City of Brisbane Planning Commission Agenda Report

TO:

Planning Commission

For the Meeting of 3/11/10

FROM:

Tim Tune, Senior Planner, via William Prince, Community Development Director

SUBJECT:

385 Valley Drive; Use Permit UP-3-10 and Variance V-1-10, Telecommunications Facility Including 3 Panel Antennas on 12 Ft. Tall Extension of PG&E Transmission Tower; Ana Gomez for Clearwire, applicant; California

State Teachers Retirement System, owner; APN 005-172-040

REQUEST: The applicant proposes to install 3 antennas atop the existing eastern high-voltage transmission tower at 385 Valley Drive. These panel antennas, each approximately 3 1/2 ft. tall, 1 ft. wide and 4 1/2 in. thick, would be attached to a new 12 ft. tall and approximately 5 ft. wide extension of the existing tower, increasing its height to approximately 116 2/3 ft. The antennas would face northwest, northeast and southeast. Three microwave dishes, each approximately 1 ft. in diameter, would be mounted at the northwest, northeast and southwest corners of the top of the tower extension. A 10 ft. by 10 ft. area enclosed by a 6 ft. tall solid wood fence, containing an equipment cabinet and 3 radio remote units, would be located at the base of the tower. The proposal requires Use Permit and Variance approval from the Planning Commission, because the new extension would exceed 70 ft. in height.

RECOMMENDATION: Conditionally approve Use Permit UP-3-10 and Variance V-1-10 per the agenda report via adoption of Resolution UP-3-10/V-1-10, with Exhibit A containing the findings and conditions of approval.

ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION: Additions to existing structures are categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act per Section 15301(e) of the State CEQA Guidelines. Minor structures appurtenant to existing industrial facilities are categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act per Section 15311 of the State CEQA Guidelines. The exceptions to these categorical exemptions referenced in Section 15300.2 do not apply.

Applicable Code Sections: Per BMC Section 17.32.032.G, wireless telecommunications facilities shall comply with the following development and operational standards:

- 1. Facilities shall be sited to minimize views from the public right-of-way and screened by buildings and/or trees where possible.
- 2. Facilities shall not create an overconcentration of poles or visible equipment so as to avoid excessive visual impacts in localized areas.

- 3. The height of antennae and support structures shall be limited to the minimum necessary to provide adequate coverage, while avoiding the proliferation of additional facilities. However, an antenna or its support structure shall not exceed 70 feet in height, unless a variance from this limitation is granted by the Planning Commission pursuant to Chapter 17.46 of this Title.
- 4. Where an equipment building accompanies the structure, it shall be designed, colored and textured to match adjacent buildings or screened from view. Landscaping may be required to screen views of the facility from the public right-of-way.
- 5. Underground vaults may be required in order to mitigate physical, aesthetic, or safety considerations which cannot otherwise be mitigated.
- 6. All facilities shall be designed to prevent unauthorized access.
- 7. All new wireless telecommunication facilities shall be designed and operated in conformance with applicable American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards and in compliance with all applicable Federal Communications Commission (FCC) standards.
- 8. Support structures shall be either galvanized steel or painted to blend with their surroundings. Permitted dishes and antennae shall be galvanized steel or painted to match the existing building or support structure.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS: Per Brisbane Municipal Code Sections 17.32.032.D.1.f, 17.32.032.D.3, 17.32.032.F and 17.32.032.G.3, expansion of an existing telecommunications facility support structure over 70 ft. in height requires Use Permit and Variance approval by the Planning Commission.

Use Permit: In order to approve the Use Permit, the Planning Commission must determine whether the proposal is consistent with the general plan and whether the use applied for, under the circumstances, will not be detrimental to the health, safety, morals, comfort and general welfare of persons residing or working in the neighborhood, nor will it be injurious or detrimental to property or improvements in the neighborhood or the general welfare of the City per BMC Section 17.40.060.

General/Specific Plan Consistency— The General Plan's Trade Commercial land use designation allows semi-public facilities in Crocker Park, and General Plan Policy 282 encourages uses in Crocker Park that that provide services to benefit the community. Consistent with Policy 154, recommended Condition of Approval C is intended to advise the applicant of requirements for construction in the flood zone mapped in 1984. Note that General Plan Policy 144 states, "Recognize that there are facilities in the City the safety of which is regulated by County, State or Federal agencies." The subject use is regulated by the Federal Communications Commission, as referenced in BMC Section 17.32.032.G.7 (see above).

Not Detrimental or Injurious to Neighborhood or City—The visual impact of the proposed antennas on the new extension, which will increase the height of the existing tower by just over

UP-3-10/V-1-10 3/11/10 Meeting Page 3

5% should not be significant. The applicant has prepared photosimulations to illustrate how the proposal will look from Valley Drive and South Hill Drive. From the streets of Crocker Park, the antennas will be seen against the backdrop of the sky. From the Ridge, the backdrop is the slopes above Quarry Road. Per BMC Section 17.32.032.C.1.c, the proposed facility is just over 600 ft. from the R-1 District at the northwest corner of the Lipman Intermediate School parcel, a distance chosen by the City Council to assure no significant aesthetic impact upon residential neighborhoods (according to the 12/15/03 City Council Minutes). The ground-mounted equipment will be screened by a solid wood fence.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has exclusive jurisdiction over radio frequency electromagnetic energy (RF) emissions under the Telecommunications Act of 1996. The FCC has adopted and enforces maximum permissible exposure limits. Federal law does not allow cities to prohibit wireless communications facilities on the basis of potential environmental effects of radio frequency emissions if the facility complies with FCC regulations. Per BMC Section 17.32.032.G.7, the proposed facilities are required to comply with applicable American National Standards Institute and FCC standards.

According to the submitted consulting engineer's statement, the proposed facility is conservatively projected to generate 0.0048% of the public exposure limit at the ground. Note that the proposed antennas' additional height reduces exposure levels at the ground. The combined effect of the proposed T-Mobile antennas with the existing Metro PCS antennas is calculated to be 0.094% of the limit for public exposure at ground level and 0.36% at the second floor of the nearest residence. According to the consulting engineers, there is no compounding effect from simultaneous exposure to power line and radio frequency fields. It should also be noted that these facilities are regulated by the FCC to operate only within licensed frequencies so as to avoid interference between antennas of different carriers.

Variance: In order to grant the Variance per BMC Section 17.46.010, the Planning Commission must find that, because of special circumstances applicable to the property, such as its size, shape, topography, location or surroundings, the strict application of the Zoning Ordinance would deprive the property of privileges enjoyed by other properties in the vicinity and same zoning district. In addition, any approval must be subject to such conditions as necessary to assure that the variance will not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with the limitations upon other properties in the vicinity and same zoning district.

Special Circumstances Applicable to Subject Property—The Municipal Code encourages "antennas mounted on...existing structures..." "...which will not adversely impact surrounding uses and property and is compatible with the community" (BMC Sections 17.32.032.D.1.d and 17.32.032.A). This site, located between the northeast and southeast ridges of San Bruno Mountain, is occupied by a wholesaler/warehouse and 3 of PG&E's high voltage transmission towers. Two of these towers are already occupied by other carriers' existing wireless telecommunications facilities. Because "the antennas require line-of-sight paths for their signals

UP-3-10/V-1-10 3/11/10 Meeting Page 4

to propagate well and so are installed at some height above the ground" (page 2, Statement of Hammet & Edison, Inc.), extending the height of the tower is necessary to provide a wider service area (compare the attached coverage maps with the proposed facility at a height of 65 ft. vs. 116 ft.). Although there are existing towers at higher elevations on the Mountain, these are located within the Open Space District (where wireless telecommunications facilities are prohibited) or outside the City limits. Location of antennas on PG&E towers requires that 10 ft. of clearance be maintained from the high voltage power lines. In addition, height separation must be provided between the different carriers' antennas so as to avoid interference. Thus, the elevation of subject tower relative to the surrounding topography and the separation requirements of the proposed antennas from the PG&E power lines and the other existing antennas on the adjoining towers dictate the height of the proposed antennas above the 70 ft. standard set by BMC Section 17.32.032.G.3.

<u>Privileges Enjoyed by Others in the Vicinity Deprived to Subject Property</u>—The Planning Commission previously approved Use Permit UP-4-04 to allow Cingular Wireless (T-Mobile) to install 6 antennas atop the middle tower at 385 Valley Drive, increasing its height to 110 ft., 11 in., and UP-17-04 for Verizon's 2 antennas attached to an extension of the western tower, increasing its height to 133 ft., 2 in.

<u>Conditions Necessary to Prevent a Grant of Special Privilege</u>—The standard conditions of approval are recommended, consistent with BMC Section 17.32.032.G.

ATTACHMENTS:

Draft Resolution with Findings and Conditions of Approval Applicant's Supporting Statements Applicant's Plans, Photosimulations and Coverage Maps Consulting Engineers' Statement City's Wireless Communications Exclusion Zones Map

draft RESOLUTION UP-3-10/V-1-10

A RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF BRISBANE CONDITIONALLY APPROVING USE PERMIT UP-3-10 AND VARIANCE V-1-10 TO PERMIT A TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY AT 385 VALLEY DRIVE

WHEREAS, Ana Gomez, the applicant, applied to the City of Brisbane for Use Permit and Variance approval to attach 3 panel antennas atop an extension of the existing eastern PG&E transmission tower at 385 Valley Drive, such applications being identified as UP-3-10 and V-1-10; and

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2010, the Planning Commission conducted a hearing of the applications, at which time any person interested in the matter was given an opportunity to be heard; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission reviewed and considered the agenda report relating to said applications, the plans and photographs, the written and oral evidence presented to the Planning Commission in support of and in opposition to the applications; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission finds that the proposed project is categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission of the City of Brisbane hereby makes the findings attached herein as Exhibit A in connection with the Use Permit.

NOW THEREFORE, based upon the findings set forth hereinabove, the Planning Commission of the City of Brisbane, at its meeting of March 11, 2010, did resolve as follows:

Use Permit Application UP-3-10 and Variance V-1-10 are approved per the conditions of approval attached herein as Exhibit A.

ADOPTED this eleventh day of March, 2010, by the following vote:

AYES:	
NOES:	
ABSENT:	
	THERESA MATURO
	Chairperson
ATTEST:	Chanpotoon
WILLIAM PRINCE, Commu	nity Development Director

EXHIBIT A

Action Taken: Conditionally approve Use Permit UP-3-10 and Variance V-1-10 per the agenda report with attachments, via adoption of Resolution UP-3-10/V-1-10.

Findings:

Use Permit

- 1. Approval of the use permit is consistent with the general plan and any applicable specific plan adopted by the city council, in particular General Plan Policies 144, 154 & 282.
- 2. The establishment, maintenance and operation of the use applied for, under the circumstances, will not be detrimental to the health, safety, morals, comfort and general welfare of persons residing or working in the neighborhood, nor will it be injurious or detrimental to property or improvements in the neighborhood or the general welfare of the Cit, as detailed in the agenda report.

Variance

- 1. The variance shall be subject to such conditions as will assure that the adjustment hereby authorized shall not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with the limitations upon other properties in the vicinity and district in which the subject property is located, as listed below.
- 2. Because of special circumstances applicable to subject property, specifically its low elevation relative to the surrounding hillsides, which limits service coverage unless the height of the existing tower can be increased, the strict application of this title is found to deprive subject property of privileges enjoyed by other properties in the vicinity and under identical zone classification, namely the previous Planning Commission approval of the antennas for Cingular Wireless (T-Mobile) atop the middle tower and western tower extension approved by the Planning Commission for Verizon.

Conditions of Approval:

- A. Application for a Building Permit (via submittal of 4 sets of plans and payment of plan check fees) for the subject facilities shall be made and the project shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Building Official at final inspection prior to permanent operation of the facilities.
- B. The proposed antennas and tower extension shall be galvanized steel or painted gray to match the existing tower structure.
- C. Prior to issuance of a Building Permit, the applicant shall demonstrate compliance with Brisbane Municipal Code Sections 15.56.071 & 15.56.081 regarding construction in the floodplain.

- D. Any existing landscaping between the equipment shelter and the adjoining parking lots to the north and south that is removed shall be replaced with water-conserving and non-invasive groundcover, subject to the approval of the Community Development Director. No additional iceplant or ivy shall be planted.
- E. The facilities shall be designed and operated in conformance with applicable American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards and in compliance with all applicable Federal Communications Commission (FCC) standards.
- F. Minor modifications may be approved by the Planning Director in conformance will all requirements of the Municipal Code.
- G. The facilities shall be removed, if the facilities are abandoned or if the Use Permit is revoked and becomes void.
- H. The Use Permit shall run concurrently with the term of the applicant's lease and shall automatically lapse upon the expiration or earlier termination of such lease.

Ana Gomez Agent for Clearwire Agent Address: P.O. Box 599 Daly City, CA 94017 (415) 990-5384 Agomezlic@sbcglobal.net

City of Brisbane Community Development and Planning 50 Park Place Brisbane, CA 94005

RE: Project Description

1/12/2010

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing in reference to a proposed telecommunications facility installation by Clearwire at 385 Valley Drive, Brisbane, CA 94005.

The parcel currently contains three existing PG&E towers. Two of the towers already contain telecommunications sites. The third tower is currently unoccupied. This third tower measures 104'-8". Clearwire proposes to place a 12' extension on top of this tower to give it a total height of 116'-8". Applicant then proposes to (3) antennas, (3) RRUs, (3) microwave dishes and (1) GPS on this tower extension. The (3) 1' microwave dishes will have a rad center of 116'-1" while the (3) panel antennas will have a rad center of 112'-7".

Applicant requests the 12' extension in order to fully maximize the site location. The site is surrounded by a hillside and tall buildings. In addition, the site is located adjacent to existing telecommunications sites on two PG&E towers. If Applicant did not have the extension, the signals from Applicant's antennas and microwave dishes would be blocked by the adjacent towers. Also, PG&E, the tower landlord, requires a minimum 10' radial clearance from their tower arms to Applicant's tower mounted equipment. Without the 12' extension, Applicant would be unable to place tower mounted equipment over PG&E's lines. Instead, without the tower extension and in an effort to achieve the minimum 10' clearance required by PG&E, Applicant would need to place tower mounted equipment underneath PG&E's lowest tower arm. The lowest tower arm is located at 80' thus Applicant would be unable to go over 70', giving Applicant a rad center of about 65'. Under those circumstances, the Applicant's tower mounted equipment would be directly blocked by nearby buildings and adjacent towers. This would essentially render the site location useless for Applicant's needs.

In addition, Carrier also proposes to place one ground cabinet in a new lease area measuring $10^{\circ} \times 10^{\circ}$. This lease area will be located underneath the tower, between the tower legs. This equipment area will be surrounded by proposed locked 6° wooden fence.

Clearwire is new to our market. Carrier is trying to build a new network from scratch. Carrier proposes to use an existing pole so as to minimize impact to the community.

Respectfully,

Ana Gomez Agent for Clearwire (415) 990-5384

SUPPORTING STATEMENTS

FINDINGS REQUIRED TO GRANT A VARIANCE

Brisbane Municipal Code Section 17.46.010

Applications for variances from the strict application of the terms of this title may be made and variances granted when the following circumstances are found to apply:

- A. That any variance granted shall be subject to such conditions as will assure that the adjustment hereby authorized shall not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with the limitations upon other properties in the vicinity and district in which the subject property is located.
- B. That because of special circumstances applicable to subject property, including size, shape, topography, location or surroundings, the strict application of this title is found to deprive subject property of privileges enjoyed by other properties in the vicinity and under identical zone classification.

What special circumstances, such as size, shape or topography of the property, or its location or surroundings, apply to your site?

Site is on a commercial property surrounded by hills. However, the ground elevation is only 55'. In addition, the proposed tower is adjacent to two PG&E transmission towers with existing carriers. These towers are equivalent in height, or taller, than the tower Applicant proposes to use.

How do these special circumstances impact your site when the Zoning Ordinance is applied to the site?

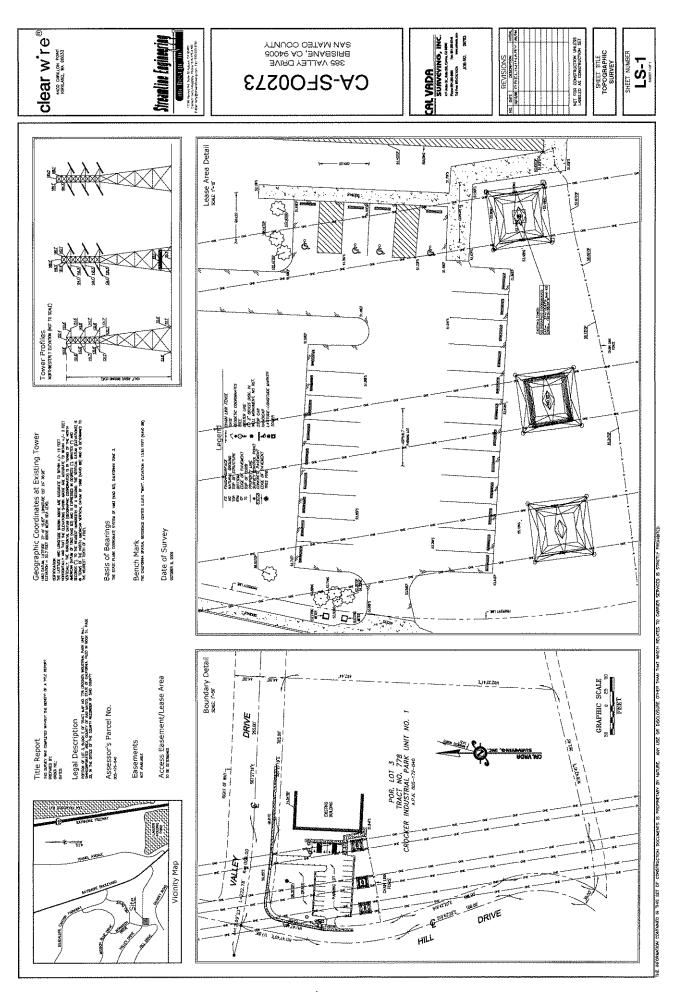
If the zoning ordinance is applied to the site, this site would no longer be a feasible candidate for Applicant. The tower is 104'-8" with lines at the top. PG&E requires a minimum 10' radial clearance. The lowest PG&E lines are at 80'. With the 10' minimum separation, Applicant would need to be below 70' thus giving Applicant a maximum rad center of no more than 65'. At that height, Applicant's signal would be blocked by the neighboring PG&E towers, adjacent commercial buildings and the surrounding hills.

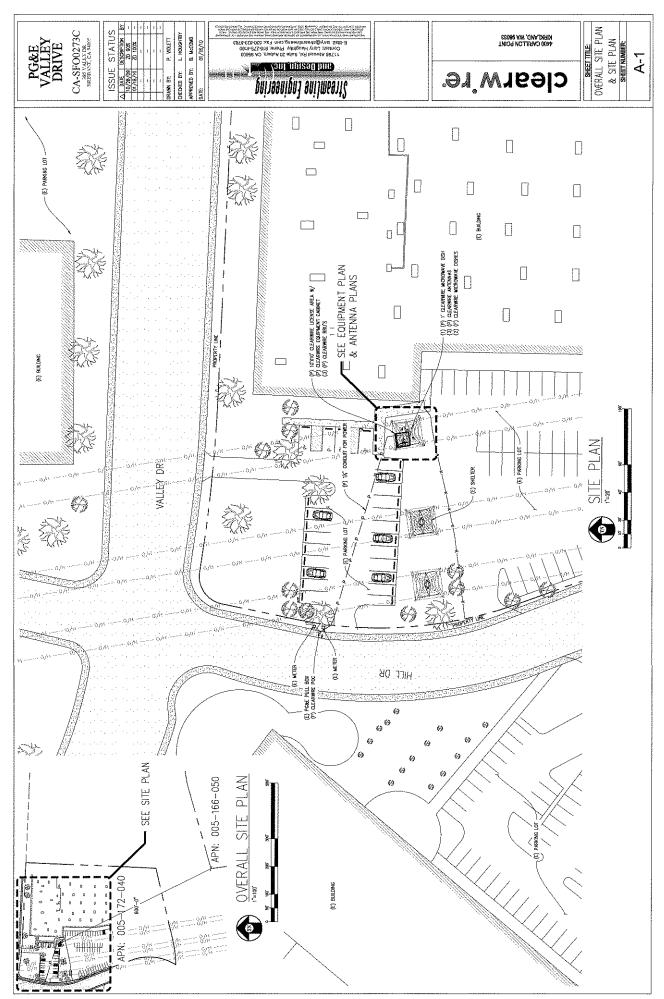
What privileges enjoyed by other properties in the vicinity and same zoning district would you be deprived of when the Zoning Ordinance is applied to your site, given its special circumstances?

Carriers on the adjacent towers were allowed to go at a higher rad center using a tower extension. If Applicant's request is denied, Applicant's signal will be blocked by the adjacent towers, buildings and surrounding hills.

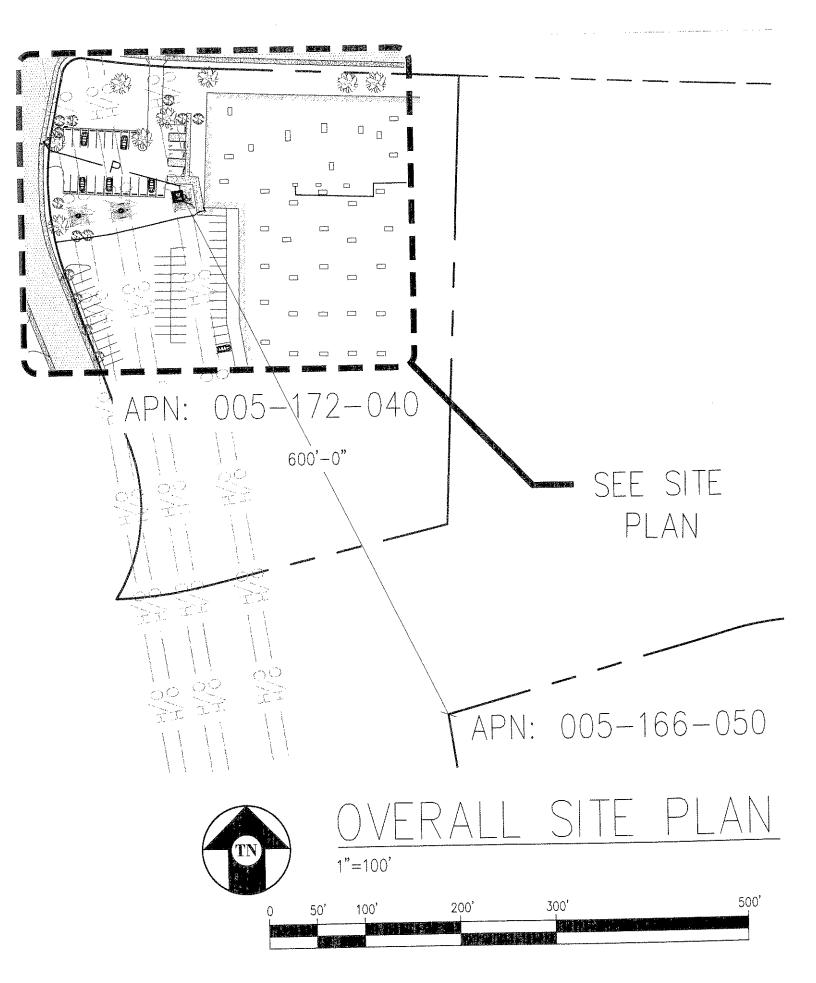
What conditions of approval could be attached to the variance to assure that you comply with the intent of the Zoning Ordinance and other applicable regulations? It can be requested that applicant mount antennas as closely as possible to the transmission tower and that the antennas be painted to match the existing tower, so as to minimize any potential visual impact.

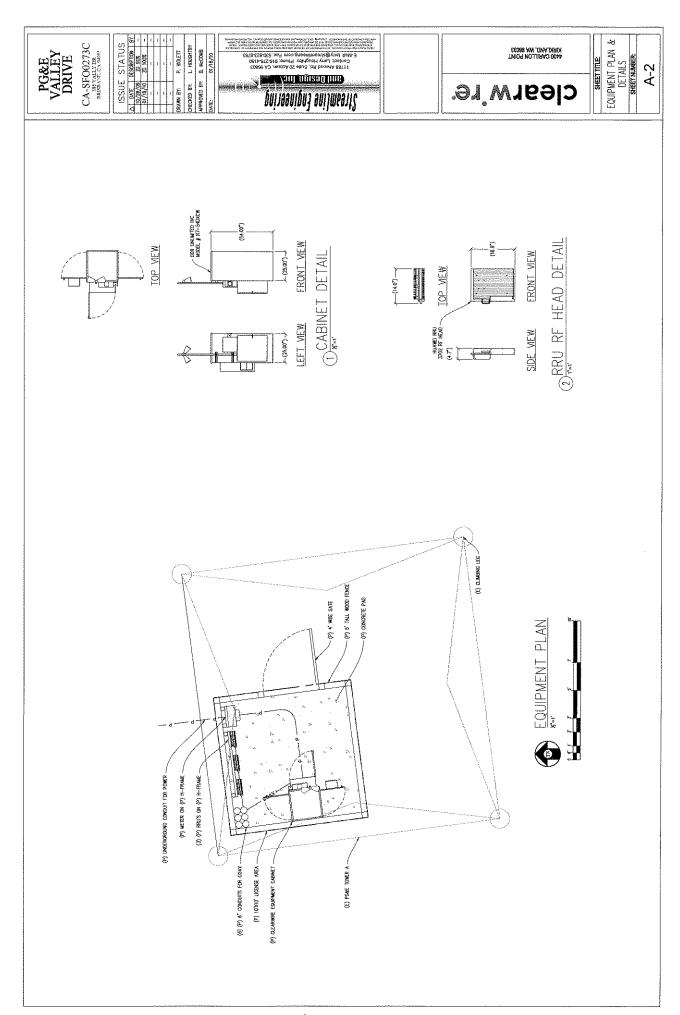
CA-SFO0273C DRAWN BY: P. WOLETT CHECKED BY: L. HOUGHTBY ISSUE STATUS KISKITYND' MY 86033 4400 Cysitton Boinl PG&E VALLEY DRIVE АРРКОУЕВ ВУ: В. МССОМВ 01/8/10 SHEET TITLE TITE 1 clearwire poineanipo) anilmeant? INE NAME: MARTIN-SF AIRPORT ALL WORK & MATEMAS SHALL BE FREYGMAD & NISTALED IN ACCIDIANCE WITH THE CLIRENT IDTHONS OF THE FOLLOWING CORES AS ACCIDED BY THE LOCK CONCEMEN ATHERITIES, NOTHING IN THESE PLAKE IS TO SE CHASTRIED TO FORMET WERE NOT CONCEMENTAL TO THESE CODES. APPROVAL THIS FACULTY IS UNHANKED & NOT FOR HUMAN HABITATION. HANDICAPPED ACCESS & REGUNDANTS ARE NOT RECURRED IN ACCORDANCE, WITH CALFGRUAS STATE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, THEE 24 PART 2, SECTION 1165B.34.2, EXCEPTION 1 REALCON CM LAND LORD BACKHAU SITE ACQ CA-SF00273C-PG&E VALLEY DRIVE 115KV CW CM PG&E TOWER#: 000/010 CODE COMPLIANCE 胺 SAP#: 40861550 PG&E INFO ALONG WITH ARY OTHER APPLICABLE LOCAL AS STATE LAWS AND REGILATIONS TITE SHEET SURVEY SURVEY COUPMENT SIE PLAN & SITE PLAN EQUIPMENT PLAN & DETAILS ANTENNA PLANS & DETAILS ELEVATIONS I. 2807 CALFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (INCL. TITLES 24 & 25) SHEET INDEX HANDICAP REQUIREMENTS 3. 2007 CAUFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE. 2007 CALIFORNIA MECHANICAL CODE 5. 2007 CALFORNIA PLUMBING CODE 2. 2007 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE 5. 2007 CALIFORNIA FIRE COOP. B. CITY/COUNTY CHONIANCES 7. LOCAL BUILDING CODES 8. ANS/EA-TA-222-6 F-1 LS-1 A-2 A-3 A-4 385 VALLEY DR BRISBANE, CA 94005 HEAD SOUTH ON OWN RID WAS FIRST STREET FORD TREAT BLOD OWNERS TRANSPELL TO STREET BLOD OWNERS RIPET TO WASTE ON THE ALLO THE STREET STILL SOUTH TO STREET BLOD THE STILL SOUTH TO STREET TO WASTE OWNER DAYS THE THE STILL SOUTH TO STREET TO WASTE OWNER DAYS THE THE STREET OWNER DAYS THE STREET OWNER DAY DRIVING DIRECTIONS VICINITY MAP ESBNATED DISTANCE: 32 MILES 2998 OAK RD, SUITE 110, WALNUT CREEK, CA 24597 385 VALLEY DR BRISBANE, CA 94005 END AT: 385 YALLEY OR BRISHAME, CA 94005 WHITE OF ESTIMATED THIE: 35 MINUTES A (P) UNAVNETI TLECOMANICTION FACILIT CONSTING OF ALDNG (D) (P) CLEMBER MITHING A (3) (P) CLEMBER MECHANIC DOSISS ALDNUNDED AN A (S) PROETIVED FOUNDED AND A (S) (P) CLEMBER POUS NISTE A (3) (P) CLEMBER POUS NISTE A (4) (D) CLEMBER POUS NISTE A (5) CATY OF BRISSAME CA-SF00273C PROJECT DESCRIPTION PROJECT INFORMATION JURISDICTION: POWER: STATE TRACER'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM PROPERTY. BANKAST SYSTEM FROM MESSE HARMEST PROPERTIES BATS 6550 EARTH LAS 44608-7262 (510) 584-2050 PGAE 245 MARKET MC N10D SAN FRANCISCO, CA 9410S N 37-41" 15.87" NAD 83 W 122" 24" 38.26" NAD 83 ATTN: ANA GOMEZ-ABARCA (415) 990-5384 CLEARMRE 2999 DAK RD, SJATE 110 WALNUT CREEK, CA 94597 ATTN: ANA GOMEZ-ABARCA (415) 980-5384 4771: RAJESH RAIKAR (925) 250-1549 385 VALLEY OR FRISBANE, CA 94005 PGME VALLEY DRIVE 005-172-040 SAN MATED CONSTRUCTION CONTACT. CONSTRUCTION TYPE. DCCUPANCY TYPE LEASING CONTACT: CURRENT ZONNG: PROPERTY DWNER ZORING CONTACT: SITE ADDRESS: YONER OWNER. STE NAME APPLICANT: COUNTY AP.

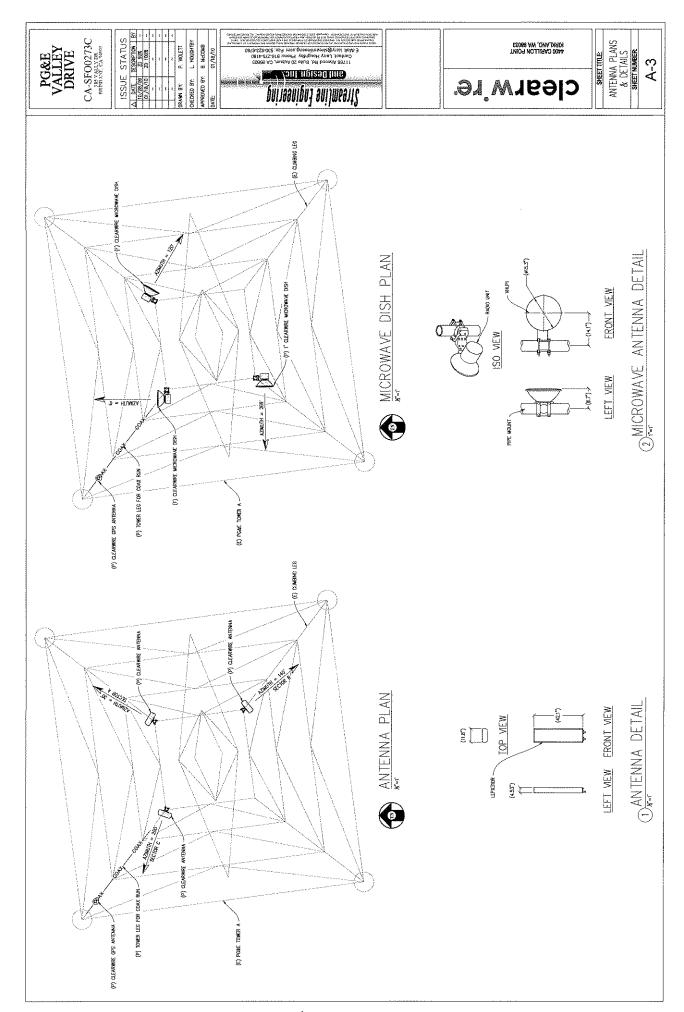


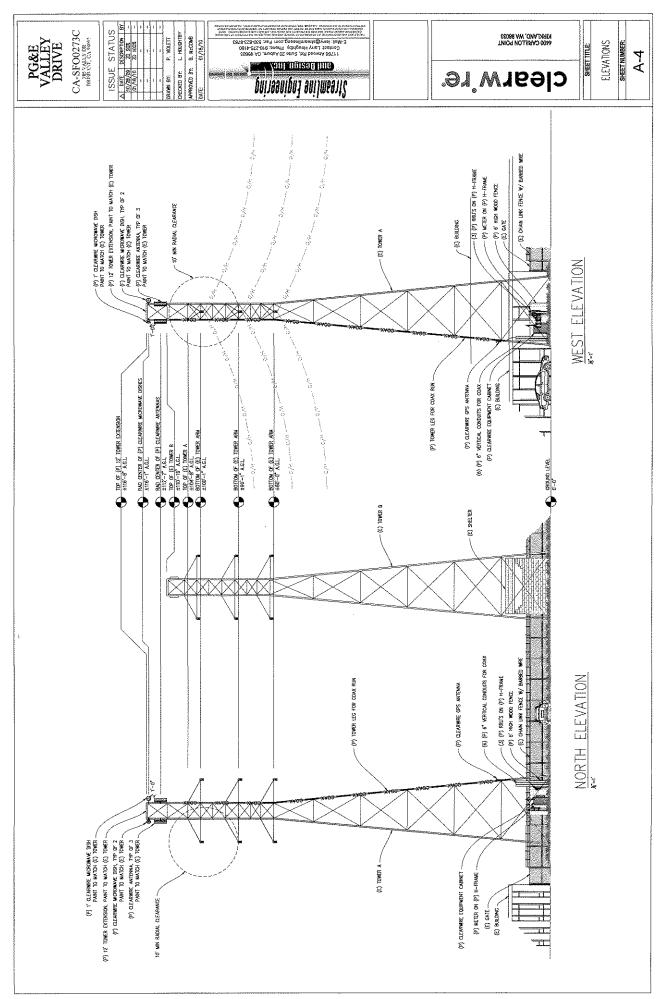


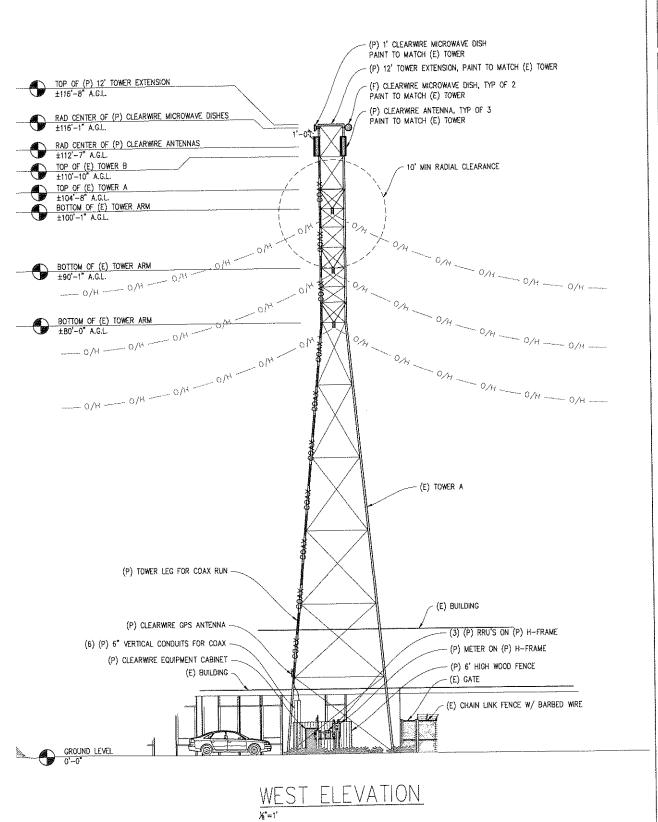
H.3.12.











PG&E VALLEY DRIVE

CA-SFO0273C 385 VALLY DR BRISBANE, CA 94005

ISSUE STATUS				
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	10/28/09	ZD 90%		
	01/18/10	ZD 100%	-	
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DR/	AWN BY:	P. MOLETT		
CHECKED BY: L. HOUGHTBY				
APPROVED BY: B. McCOMB				
DATE: 01/18/10				





4400 CARILLON POINT KIRKLAND, WA 98033

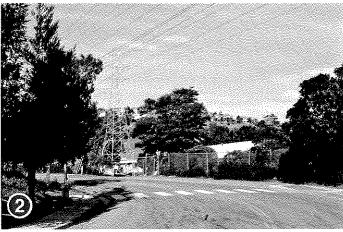
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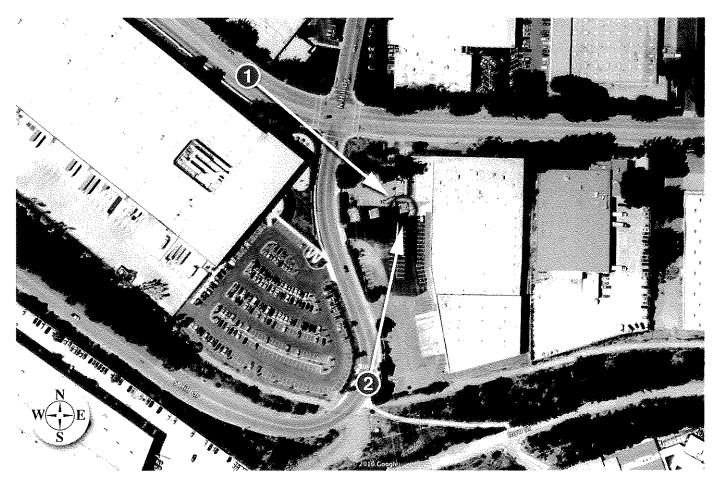
ELEVATIONS

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A-4







clearwire"

PG&E Tower

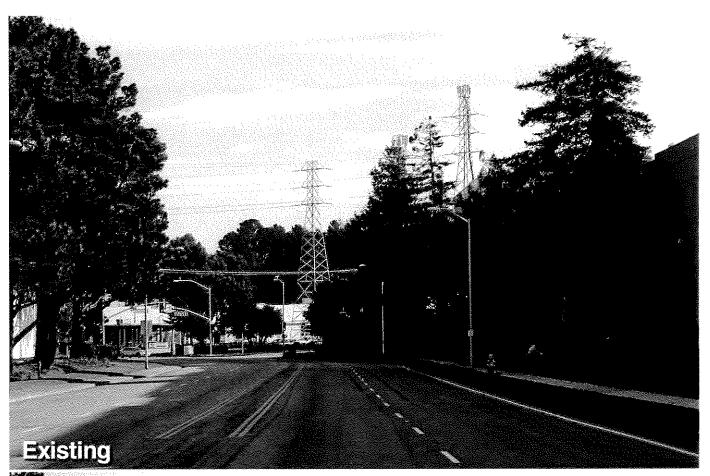
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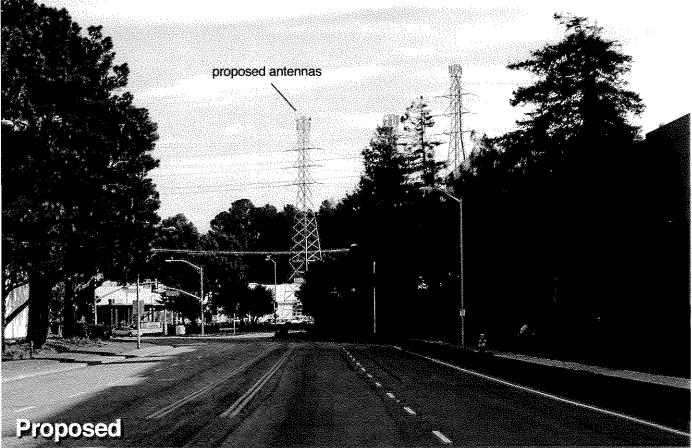
Aerial Map

12/15/09

385 Valley Drive Brisbane, CA 94005

Applied Imagination 510 914-0500





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PG&E Tower

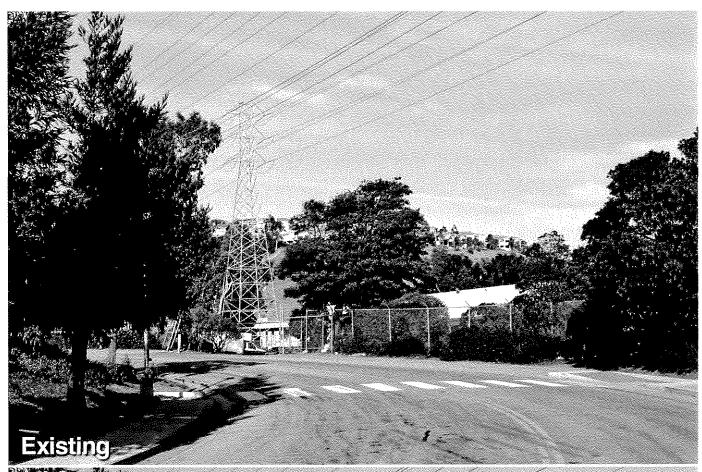
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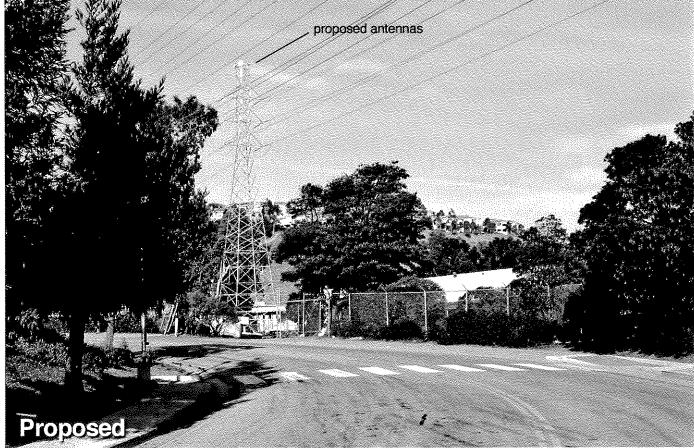
Looking East from Valley Drive

12/15/09

385 Valley Drive Brisbane, CA 94005

Applied Imagination 510 914-0500





clearw re

PG&E Tower

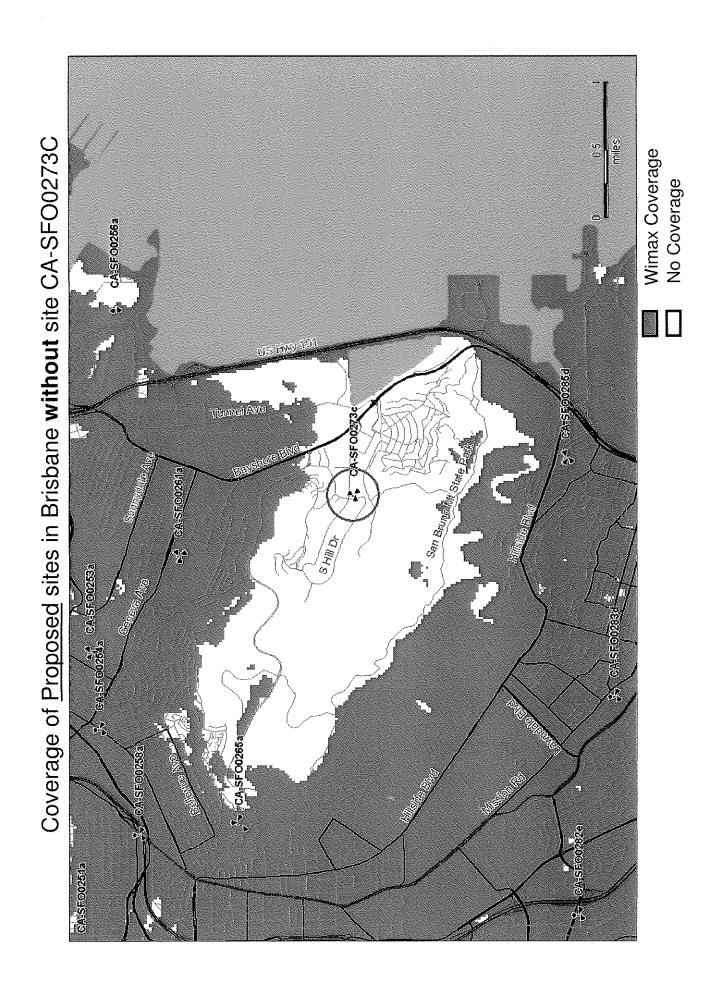
Site # CA-SFO0273B

Looking North from South Hill Drive

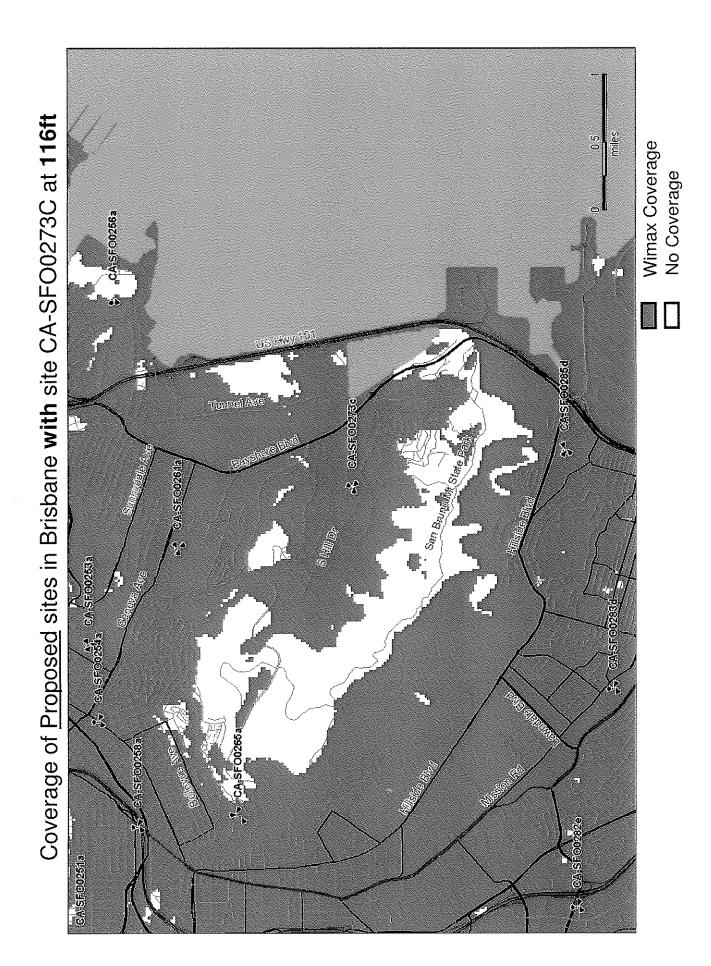
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385 Valley Drive Brisbane, CA 94005

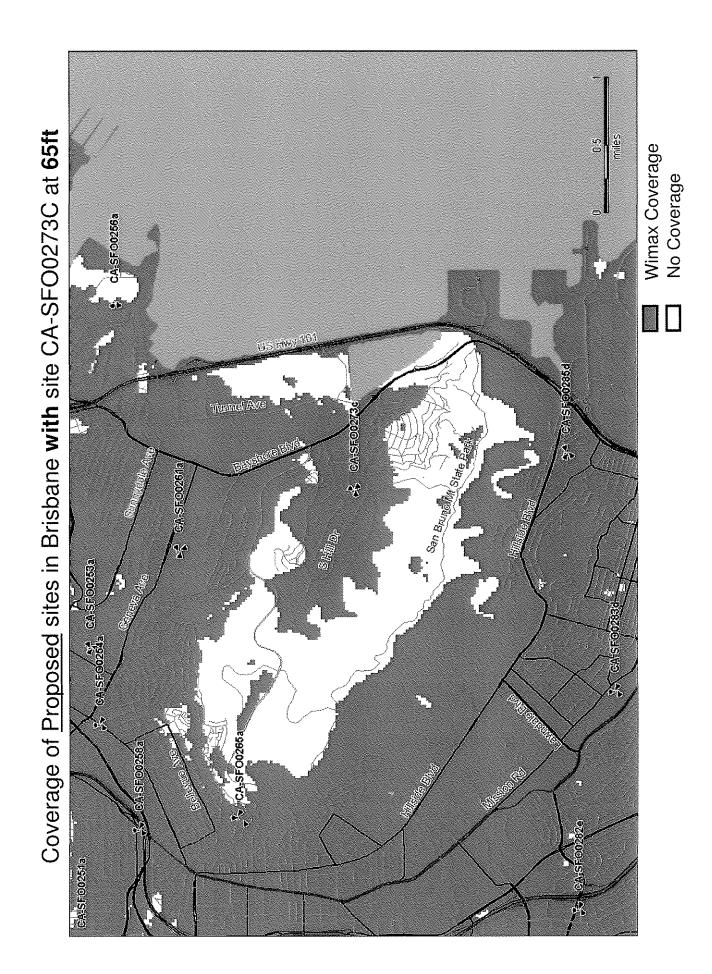
Applied Imagination 510 914-0500



H.3.21.



H.3.22.



Clearwire, LLC • Proposed Base Station (Site No. CA-SFO0273B) 385 Valley Drive • Brisbane, California

Statement of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers

The firm of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers, has been retained on behalf of Clearwire, LLC, a personal wireless service provider, to evaluate the base station (Site No. CA-SFO0273B) proposed to be located at 385 Valley Drive in Brisbane, California, for compliance with appropriate guidelines limiting human exposure to radio frequency ("RF") electromagnetic fields.

Prevailing Exposure Standards

The U.S. Congress requires that the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") evaluate its actions for possible significant impact on the environment. In Docket 93-62, effective October 15, 1997, the FCC adopted the human exposure limits for field strength and power density recommended in Report No. 86, "Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields," published in 1986 by the Congressionally chartered National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements ("NCRP"). Separate limits apply for occupational and public exposure conditions, with the latter limits generally five times more restrictive. The more recent standard, developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and approved as American National Standard ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2006, "Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz," includes similar exposure limits. A summary of the FCC's exposure limits is shown in Figure 1. These limits apply for continuous exposures and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, regardless of age, gender, size, or health.

The most restrictive FCC limit for exposures of unlimited duration to radio frequency energy for several personal wireless services are as follows:

Personal Wireless Service	Approx. Frequency	Occupational Limit	Public Limit
Broadband Radio ("BRS")	2,600 MHz	5.00 mW/cm^2	1.00 mW/cm^2
Advanced Wireless ("AWS")	2,100	5.00	1.00
Personal Communication ("PCS")	1,950	5.00	1.00
Cellular Telephone	870	2.90	0.58
Specialized Mobile Radio ("SMR")	855	2.85	0.57
Long Term Evolution ("LTE")	700	2.33	0.47
[most restrictive frequency range]	30-300	1.00	0.20

Power line frequencies (60 Hz) are well below the applicable range of these standards, and there is considered to be no compounding effect from simultaneous exposure to power line and radio frequency fields.

Clearwire, LLC • Proposed Base Station (Site No. CA-SFO0273B) 385 Valley Drive • Brisbane, California

General Facility Requirements

Base stations typically consist of two distinct parts: the electronic transceivers (also called "radios" or "channels") that are connected to the traditional wired telephone lines, and the passive antennas that send the wireless signals created by the radios out to be received by individual subscriber units. The transceivers are often located at ground level and are connected to the antennas by coaxial cables about 1 inch thick. Because of the short wavelength of the frequencies assigned by the FCC for wireless services, the antennas require line-of-sight paths for their signals to propagate well and so are installed at some height above ground. The antennas are designed to concentrate their energy toward the horizon, with very little energy wasted toward the sky or the ground. Along with the low power of such facilities, this means that it is generally not possible for exposure conditions to approach the maximum permissible exposure limits without being physically very near the antennas.

Computer Modeling Method

The FCC provides direction for determining compliance in its Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65, "Evaluating Compliance with FCC-Specified Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Radiation," dated August 1997. Figure 2 attached describes the calculation methodologies, reflecting the facts that a directional antenna's radiation pattern is not fully formed at locations very close by (the "near-field" effect) and that at greater distances the power level from an energy source decreases with the square of the distance from it (the "inverse square law"). The conservative nature of this method for evaluating exposure conditions has been verified by numerous field tests.

Site and Facility Description

Based upon information provided by Clearwire, including drawings by Streamline Engineering and Design, Inc., dated October 28, 2009, it is proposed to mount three Argus Model LLPX310R directional panel BRS antennas on a 12-foot extension above one of the tall PG&E power line towers sited near the single-story commercial building located at 385 Valley Drive in Brisbane. The antennas would be mounted with 2° downtilt at an effective height of about 112½ feet above ground and would be oriented at about 120° spacing, to provide service in all directions. The maximum effective radiated power in any direction would be 970 watts. Also proposed to be mounted on the tower are three microwave "dish" antennas, for interconnection of this site with others in the Clearwire network.

Presently located at the site are similar antennas for use by Verizon Wireless and T-Mobile, other wireless telecommunications carriers. For the limited purposes of this study, the transmitting facilities of those carriers are assumed to be as follows:



Clearwire, LLC • Proposed Base Station (Site No. CA-SFO0273B) 385 Valley Drive • Brisbane, California

Carrier	Service	Maximum ERP	Antenna Model	Height
Verizon	PCS	640 watts	Antel BXA185063/12	131 ft
	Cellular	1,200	Antel BXA80063/8	131
	LTE	400	Antel BXA70063/8	131
T-Mobile	PCS AWS	2,000	Andrew TMBX-6516	109

Study Results

For a person anywhere at ground, the maximum ambient RF exposure level due to the proposed Clearwire operation by itself, including the contributions of the microwave antennas, is calculated to be 0.000048 mW/cm², which is 0.0048% of the applicable public limit. The maximum calculated cumulative level at ground, for the simultaneous operation of all three carriers, is 0.094% of the public exposure limit; the maximum calculated cumulative level at the second-floor elevation of any nearby building would be 0.36% of the public exposure limit. It should be noted that these results include several "worst-case" assumptions and therefore are expected to overstate actual power density levels.

No Recommended Mitigation Measures

Due to their mounting location, the Clearwire antennas would not be accessible to the general public, and so no mitigation measures are necessary to comply with the FCC public exposure guidelines. It is presumed that PG&E already takes adequate precautions to ensure that there is no unauthorized access to its tower. To prevent exposures in excess of the occupational limit by authorized PG&E workers, it is expected that they will adhere to appropriate safety protocols adopted by that company.

Conclusion

Based on the information and analysis above, it is the undersigned's professional opinion that the base station proposed by Clearwire, LLC at 385 Valley Drive in Brisbane, California, will comply with the prevailing standards for limiting public exposure to radio frequency energy and, therefore, will not for this reason cause a significant impact on the environment. The highest calculated level in publicly accessible areas is much less than the prevailing standards allow for exposures of unlimited duration. This finding is consistent with measurements of actual exposure conditions taken at other operating base stations.



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Authorship

The undersigned author of this statement is a qualified Professional Engineer, holding California Registration Nos. E-13026 and M-20676, which expire on June 30, 2011. This work has been carried out under his direction, and all statements are true and correct of his own knowledge except, where noted, when data has been supplied by others, which data he believes to be correct.

January 28, 2010



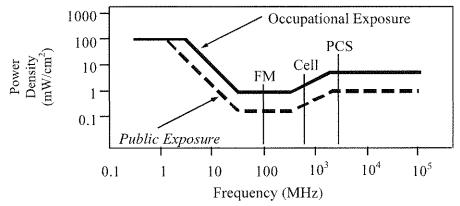
William F. Hammett, P.E.

FCC Radio Frequency Protection Guide

The U.S. Congress required (1996 Telecom Act) the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") to adopt a nationwide human exposure standard to ensure that its licensees do not, cumulatively, have a significant impact on the environment. The FCC adopted the limits from Report No. 86, "Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields," published in 1986 by the Congressionally chartered National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements ("NCRP"). Separate limits apply for occupational and public exposure conditions, with the latter limits generally five times more restrictive. The more recent standard, developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and approved as American National Standard ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2006, "Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz," includes similar limits. These limits apply for continuous exposures from all sources and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, regardless of age, gender, size, or health.

As shown in the table and chart below, separate limits apply for occupational and public exposure conditions, with the latter limits (in *italics* and/or dashed) up to five times more restrictive:

Frequency	Electro	magnetic F	ields (f is fr	equency of	emission in	MHz)
Applicable Range (MHz)	Field S	Electric Magnetic d Strength Field Streng (V/m) (A/m)		Strength	Equivalent Far-Field Power Density (mW/cm ²)	
0.3 - 1.34	614	614	1.63	1.63	100	100
1.34 - 3.0	614	823.8/f	1.63	2.19/f	100	$180/f^2$
3.0 - 30	1842/ f	823.8/f	4.89/ f	2.19/f	900/ f²	180/ f²
30 - 300	61.4	27.5	0.163	0.0729	1.0	0.2
300 - 1,500	3.54√f	$1.59\sqrt{f}$	$\sqrt{f}/106$	$\sqrt{f}/238$	f/300	f/1500
1.500 - 100.000	137	61.4	0.364	0.163	5.0	1.0



Higher levels are allowed for short periods of time, such that total exposure levels averaged over six or thirty minutes, for occupational or public settings, respectively, do not exceed the limits, and higher levels also are allowed for exposures to small areas, such that the spatially averaged levels do not exceed the limits. However, neither of these allowances is incorporated in the conservative calculation formulas in the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65 (August 1997) for projecting field levels. Hammett & Edison has built those formulas into a proprietary program that calculates, at each location on an arbitrary rectangular grid, the total expected power density from any number of individual radio sources. The program allows for the description of buildings and uneven terrain, if required to obtain more accurate projections.



HAMMETT & EDISON, INC. CONSULTING ENGINEERS SAN FRANCISCO

FCC Guidelines Figure 1

RFR.CALC[™] Calculation Methodology

Assessment by Calculation of Compliance with FCC Exposure Guidelines

The U.S. Congress required (1996 Telecom Act) the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") to adopt a nationwide human exposure standard to ensure that its licensees do not, cumulatively, have a significant impact on the environment. The maximum permissible exposure limits adopted by the FCC (see Figure 1) apply for continuous exposures from all sources and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, regardless of age, gender, size, or health. Higher levels are allowed for short periods of time, such that total exposure levels averaged over six or thirty minutes, for occupational or public settings, respectively, do not exceed the limits.

Near Field.

Prediction methods have been developed for the near field zone of panel (directional) and whip (omnidirectional) antennas, typical at wireless telecommunications base stations, as well as dish (aperture) antennas, typically used for microwave links. The antenna patterns are not fully formed in the near field at these antennas, and the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65 (August 1997) gives suitable formulas for calculating power density within such zones.

For a panel or whip antenna, power density $S = \frac{180}{\theta_{\text{BW}}} \times \frac{0.1 \times P_{\text{net}}}{\pi \times D \times h}$, in mW/cm²,

and for an aperture antenna, maximum power density $S_{max} = \frac{0.1 \times 16 \times \eta \times P_{net}}{\pi \times h^2}$, in mW/cm²,

where θ_{BW} = half-power beamwidth of the antenna, in degrees, and

P_{net} = net power input to the antenna, in watts,

D = distance from antenna, in meters,

h = aperture height of the antenna, in meters, and

 η = aperture efficiency (unitless, typically 0.5-0.8).

The factor of 0.1 in the numerators converts to the desired units of power density.

Far Field.

OET-65 gives this formula for calculating power density in the far field of an individual RF source:

power density
$$S = \frac{2.56 \times 1.64 \times 100 \times RFF^2 \times ERP}{4 \times \pi \times D^2}$$
, in mW/cm²,

where ERP = total ERP (all polarizations), in kilowatts,

RFF = relative field factor at the direction to the actual point of calculation, and

D = distance from the center of radiation to the point of calculation, in meters.

The factor of 2.56 accounts for the increase in power density due to ground reflection, assuming a reflection coefficient of 1.6 ($1.6 \times 1.6 = 2.56$). The factor of 1.64 is the gain of a half-wave dipole relative to an isotropic radiator. The factor of 100 in the numerator converts to the desired units of power density. This formula has been built into a proprietary program that calculates, at each location on an arbitrary rectangular grid, the total expected power density from any number of individual radiation sources. The program also allows for the description of uneven terrain in the vicinity, to obtain more accurate projections.