate instrument.

(b) When the director of CIMS learns of real property interests deeded or conveyed to the city (a) without the city's consent, or (b) which the city has never accepted, the director must canvass city departments and utility agencies to determine whether a use exists for the property.

~~(b) (c) If a use exists, the director must seek city council authorization for the acceptance of the property. If a use does not exist, the director should cause a notice of non-acceptance of the real property to be filed in the appropriate county records of real property.~~

(d) If a use does not exist, and the issuance of a notice of non-acceptance would not cause the property to become non-compliant with any existing local, state or federal statutes, the director may, without city council approval, cause a notice of non-acceptance of the real property to be filed in the appropriate county records. Such notice of non-acceptance shall have the effect of rendering such deed or conveyance void and of no effect. Such notices shall have no effect on plats recorded in the real property records of a county, dedications on which may only be removed through the applicable platting process initiated by the property owner.

~~(c) (e) If a utility agency identifies a use for the property, the agency must assume responsibility for the property and its maintenance as a condition of the city's acceptance.~~

Sec. 37-18. - ~~Fee for processing requests to assign leases.~~ Lease and License Related Matters

~~(a) A tenant under a lease in which the city is landlord must pay the city a processing fee of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) when seeking permission to assign the lease. The fee is not refundable whether or not the assignment is approved.~~

(a) If budgeted funds are available, a department director may, without further council action, enter into leases, licenses, and similar agreements in which City is tenant or licensee for so long as the agreement is for a temporary use not to exceed a week and the temporary use relates to the mission of the director's department. This does not authorize renewals for succeeding weeks or combining serial, one-week uses for the same premises so that City has a term longer than one week. The agreements for temporary use must be approved as to form by the City Attorney's Office.

(b) If a lease is approved by City Council, the lease and all lease-related documents may be signed by (1) the Director of a department that is a tenant under the lease or (2) the Director of the department employing the personnel responsible for lease negotiations.

- (c) Lease amendments and extensions must be approved by City Council action unless the lease authorizes otherwise per its terms.

Sec. 37-19. - ~~International Center~~, RESERVED.

~~The director of the department responsible for administering the International Center may, without council authorization other than this section, enter into agreements pertaining to receptions and art exhibits in the common areas of the International Center and agreements authorizing caterers to provide catering services for events in the building. Nothing in this section requires the director to regulate persons providing catering services wholly within premises leased to tenants.~~

Sec. 37-20. - Releases of lien.

(a) A director of a department responsible for putting a lien on private property may, without council action, release the lien if the amount secured by the lien is paid in full. The director may also release a lien on receipt of a compromised amount if the compromise is otherwise authorized directly by council or by delegation of authority.

(b) ~~The assistant director of CIMS for real estate~~ may, without council action, release liens in favor of the city when advised in writing by the city attorney's office that the liens are invalid according to law.

Sec. 37-21. – Information Technology Services

(a) Use of city-owned traffic poles.

- (1) Petitions for the use of city-owned traffic poles for the attachment of appropriate wireless devices shall be submitted to the director of the information technology services department. The petitioner shall enter into a pole attachment agreement with the city. The terms and rates of the pole attachment agreement shall be similar to the pole attachment agreement used by utility agencies and consistent with Section 54.204 of the Public Utility Regulatory Act.
- (2) The director shall establish forms, processes and procedures for carrying out this section. At the request of the director, the petitioner will provide engineering network designs and other relevant information in order to determine the most appropriate use of city-owned traffic poles.
- (3) A pole attachment agreement will not grant the petitioner the right to use city rights-of-way. The petitioner must establish the legal right to use city rights-of-way outside the scope of this section.
- (4) When traffic poles on which wireless devices are attached must be moved to accommodate a public works project, the petitioner will be required to relocate the wireless devices and any related facilities at its own expense. Upon termination of the pole attachment agreement for any reason, the petitioner shall remove or otherwise dispose of the wireless devices within sixty (60) days. Failure to take this action will

result in considering the wireless devices abandoned and they will become the property of the city.

(b) Fiber Optic Licenses

- (1) Petitions to install fiber optic cable, conduit, and related facilities on city right-of-way or other city property must be submitted to the director of the information technology services department. The director may process requests and may establish forms and procedures to carry out this section. This section does not apply to a certificated telecommunications provider licensed by the Texas Public Utility Commission that is providing retail telecommunications service within the city and does not include public right-of-way that is a drainage easement unless the city also owns the underlying fee interest.
- (2) Fiber optic licenses have ten-year terms.
- (3) The annual consideration amount for use of public right-of-way for the purpose of installing aerial and/or subterranean fiber optic facilities is based on the fair market value of the right-of-way used by the petitioner. The licensed area must be as wide as the petitioner will reasonably need to maintain the licensed facilities but not more than twenty (20) feet. Notwithstanding subsection 37-2(i), the director in his discretion may utilize internal staff or engage an independent professional consultant to conduct an appraisal of the right-of-way subject to the license, based on the appraised values of adjoining properties as assessed by the Bexar County Appraisal District. The petitioner will be responsible for paying the right-of-way appraisal separate from the processing fee. The director will determine the fair market value on a per-linear-foot basis of the right-of-way area associated with the petitioner's network footprint. An annual escalation factor of four (4) percent will be applied to the consideration amount for year one in order to derive the consideration amount for years two to ten of the license term. At the discretion of the director, the city may negotiate a discount off the total licensing fee in exchange for in-kind contributions of equivalent value.
- (4) The licensing fee will authorize the petitioner to install fiber facilities on city right-of-way, but does not grant authority to use poles or other infrastructure of the city or utility agencies. The director may require a petitioner to sign and deliver an agreement setting out the applicable license fee and conditions imposed by city departments and utility agencies. When reasonably conducive to the efficient use of the property on which fiber facilities are located, the director may require licensee to relocate the fiber optic facilities, including conduit, at licensee's expense.
- (5) Following termination of the license for any reason, licensee must remove or otherwise dispose of the fiber facilities at its own expense within sixty (60) days. Failure to take

this action will result in the fiber facilities being considered abandoned and the property of the city.

(c) Wireless communications towers on city-owned property.

(1) The following definitions apply to this section:

Antenna array includes a group of three antennas, two receiving antennas and one transmit antenna.

Antenna facilities means wireless facilities and transmission media attached, mounted, or installed on a city tower used to provide personal communications service.

City tower means a wireless communications tower on city-owned property.

Collocator means any person, other than a provider, that installs wireless antennae facilities on a city tower.

Personal communications service means a type of “commercial mobile radio service” (as that term is defined at 47 CFR § 20.3) as listed at 47 CFR § 20.9(a)(11) and as defined at 47 CFR § 24.5, and provided by the use of “personal wireless service facilities” (as such phrase is defined in §704 of the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-104, 110 Stat. 56 (1996), partially codified at 47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(7)(C)(ii).

Provider means any person that erects a city tower other than the city.

Transmission media means all of the provider’s radios, antennas, transmitters, wires, fiber optic cables, and other wireless transmission devices that are part of the antenna facilities.

Wireless facilities means the transmission media, in addition to control boxes, cables, conduit, power sources, and other equipment, structures, plant, and appurtenances that are part of the antenna facilities.

(2) Petitions for the right to erect a city tower or collocate antennae facilities on a city tower must be submitted to the director of the information technology services department. The director may process requests and may establish forms and procedures to carry out this section. Tower leases and collocation licenses are for 20-year terms.

(3) The city may lease space for the erection of city towers. When erected, city towers remain personal property and belong to the provider during the existence of the lease. The provider is entitled to install one antennae array and antennae facilities on the city tower at a discounted licensing fee for the entire life of the lease. The lease may specify the required height of the city tower and the required number of antennae array locations. If following termination of a tower lease for any reason, the provider fails to

remove the city tower within sixty (60) days or otherwise dispose of the tower, the tower shall be considered abandoned and shall become the property of the city.

(4) Despite the city tower being the provider's personal property during the term of a lease, the city reserves the right to charge processing fees and the consideration amount to collocators desiring to install antennae facilities on the city tower. If a city tower was built before adoption of this section, the provider must obtain a tower lease from the city, and any collocator must obtain a collocation license for its antennae facilities.

(5) The city attorney must approve the form of each tower lease and collocation license that does not conform to this section, both of which must be approved by the city council. The director can bind the city to tower leases or collocation licenses without specific city council action, if they conform to this section.

(6) The consideration amount for tower leases and collocation licenses is based on the following rate elements:

(i) Number of attachments.

(ii) Length of cables.

(iii) Number of square feet occupied in the common utility area.

These elements have been incorporated into the following rate structure: Two dollars (\$2.00) per foot for each cable attachment per month for city owned towers, and one dollar (\$1.00) per foot for each cable attachment per month for vendor owned towers. In addition, tower leases and collocation licenses will include certain administrative fees as provided in those agreements. The city reserves the right to revise its rate structure every five (5) years based on market conditions.

Sec. 37-22. - ~~Reserved.~~ Fee and Consideration Schedule

Fees for processing requests are non-refundable. All fees and amounts are due prior to council consideration.

<u>Permit, Document or Action:</u>	<u>Process Fee:</u>	<u>Consideration Amount:</u>
<u>Encroachment Permit –</u> <u>public street, alley or drainage</u> <u>right of way</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$500</u>
<u>Granting Easement –</u> <u>granting on city property</u>	<u>\$815</u>	<u>Greater of \$5000 or fair market</u> <u>value of fee area covered by</u> <u>easement.</u>

<u>Releasing Easement – releasing on city property</u>	<u>\$815</u>	<u>Greater of \$5000 or fair market value of fee area covered by easement.</u>
<u>Releasing Easement – releasing on non-city owned property</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Fiber Optic License – use of right of way</u>	<u>\$3,500</u>	<u>Fair Market Value of the total number of square feet of right-of-way x total number of linear feet of right-of-way; paid annually; annual escalation factor of 4% per Section 37-8.</u>
<u>Joint Use Agreements, Intra-jurisdictional Agreements – granting on city owned</u>	<u>\$500</u>	<u>Fair Market Value of area covered</u>
<u>Joint Use Agreements, Intra-jurisdictional Agreements – granting on non-city owned</u>	<u>\$500</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Joint Use Agreements, Intra-jurisdictional Agreements – releasing on city owned</u>	<u>\$500</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Joint Use Agreements, Intra-jurisdictional Agreements – releasing on non-city owned</u>	<u>\$500</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Lease Assignment</u>	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>License Assignment</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>License – use of city property</u>	<u>\$815</u>	<u>Greater of eight thousand one hundred fifty dollars (\$8,150.00), or</u> <u>(1) Ten (10) percent a year of the fair market value for surface uses;</u> <u>(2) Seven and one-half (7½) percent a year of the fair market value for air uses; and</u> <u>(3) Five (5) percent a year of the fair market value for sub-surface uses.</u>

<u>Notice of Non Acceptance</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Notification Letter(s)</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Notification Sign(s) –</u> <u>Procuring, Installing, Removing</u>	<u>Application specific</u> <u>calculation - Petitioner must</u> <u>pay the cost at least 30 days</u> <u>prior to an item being</u> <u>scheduled for city council</u> <u>consideration</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Pole Attachment Agreement –</u> <u>use of city property</u>	<u>\$3,500</u>	<u>Consistent with Section 54.204 of</u> <u>the Public Utility Regulatory Act.</u>
<u>Recording Costs</u>	<u>Application specific</u> <u>calculation - Petitioner must</u> <u>pay the cost at least 30 days</u> <u>prior to an item being</u> <u>scheduled for city council</u> <u>consideration</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Right of Entry –</u> <u>Granted to city</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Right of Entry –</u> <u>Granted by city</u>	<u>\$815 (cash or equivalent</u> <u>value)</u>	<u>None</u>
<u>Sale of Real Property –</u> <u>conveyance of city property</u>	<u>\$815</u>	<u>Per Texas Local Government</u> <u>Code or other applicable statute</u>
<u>Street or Alley (closure or</u> <u>restriction) – release of city</u> <u>property</u>	<u>\$815</u>	<u>Fair Market Value of segment to</u> <u>be closed or restricted.</u>
<u>Wireless Communication Tower</u> <u>=</u> <u>use of city property</u>	<u>\$3,500</u>	<u>\$2.00 per foot for each cable</u> <u>attachment per month for city</u> <u>owned towers; \$1.00 per foot for</u> <u>each cable attachment per</u> <u>month for vendor owned towers;</u> <u>any associated fees as provided</u> <u>in individual agreements.</u>

Sec. 37-23. - Indemnity of city.

(a) Any permit, license, or agreement accepting rights under this chapter automatically contains the indemnity contained in this section.

(b) These definitions apply to the indemnity provisions of this section:

Indemnified claims mean all loss, cost, liability, or expense, directly or indirectly arising out of acts or omissions of any person other than an indemnitee that give rise to assertions of indemnitee liability under this section, whether or not the person is a party to this agreement. Indemnified claims include attorneys' fees and court costs and include claims arising from property damage and from personal or bodily injury, including death.

Indemnitees mean the City of San Antonio and its elected officials, officers, employees, agents, and other representatives, collectively, against whom an indemnified claim has been asserted.

Indemnitor means petitioner.

(c) Indemnitor must indemnify indemnitees, individually and collectively, from all indemnified claims.

(d) If indemnitor and one or more indemnitees are finally adjudged to be jointly liable for indemnified claim, indemnitor need not further indemnify the so-adjudged indemnitees from liability arising from the indemnitees' adjudicated share of liability. But despite allegations of indemnitee negligence, indemnitor must nevertheless defend all indemnitees until final adjudication. Indemnitor may not recover sums previously spent defending or otherwise indemnifying the indemnitee who has been adjudged to be negligent and must continue to indemnify other indemnitees.

(e) There are no third-party beneficiaries of this indemnity other than the category of people and entities included within the definition of indemnitees.

(f) Indemnitor must promptly advise the city in writing of any indemnified claim and must, at its own cost, investigate and defend the indemnified claim. Whether or not the city is an indemnitee as to a particular indemnified claim, the city may require indemnitor to replace the counsel indemnitor has hired to defend indemnitees. The city may also require indemnitor to hire specific-named counsel for so long as the named counsel's hourly rates do not exceed the usual and customary charges for counsel handling sophisticated and complex litigation in the locale where the suit is pending. No such actions release or impair indemnitor's obligations under this indemnity paragraph, including its obligation to pay for the counsel selected by city. Regardless of who selects the counsel, the counsel's clients are indemnitees, not indemnitor.

(g) In addition to the indemnity required under this section, each indemnitee may, at its own expense, participate in its defense by counsel of its choosing without relieving or impairing indemnitor's obligations under this indemnity paragraph.

(h) Indemnitor may not settle any indemnified claim without the consent of the city, whether or not the city is an indemnitee as to the particular indemnified claim, unless (A) the settlement will be fully funded by indemnitor and (B) the proposed settlement does not contain an admission of liability or wrongdoing by any indemnitee. The city's withholding its consent as allowed in the preceding sentence does not release or impair indemnitor's obligations of this indemnity paragraph. Even if the city is not an indemnitee as to a particular indemnified claim, indemnitor must give city at least twenty (20) days advance written notice of the details of a proposed settlement before it becomes binding. Any settlement purporting to bind an indemnitee must first be approved by city council.

(i) Nothing in this section waives governmental immunity or other defenses of indemnitees under applicable law.

(j) If, for whatever reason, a court refuses to enforce this indemnity as written, and only in that case, the parties must contribute to any indemnified claim five (5) percent by the indemnitees and ninety-five (95) percent by the indemnitor. Indemnitor need look only to the city for indemnitees' five (5) percent if the city is an indemnified party as to a particular indemnified claim.

(k) This section controls whether or not petitioner's agreement with the city so provides. This section controls even if the agreement provides otherwise, unless an ordinance expressly states that city council intends to override this section as to the particular use by the particular petitioner.

(l) Entities that may not lawfully grant indemnities or may not lawfully be required to do so by the city do not grant the indemnity provided for in this section by accepting rights under this chapter.

Sections 37-24 to 37-40 – RESERVED.