

## Court Upholds Cities' Ability to Regulate Communications Facilities on Aesthetic Grounds

Related Practice

Telecommunications

Municipal & Redevelopment Law

OCTOBER 30, 2009

In the recently decided *Sprint PCS Assets LLC v. City of Palos Verdes Estates* (Case No. 05-56106; 2009 U.S. App. LEXIS 22514), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals held that cities can regulate, on aesthetic grounds, communications facilities locating within a public right-of-way. The decision casts important light on the scope of cities' interests in regulating the aesthetics of city streets under the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 (TCA). It also interprets narrowly the provisions of the TCA requiring that cities consider the adequacy of a carrier's coverage grid before denying facility applications.

The City of Palos Verdes Estates enacted an ordinance allowing the city to deny permits for wireless communications facilities based on "adverse aesthetic impacts arising from the proposed time, place and manner of use of the public property." The city denied on aesthetic grounds two applications filed by Sprint. The city's expressed planning concerns included the use of streets as part of the city's historic fabric, park borders and contributors to residential ambiance. These concerns were "important social, expressive, and aesthetic functions" granted to cities under the California Constitution and recognized as exempt from federal authority under the TCA. Sprint sued the city, contending that the denial violated both California law and the TCA. Although the trial court granted Sprint's motion for summary judgment, the Ninth Circuit reversed the decision and upheld the city's denial of permits on aesthetic grounds.

The Ninth Circuit found that the city's decision was consistent with the TCA's reservation of local land use control and that the city's decision was based on "substantial evidence contained in [the] written record." The court also found that Sprint's rights to access the right-of-way pursuant to the California Public Utilities Code did not preempt the city's aesthetic considerations in denying



permits.

Sprint tried to characterize the city's aesthetic regulations as a virtual ban on facilities, or a "significant gap," as prohibited under the TCA. The Court of Appeals disagreed with Sprint, noting that the record indicated that Sprint's radio frequency propagation maps were insufficient to establish a "significant gap" in coverage.

This case represents a clear recognition of California cities' ability to regulate communications facilities under the TCA on aesthetic grounds. It also provides useful guidance regarding how much evidence a telephone company must provide under federal law to support its claims that it has a gap in coverage that a city must permit to be filled. It is important to note that all local regulations regarding communications facilities must still be supported by substantial evidence and may not effectively prohibit the provision of wireless service.

# Regulation of Wireless Telecommunications Facilities

Regulation of wireless telecommunications facilities, including towers and antennae, is to some extent governed by the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 ("TCA" or the "Act"), which amends Title 47 of the United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 332, pertaining to mobile services and, with limitations, may be controlled by local zoning, if it exists. In essence, the Act provides certain exceptions to the authority of a state or local government, or an instrumentality thereof, to regulate wireless telecommunications facilities. However, aside from specified exceptions, nothing in the Act "shall limit or affect the authority of a State or local government or instrumentality thereof over decisions regarding the placement, construction, and modification of personal wireless service facilities."<sup>1</sup> Case law provides that a wireless telecommunications facility is subject to valid local zoning regulations and, in certain cases, may constitute a subdivision or land development subject to other appropriate regulations.<sup>2</sup>



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Five limitations on state or local authority as cited in the Act, with commentary on each, are as follows:

1. **The regulation of the placement, construction, and modification of personal wireless service facilities by any State or local government or instrumentality thereof shall not unreasonably discriminate among providers of functionally equivalent services . . . . 47 U.S.C. Section 332(c)(7)(B)(i)(I).**

The TCA forbids discrimination between functionally equivalent providers of wireless telecommunications, even if a decision to deny an application was founded on substantial evidence and did not result in prohibiting wireless services.<sup>3</sup> In order to prove discrimination, the provider must make two primary showings. First, it must show that it was discriminated against by the local government agency. Second, it must show that such discrimination was unreasonable.<sup>4</sup> To satisfy the first prong of this test, the plaintiff

<sup>1</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(7)(A).

<sup>2</sup> See *Marshall Tp. Bd. of Supervisors v. Marshall Tp. Zoning Hearing Board*, 717 A.2d 1 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1998); *Tu-Way Tower Co. v. Zoning Hearing Board (Tp. of Salisbury)*, 688 A.2d 744 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1997) (wireless telecommunications facilities and augmentations thereof did not constitute "subdivisions" or "land development," but were subject to zoning regulation). *But cf. White v. Tp. of Upper St. Clair*, 799 A.2d 188 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2002) (lease of property to wireless telecommunications provider to construct facility constituted a subdivision). See also *Upper Southampton Tp. v. Upper Southampton Tp. Zoning Hearing Board*, 885 A.2d 85 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2005) (land use development approval was required for construction of billboards), *appeal granted*, 895 A.2d 1265 (Pa. Apr. 4, 2006).

<sup>3</sup> *Schiazza v. Zoning Hearing Bd., Fairview Tp., York County, Pennsylvania*, 168 F. Supp. 2d 361 (M.D. Pa. 2001).

<sup>4</sup> *APT Pittsburgh Ltd. Partnership v. Lower Yoder Tp.*, 111 F. Supp. 2d 664, 674 (W.D. Pa. 2000).

## Regulation of Wireless Telecommunications Facilities

must demonstrate that providers of “functionally equivalent” services were treated differently than it was treated.<sup>5</sup> Even if this is the case, the plaintiff must also show that the discrimination was unreasonable. It is unreasonable discrimination if the plaintiff can demonstrate that the proposed wireless service facility site is *not* substantially more intrusive than existing sites “by virtue of its structure, placement, or cumulative impact.”<sup>6</sup>

**2. The regulation of the placement, construction, and modification of personal wireless service facilities by any State or local government or instrumentality thereof shall not prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting the provision of personal wireless services. 47 U.S.C. Section 332(c)(7)(B)(i)(II).**

In order for an unsuccessful provider applicant to show a violation of subsection 332(c)(7)(B)(i)(II), it must demonstrate two things:

- ◆ First, the provider must show that its facility will fill an existing significant gap in the ability of remote users to access the national telephone network. In this context, the relevant gap, if any, is a gap in the service available to remote users. Not all gaps in a particular provider’s service will involve a gap in the service available to remote users. The provider’s showing on this issue will thus have to include evidence that the area the new facility will serve is not already served by another provider.<sup>7, 8</sup>
- ◆ Second, the provider applicant must also show that the manner in which it proposes to fill the significant gap in service is the least intrusive on the values that the denial sought to serve. This will require a showing that a good faith effort has been made to identify and evaluate less intrusive alternatives, e.g., that the provider has considered less sensitive sites, alternative system designs, alternative tower designs, placement of antennae on existing structures, etc.<sup>9</sup>

Based on this interpretation of Section 332(c)(7)(B)(i)(II), it is not essential for a provider whose application has been turned down “to show an express ban or moratorium, a consistent pattern of denials, or evidence of express hostility to personal wireless facilities.”<sup>10</sup> However, it is essential for the provider to demonstrate *more than* it was not granted “an opportunity to fill a gap in its service system.”<sup>11</sup>

<sup>5</sup> *APT Pittsburgh Ltd. Partnership v. Lower Yoder Tp.*, 111 F. Supp. 2d at 674.

<sup>6</sup> *Schiazza v. Zoning Hearing Bd., Fairview Tp., York County, Pennsylvania*, 168 F. Supp. 2d at 371 (citations omitted).

<sup>7</sup> *APT Pittsburgh Ltd. Partnership v. Penn Tp.*, 196 F.3d 469, 480 (3d Cir. 1999).

<sup>8</sup> “[E]ven if the area to be served is already served by another provider, the TCA may invalidate the denial of a variance if it has the effect of unreasonably discriminating between providers. Securing relief under this provision of the statute will require a showing that the other provider is similarly situated, i.e., that the ‘structure, placement or cumulative impact’ of the existing facilities makes them as or more intrusive than the proposed facility.” 196 F.3d at 480 note 8.

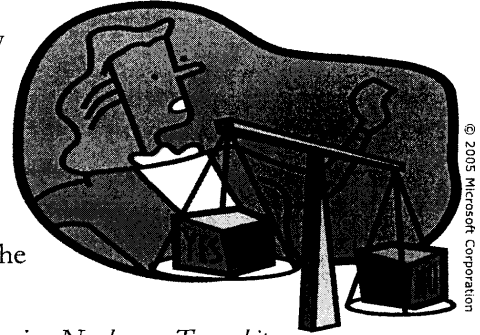
<sup>9</sup> 196 F.3d at 480.

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

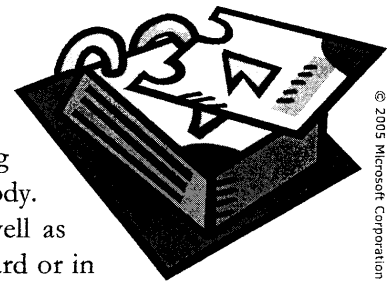
3. A State or local government or instrumentality thereof shall act on any request for authorization to place, construct, or modify personal wireless service facilities within a reasonable period of time after the request is duly filed with such government or instrumentality, taking into account the nature and scope of such request. 47 U.S.C. Section 332(c)(7)(B)(ii).

"Litigation under section 332(c)(7)(B)(ii) has arisen generally under two types of circumstances. The first is when local governmental entities have initiated moratoria on the granting of PWS [personal wireless service] facility siting permits or the processing of applications altogether . . . . The other area in which section 332(c)(7)(B)(ii) litigation has arisen is when the local entity simply takes too much time to grant or to deny the PWS provider's application."<sup>12</sup>



With respect to moratoria, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, in *Naylor v. Township of Hellam*, stated that "the legislature has not acted to authorize municipalities to meet their planning objectives through the suspension, temporary or otherwise, of the process for reviewing land use proposals."<sup>13</sup> The court also indicated that the ability of municipalities to initiate moratoria is neither an expressly granted power nor an extension of, or incidental to, any power to regulate land use or development in Pennsylvania.<sup>14</sup> Therefore, until the Commonwealth enacts legislation that authorizes moratoria, this potential circumstance is most likely a nonissue.

On the possible time concern, Act 2 of 2002 and Act 43 of 2002, both of which amend the Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code (MPC),<sup>15</sup> have tightened and made more equitable hearing requirements for variance and special exception applications before the zoning hearing board and conditional use applications before the governing body. The MPC now specifies that failure to conduct or complete, as well as commence, a hearing in a proceeding before the zoning hearing board or in a conditional use request before the governing body in compliance with specified hearing procedures results in a deemed approval. With these amendments, time is most likely a nonissue as well.



<sup>12</sup> Matthew N. McClure, Comment, *Working Through The Static: Is There Anything Left to Local Control in the Siting of Cellular and PCS Towers After the Telecommunications Act of 1996?* 44 Vill. L. Rev. 781 (1999) (citations omitted).

<sup>13</sup> *Naylor v. Township of Hellam*, 773 A.2d 770 (Pa. 2001).

<sup>14</sup> *Id.*

<sup>15</sup> 53 P.S. § 10101 et seq. ("Pennsylvania Municipalities Planning Code").

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4. Any decision by a State or local government or instrumentality thereof to deny a request to place, construct, or modify personal wireless service facilities shall be in writing and supported by substantial evidence contained in a written record.  
47 U.S.C. Section 332(c)(7)(B)(iii).

This section states that “any decision to deny a request...shall be in writing.” It is also evident that any written negative decision shall be “supported by substantial evidence contained in a written record.” However, this begs two questions: (1) What constitutes a “decision...in writing?” and (2) What constitutes “substantial evidence?”

### “Decision . . . in Writing”

The MPC requires a “decision . . . in writing” for most subdivision and land development and zoning proceedings, including special exceptions, variances, and conditional uses. In the case of a proceeding before the zoning hearing board for a special exception or a variance, or before the governing body for a conditional use request, the zoning hearing board, the hearing officer, or the governing body, as the case may be,

shall render a written decision or, when no decision is called for, make written findings on the application.... Where the application is contested or denied, each decision shall be accompanied by findings of fact and conclusions based thereon together with the reasons therefor. Conclusions based on any provisions of this act [the MPC] or of any ordinance, rule or regulation shall contain a reference to the provision relied on and the reasons why the conclusion is deemed appropriate in the light of the facts found.<sup>16</sup>

Requiring a more comprehensive written decision, which includes findings of fact and conclusions of law tied to the record, would facilitate court review if a decision is appealed.<sup>17</sup>

### “Substantial Evidence”

“The [United States] Supreme Court explained, in the context of the deference to be afforded to NLRB [National Labor Relations Board] findings, that substantial evidence is more than a mere scintilla. It means such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.”<sup>18</sup> This standard is applied when determining if decisions under the TCA are supported by substantial evidence.<sup>19</sup>

A court in its review under the substantial evidence standard is not “to weigh the evidence contained in that record or substitute its own conclusions for those of the fact-finder” or the local zoning authority.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>16</sup> 53 P.S. 10908(9) (MPC, Section 908(9)). See also *Simonitis v. Zoning Hearing Board of Swoyersville Borough*, 865 A.2d 284 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2005), and 53 P.S. 10913.2(b)(1) (MPC, Section 913.2(b)(1)).

<sup>17</sup> Schwamberger, Christine, *Zoning and Land Use in Pennsylvania, Cell Tower Regulation*, Lorman Education Services, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, 2002.

<sup>18</sup> *Sprint Spectrum L.P. v. Zoning Hearing Bd. of Willistown Tp.*, 43 F. Supp. 2d 534 (E.D. Pa. 1999), citing *Universal Camera v. NLRB*, 340 U.S. 474, 488, 71 S. Ct. 456, 95 L. Ed. 456 (1951) (internal quotations omitted).

<sup>19</sup> *Sprint Spectrum L.P.*, 43 F. Supp. 2d at 540.

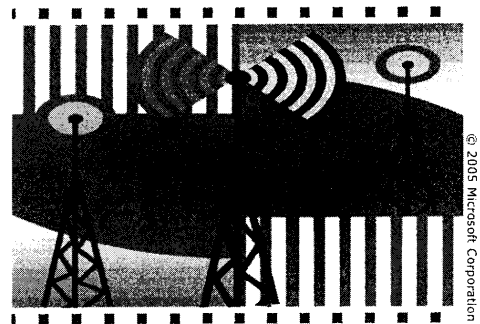
<sup>20</sup> *AT&T Wireless v. Zoning Board of Adjustment of the Borough of Ho-Ho-Kus*, 197 F.3d 64, 71 (3d Cir. 1999), citing *Williams v. Sullivan*, 970 F.2d 1178, 1182 (3d Cir. 1992).

Rather, a court is to “determine whether there is substantial evidence in the record as a whole to support the challenged decision.”<sup>21</sup> Moreover, when the court evaluates substantial evidence, local zoning laws govern the weight to be given to it.<sup>22</sup>

To enable a meaningful judicial review, a written decision cannot only rely on conclusory assertions, but must also provide some evidentiary foundation to support each assertion.<sup>23</sup> Moreover, “generalized concerns” of opposing parties would not be considered substantial evidence for an unfavorable decision against a personal wireless services provider.<sup>24</sup>

- 5. No State or local government or instrumentality thereof may regulate the placement, construction, and modification of personal wireless service facilities on the basis of the environmental effects of radio frequency emissions to the extent that such facilities comply with the Commission’s regulations concerning such emissions. 47 U.S.C. Section 332(c)(7)(B)(iv).**

This provision prohibits state or local regulation of wireless telecommunications facilities by ordinance or statute or the courts “on the basis of the effects of radio frequency emissions.” It was enforced, for example, in *Omnipoint Corp. v. Zoning Hearing Bd. of Pine Grove Tp.*,<sup>25</sup> where the court held that the zoning hearing board could not consider the potential health effects of a proposed wireless telecommunications facility, as alleged by residents, as substantial evidence pursuant to Sections 332(c)(7)(B)(iii), (iv) of the TCA.



## Disputes

If a wireless service provider asserts that the state or local government has violated any of the five limitations or conditions cited above,<sup>26</sup> that provider may seek relief in a state or federal court, and the court must hear and decide such action expeditiously.<sup>27, 28</sup> An unsuccessful applicant may also petition

<sup>21</sup> *AT&T Wireless v. Zoning Board of Adjustment of the Borough of Ho-Ho-Kus*, 197 F.3d at 71, citing *Universal Camera Corp. v. NLRB*, 340 U.S. 474, 491, 71 S. Ct. 456, 95 L. Ed. 456 (1951).

<sup>22</sup> *Sprint Spectrum L.P. v. Zoning Hearing Bd. of Willistown Tp.*, 43 F. Supp. 2d at 540, citing *Cellular Telephone Co. v. Town of Oyster Bay*, 166 F.3d 490, 493-94 (2d Cir. 1999).

<sup>23</sup> *Omnipoint Communications, Inc. v. City of Scranton*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 222 (M.D. Pa. 1999), citing *Virginia Metronet v. Board of Supervisors of James City County*, 984 F. Supp. 966, 973 (E.D. Va. 1998).

<sup>24</sup> *Omnipoint Communications, Inc.*, 36 F. Supp. 2d at 229, citing *PrimeCo Personal Communications, L.P. v. Village of Fox Lake*, 26 F. Supp. 2d 1052, 1062 (N.D. Ill. 1998).

<sup>25</sup> 181 F.3d 403 (3d Cir. 1999).

<sup>26</sup> 47 U.S.C. §§ 332(c)(7)(B)(i)(I), (i)(II), (ii), (iii), (iv).

<sup>27</sup> See *Local Government Regulation of Wireless Telecommunication Facilities*, 2d ed., Governor's Center for Local Government Services, Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development, Harrisburg, Pa., 2002, p. 4.

<sup>28</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(7)(B)(v).

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the Federal Communications Commission if it claims that the state or local government based its siting decision in a manner inconsistent with clause (iv), which, again, prohibits state or local regulation of wireless telecommunications facilities “on the basis of the environmental effects of radio frequency emissions.”<sup>29</sup>

## Resources

Given that the regulation of wireless telecommunication facilities has been and continues to be an issue in many locales, there are numerous court cases and many publications on this topic. With regard to specific questions concerning the regulation of these facilities, we suggest that local officials consult with their municipal solicitor and recommend review of some other publications:

*Local Government Regulation of Wireless Telecommunication Facilities*, 2d ed., Pennsylvania Department of Community and Economic Development, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 2002, 16 pages.

*Local Officials Guide, Siting Cellular Towers, What You Need To Know, What You Need To Do*, National League of Cities, Washington, D.C., 1997, 26 pages.

*The Telecommunications Act of 1996: What It Means to Local Governments*, National League of Cities, Washington, D.C.

## Taxation of Cellular Towers

The Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court in *Shenandoah Mobile Co. v. Dauphin County Bd. of Assessment Appeals*<sup>30</sup> upheld a court of common pleas decision which held that a cellular communications tower and related equipment are taxable realty. Because cellular towers are not specifically listed in the assessment laws as subject to or exempt from taxation, the Commonwealth Court applied a three-part test established in *Appeal of Sheetz, Inc.*<sup>31</sup> to determine whether cellular towers constitute “real estate” under the General County Assessment Law. When applying this three-part analysis in *Shenandoah Mobile Co.*, the court concluded that a cellular communications tower was a part of the realty and therefore taxable as real estate.

<sup>29</sup> 47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(7)(B)(iv), (v).

<sup>30</sup> 869 A.2d 562 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2005).

<sup>31</sup> 657 A.2d 1011 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1995), *petition for allowance of appeal denied*, 542 Pa. 653, 666 A.2d 1060 (1995). In *Sheetz*, the court had to determine whether a gasoline pump canopy was a fixture and, thus, taxable as realty, or whether it was personalty, and therefore not subject to realty tax.



**Attachment E – Petition Summary  
Wireless Telecommunications  
An Opportunity for Civic Excellence  
July 2011**

Over one month from June 4<sup>th</sup> to July 4<sup>th</sup>, 2011—and 10 hours of canvassing pedestrians walking on Grand Avenue in Pasadena—93 individuals signed a petition indicating support for the appeal of an antenna planned for Grand Avenue and California Boulevard. Two-thirds (62) of the petitioners live in Pasadena. See the attached *Petition for Consideration by the City of Pasadena* with signatures.

Grand Avenue acts like a park, attracting pedestrians and bicyclists from neighboring cities as well as Pasadena. Of the 93 individuals who signed the petition, one-third were from cities other than Pasadena: 12 from South Pasadena; 10 from Los Angeles; two from Altadena; one from Alhambra; one from La Canada; one from Sierra Madre; and four from outside the immediate area (one each from Montebello, Encino, Rowland Heights and Simi Valley).

As one would expect, most signed the petition on a Saturday, Sunday or the Fourth of July holiday, although pedestrians could be seen walking along Grand Avenue every day of the week. Many of the pedestrians had pets. One woman said she suffers from MS, has been walking Grand Avenue everyday for 10 years, and is still going strong! Another said she was taking her granddaughter, who lives out-of-state, to see a new puppy down the street. A couple, who lives in Los Angeles, noted that they love the West Pasadena area and are hoping to move to the neighborhood. A pedestrian from Encino identified herself as a “Pasadena lover” and said she drives to Pasadena every week or so just to walk on Grand Avenue!

## Petition for Consideration by the City of Pasadena

T-Mobile is planning to install a wireless telecommunication antenna at the corner of Grand Avenue and California Boulevard (588 S. Grand Avenue) in Pasadena. The antenna will be a six-foot extension to an existing power pole immediately adjacent to the sidewalk. In order to preserve the lovely character of West Pasadena neighborhood and ensure pedestrian safety in case of an earthquake or other natural disaster, we respectfully request that the wireless telecommunication antenna be installed on a sturdy street light in a location East of Grand Avenue instead.

6/4/11

Name	Address	E-mail
Richard H. Ealy	1080 Busch Garden Ct.	
Marta Mari	2604 Birch ST	
Michelle Trafficante	1305 El Cerrito Circle <del>505 Pasg</del>	
LISA THAYER WINTER	225 Grand Ave - 91030	
Robert Wohn	985 S Orange Grove #201	Rob-Wohn 01@khuu.com
John Karger	985 S. ORANGE GROVE #201	"
David Simkins	575 S. Grand Ave	dleesim@mac.com
Janet Chillingworth	1000 S. <del>Orange Grove</del> #2	
Ann Burke	629 Bradford ST	
Vonn Rouse	230 S. GRAND	rouse505@pacbell.net
Janet Emmett	1021 S. Orange Grove #209	
Jesse Sinner	4061 Glenahlyn Dr.	bikelovers@psl
Mary Lou Nevins	561 Bradford St. L.A.	Extreme.4
Catherine Schaller	985 S. Orange Grove	
Meghan Casani	281 S. Orange Grove	megancasani@msn.com
Jeanette Gress	858 Laguna Rd	lj_gess@Gmail.com
Carrie E. McCarty	4235 Madison Ave.	Cookie7600@hotmail.com
MARIA KAHN	685 BOSCH GARDEN PASADENA	mbkahl@gmail.com
Cecil W. Waters	1170 BOSCH GARDEN CT PASADENA.	CECILWATERS@earthlink.net

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Name	Address	E-mail
6/5/11 DANIELA SIMPSON	1418 BRIXTON RD, PASADENA, CA	daniela.v.simpson@gmail.com
Dalia Andlauskas	2202 India St.	Los Angeles 90033, CA
Aliette Rivers	2114 Audrey Pl	L.A. CA 90039 aliether@aol.com
Angela Cruz	440 Arroyo Terrace	ang-cruz@yahoo.com
LEE SALAS	1400 BRIXTON RD.	PASADENA, CA
Mirell O'Brien	1041 Hill Drive	564848@yahoo.com
Dan Stimuler	740 CINDA VITA	Los Angeles, CA 90041 Stimuler@usc.edu
MARIE GAUTHIER	240 N GRAND	MCGAU@YAHOO.COM
KAZUKO NAKABA	699 W. CALIF BL	
SALLY CLARK	721 So. Grand Ave	Pasadena
DS Hall	1265 Hillside Rd	Pasadena
Myra Ode	1582 Homewood Dr, Altadena CA	
PRISCILLA McCLORE	1107 S. ORANGE GROVE	PASADENA, CA 91105
TERESITA GARCIA	219 N. Alhazado St	Los Angeles, 90026
6/17 Pat Dashner	866 S. Arroyo Blvd	Pasadena 91105
Jennifer Tucker	985 Mission St	South Pasadena CA 91030
Wendy Cough	2115 S. Orange Grove Blvd	Pasadena 91105
Yolanda Henry	1005 S. Orange Grove	Pasadena 91105

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>E-mail</u>
Alexander Miller	49 S. Grand Ave.	Ajmillen@usc.edu
Milano Kay	6871 Los Altos Pl.	LA.Milanskaya@com
<del>P. J. K. M. K.</del>	"	" p.j.k.m.k.@aol.com
<del>Jerry Stawer</del>	1035 S. ARROYO BLVD	JERRY STAWER@AOL.COM
6/19/11 Francis D. Logan	480 S. Orange Grove	
Stephany Stamatis	821 N. Wilcox Ave Montebello, CA 90640	Stepharoonski@hotmail.com
Kristen Todd	694 Norwood Dr.	
Reine Sore	200 S. Pasadena	
DAVE STARR	200 S. Pasadena	
7/5/11 Linda Spurr	700 Orange Grove Terr.	
De Bill	So. Pasadena 700 Orange Grove Terr.	
Kary Kamboua	875 S. Grand Ave	
Maryann McPhertin	365 Marie Ave L.A.	
Tim Harringer	365 Marie Ave, L.A.	
HARRY GORNER	620 Chandler Park	
Louise Miller	686 La Loma Rd	rpmillerjr@aol.com
DAVID DAPPER	504 ARBOR St	
ROBERT FITTINGER	1617 MAPENGO AVE S.P. CA	

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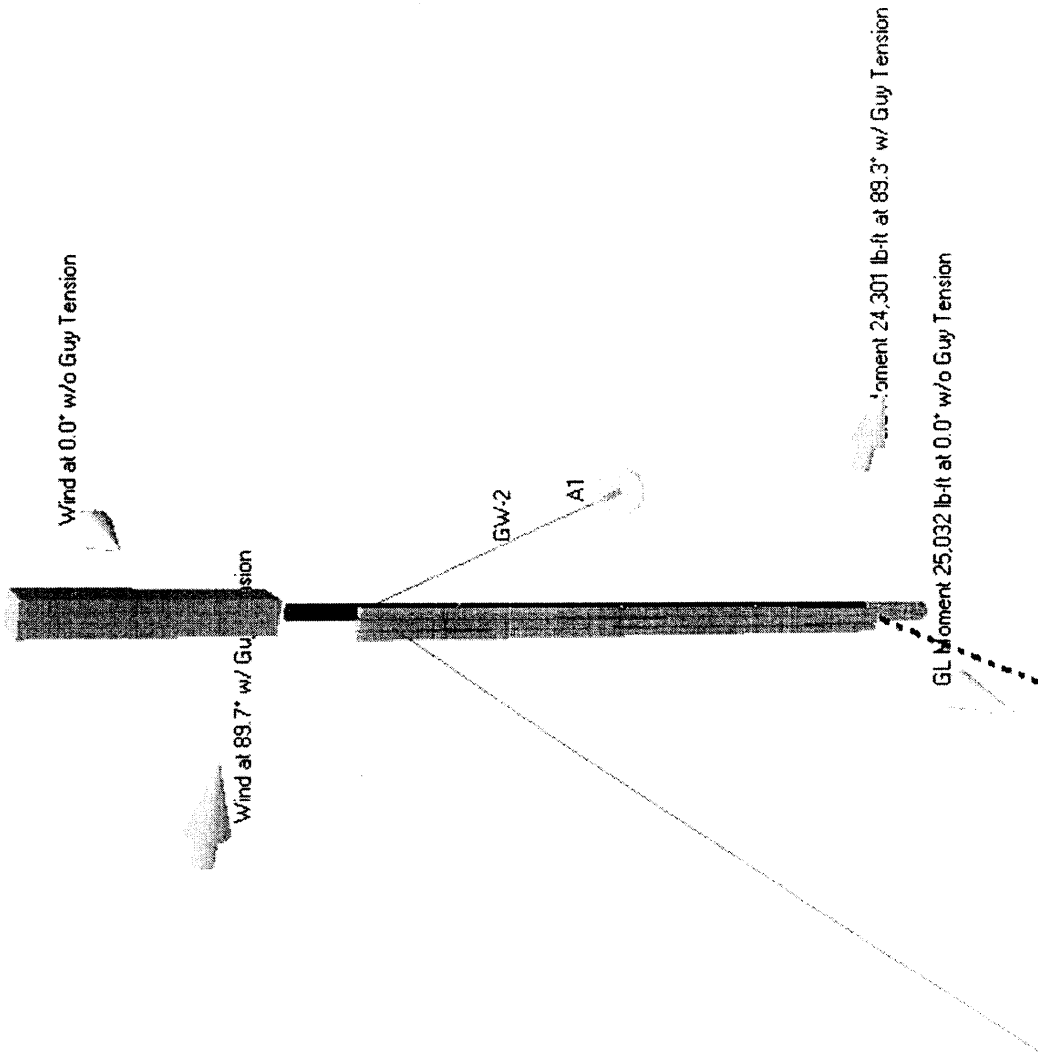
<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>E-mail</u>
<u>Felix Torres</u>	<u>4127 marmion way</u>	<u>flope@6mail.com</u>
<u>Elenor Hoyer</u>	<u>1054 S. Arroyo Blvd,</u>	
<u>Bruce Hoyer</u>	<u>1054 S. Arroyo Blvd.</u>	
<u>7/3/11 Sara Loren</u>	<u>38 N Ben Ave</u>	
<u>NAOMI SAIKU-NAGAN</u>	<u>1990 Windingg St Pas</u>	
<u>DANA OSTENSON</u>	<u>555 S. GRAND</u>	
<u>Jack Brickson</u>	<u>OSTENSON, B RANDIE</u>	<u>SRG GLOBAL-VET</u>
<u>Eleanor Edwards</u>	<u>536 Bradford St</u>	
<u>Lause Wannier</u>	<u>1446 Rose Villa St.</u>	<u>lwannier@me.com</u>
<u>Ann Hie</u>	<u>1001 Holly Villa Dr</u>	
<u>Tatiana Bartista</u>	<u>111 S. Delaney St</u>	
<u>Hector Alvarado</u>	<u>111 C. DELARAY ST</u>	
<u>JH CONDOMBE</u>	<u>533 S. Grand</u>	
<u>PATRICIA BARROS</u>	<u>5333 HARMOUTH AVE</u>	
<u>Kathleen McCarthy</u>	<u>ENCINO, CA</u>	<u>"PASADENA LOVER"</u>
	<u>647 Palisade St.</u>	<u>kmccarth@dslxtrem.com</u>
<u>Cynthia Moussas</u>	<u>414 Magnolia St</u>	
<u>Dee Dee Johns</u>	<u>1915 Alhambra</u>	
<u>7/4/11 Liz Baldridge</u>	<u>362 Bellefontaine</u>	<u>LzandB@qmail.com</u>
<u>W. K. Kohn</u>	<u>1016 S. Camino Nue</u>	<u>112 Baldridge</u>

## Petition for Consideration by the City of Pasadena

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Name	Address	E-mail
7/4/11 not'd Bene Baldridge	562 Bellmont St	ebald@scglobal.net
Mary Schneider	757 S. Orange Grove	
LOGAN TAM	283 S. HUDSON AVE	
Ray Aink	1610 VICTORIA DR	
BRIAN DITAL	18449 Buttonwood Ln.	
RICH JHONG	283 HUDSON AVE <sup>Rowland Hts</sup>	
DAVID OROZCO	18833 CADRAL ST. L.A	
ERICK ERLE	6036 STONEVIEW / SIMI VALLEY	
Anne Hanning	4520 Line Pine Lane <sup>LA Canada 91011</sup>	
TEDDIE HARRINGER	672 STONEHURST DR <sup>PASADENA</sup>	
Therese Harringer	2433 ROARK DR <sup>Altadena</sup>	
Joan Wood	350 S. Orange Grove	JRW@mac.com
Patty Petano	192 W Baldwin Sunland	
Escher Bulun	1348 Marianna	
Margaret Allen	481 S Orange G#2	markyal@cheater.net
Carolyn Forem	285 W. Calif. Bl.	
ARLENE DE	1127 ROSWALK WAY	
Faye Tommasi	1712 Belmont Ave	
NAOMI EGAMI	2199 LAUREL ST.	

Group: TMO SO CAL  
Pole: 66513-15 IE05372C P# 10266PBM



O-Calc™ Version: 3.5

Wed, Apr 21, 2010 10:51 am

# Osmose O-Calc™ Pole Loading Analysis Report

Licensed To:

Group ID:	TMO SO CAL	Pole Length / Class:	45 / 1	Code:	GO 95	Structure Type:	DEADEND
Pole ID:	66513-15 IE0372C F# 10266PBM	Pole Species:	DOUGLAS FIR	NESC Rule:	-	Status:	At Installation
Related To	PARENT	Setting Depth (ft):	6.00	Construction Grade:	A	Strength Factor:	0.25
Region:	Los Angeles	Groundline Circumference:	43.00	Loading District:	Light	Transverse Wind LF:	1.00
District:	PASADENA Power	Groundline Fiber Stress (psi):	8,000	Ice Radial Thickness (in):	0.00	Wire Tension LF:	1.00
Line:	588 S. Grand Ave	Fiber Stress Height Reduction:	No	Wind Speed Applied (mph):	55.90	Vertical Load LF:	1.00
Owner:	Joint	Allowable Moment at 0.0 ft:	41,957	Wind Pressure (psf):	8.00		

<b>Maximum Capacity Utilization:</b>	59.0%	with wind at 89.7°	at 0.0 ft	<b>Wind w/o Guy Tension: 0.0°</b>	<b>Moment w/o Guy Tension 25,032 lb-ft at 0.0°</b>
<b>Groundline Capacity Utilization:</b>	59.0%	with wind at 89.7°	at 0.0 ft	<b>Wind at 89.7°</b>	<b>Moment w/o Guy Tension 24,324 lb-ft at 87.4°</b>
<b>Vertical Buckling Capacity Utilization:</b>	4.0%	with wind at 0.0°	at 27.2 ft	<b>Wind at 89.7°</b>	<b>Moment with Guy Tension 24,301 lb-ft at 89.3°</b>

**ANCHORS: ADEQUATE**

		<u>% of Capacity</u>						
			<u>Required Tension (lb)</u>	<u>% of Allowable</u>	<u>Wind Angle</u>	<u>Required Tension (lb)</u>	<u>% of Allowable</u>	<u>Wind Angle</u>
A1) Power anc Manual		6%	GW2 1,085	22%	0°			
			GW1 675	13%	180°			

<b>GROUNDLINE LOAD SUMMARY: * 0.00" Ice + 55.90 mph Wind at 89.7° Residual Moment 24,301 lb-ft at 89.3° Allowable Moment 41,957 lb-ft</b>									
Shear Load (lb)*	Percent Applied	Bending Moment (lb-ft)	Percent of Applied Moment**	Percent Capacity	Bending Stress (psi)	Vertical Load (lb)	Vertical Stress (psi)	Total Stress (psi)	Percent of Pole Capacity
Power Conductors:	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Comm. Cables:	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pole:	290	28.3	21.5	12.4	249	-1,612	-11	-260	13.0
Crossarms:	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Insulators:	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Transformers:	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Equipment:	724	70.7	77.1	44.7	893	-1,098	-7	-901	45.0
Guy Wire Loads:	10	1.0	357	1.5	17	-8	0	-17	0.9
Guy Wire Reactions:	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	-538	-4	-3	0.2
Pole Residual Load:	1,023	100.0	100.0	57.9	1,158	-3,256	-22	-1,180	59.0
Pole Reserve Capacity:				42.1	842			820	41.0

<b>LOAD SUMMARY BY OWNER</b>									
Pole					249	-1,612	-11	-260	13.0
Communication					461	-648	-4	-465	23.3
Power					17	-546	-4	-20	1.0
TMOBILE					432	-450	-3	-435	21.8
Totals					1,158	-3,256	-22	-1,180	59.0

Equipment:	Owner	Attach Height (ft)	Horiz. Offset (in)	Gap to Pole (in)	Offset Angle (deg)	Rotate Angle (deg)	Incline Angle (deg)	Unit Weight (lb)	Unit Height (in)	Unit Width (in)	Diameter (in)	Length (in)	Shape Factor	Offset Moment (lb-ft)*	Wind Moment at GL (lb-ft)*
1/2" DIA BY 126IN W/SHROUD RADOME	TMOBILE	45.00	0.00	-13.30	0.0	0.0	0.0	450.0	126.00	18.00	-	18.00	1.6	0	9,072
1/2" DIA X 26 IN THRU BOLT	Communication	31.00	8.07	3.00	0.0	90.0	0.0	2.0	0.50	-	0.50	-	1.0	0	22
1/8 CHANNEL STRUT 1 5/8 12 GA PS 520 2	Communication	31.00	13.13	7.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.63	1.63	-	18.00	1.6	0	7
1/2" DIA X 26 IN THRU BOLT	Communication	21.00	7.72	2.00	0.0	90.0	0.0	2.0	0.50	-	0.50	-	1.0	0	15
1/8 CHANNEL STRUT 1 5/8 12 GA PS 520 2	Communication	21.00	13.29	7.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.63	1.63	-	18.00	1.6	0	5

Printed: Wed 21-Apr-2010 10:50 AM Version: 3.5

1 Worst Wind per Guy Wire 2 Wind at 89.7°

\* includes Load Factor(s) \*\* not including Guy Wire Tension



# Osmose O-Calc™ Pole Loading Analysis Report

Licensed To:

Group ID:	TMO SO CAL	Pole Length / Class:	45' / 1	Code:	GO 95	Structure Type:	DEADEND
Pole ID:	66513-15 IE6572C P# 10266PBM	Pole Species:	DOUGLAS FIR	NESC Rule:	-	Status:	At Installation
Related To:	PARENT	Setting Depth (ft):	6.00	Construction Grade:	A	Strength Factor:	0.25
Region:	Los Angeles	Groundline Circumference:	43.00	Loading District:	Light	Transverse Wind LF:	1.00
District:	PASADENA Power	Groundline Fiber Stress (psi):	8,000	Ice Radial Thickness (in):	0.00	Wire Tension LF:	1.00
Line:	588 S. Grand Ave	Fiber Stress Height Reduction:	No	Wind Speed Applied (mph):	55.90	Vertical Load LF:	1.00
Owner:	Joint	Allowable Moment at 0.0 ft:	41,957	Wind Pressure (psf):	8.00		

Equipment:	Owner	Attach Height (ft)	Horiz. Offset (in)	Gap to Pole (in)	Offset Angle (deg)	Rotate Angle (deg)	Incline Angle (deg)	Unit Weight (lb)	Unit Height (in)	Unit Width (in)	Unit Diameter (in)	Unit Length (in)	Shape Factor	Offset Moment (lb-ft)*	Wind Moment (lb-ft)*	Moment at GL (lb-ft)*
4 IN SCH40 RSR 36FT W/ (6) 7/8 IN CA Communication		18.50	19.39	11.50	18.0	0.0	0.0	208.0	432.00	4.50	-	4.50	1.6	108	3,197	3,305
4 IN SCH40 RSR 36FT W/ (6) 7/8 IN CA Communication		18.50	18.39	10.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	208.0	432.00	4.50	-	4.50	1.6	4	3,197	3,201
4 IN SCH40 RSR 36FT W/ (6) 7/8 IN CA Communication		18.50	19.39	11.50	-18.0	0.0	0.0	208.0	432.00	4.50	-	4.50	1.6	-100	3,197	3,097
1/2 IN DIA X 26 IN THRU BOLT Communication		11.00	7.38	1.00	0.0	90.0	0.0	2.0	0.50	-	0.50	-	1.0	0	8	8
18 CHANNEL STRUT 1 5/8 12 GA PS 520 2 Communication		11.00	13.44	6.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.63	1.63	-	18.00	1.6	0	3	3
1/2 IN DIA X 26 IN THRU BOLT Communication		1.00	7.03	0.00	0.0	90.0	0.0	2.0	0.50	-	0.50	-	1.0	0	1	1
18 CHANNEL STRUT 1 5/8 12 GA PS 520 2 Communication		1.00	13.59	6.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.63	1.63	-	18.00	1.6	0	0	0
<b>Totals: 12 Equipment</b>								<b>1,098.0</b>						<b>13</b>	<b>18,723</b>	<b>18,736</b>

Guy Wire Loads:	Owner	Type	Attach Height (ft)	End Height (ft)	Lead Length (ft)	Wire Dia. (in)	Lead Angle (deg)	Incline Angle (deg)	Attached To	Wire Weight (lb/ft)	Wire Length (ft)	Offset Moment (lb-ft)*	Wind Moment (lb-ft)*	Moment at GL (lb-ft)*
1) 10M STRAND (0.306)	Power	SPAN/HEAD	35.00	38.00	100.00	0.306	0.0	-1.7	A-1	0.165	100.04	0	357	357
2) 10M EHS STRAND (313 - 7 WIRE)	Power	DOWN	35.00	0.00	25.00	0.306	180.0	54.9		0.165	42.79	0	0	0
<b>Totals: 2 Guy Wires</b>												<b>0</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>357</b>

Guy Wire Tension:	Type	Attach Height (ft)	Elastic Modulus (ksi)	RTS Strength (lb)	Allowable Tension (lb)	Initial Tension (lb)	Required Tension <sup>1</sup> (lb)	Required Tension <sup>2</sup> (lb)	Applied Tension <sup>2</sup> (lb)	Vertical Load <sup>1</sup> (lb)	Horizontal Load <sup>1</sup> (lb)	Transverse Load <sup>1</sup> (lb)	Moment at GL <sup>2</sup> (lb-ft)*
1) 10M STRAND (0.306)	SPAN/HEAD	35.00	23,000	10,000	5,000	500	675	370	370	-11	370	5	168
2) 10M EHS STRAND (313 - 7 WIRE)	DOWN	35.00	23,000	10,000	5,000	500	1,085	672	672	549	386	-5	-178
<b>Totals: 2 Guy Wires</b>										<b>538</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>-10</b>

Anchor/Rod Load Summary:	Anchor/Rod Id	Rod Type	Anchor Type	Lead Length (ft)	Lead Angle (deg)	Rod Strength (lb)	Anchor Strength (lb)	Soil Class	Required Strength <sup>1</sup> (lb)	Required Strength <sup>2</sup> (lb)	Applied Load <sup>1</sup> (lb)	Required Capacity <sup>1</sup> %
1)	Power anc	Joslyn Copperbonded 3/4in x 9ft Twineye		25.00	180.0	26,500	N/A	N/A	1,085	672	672	6.1%
<b>Totals: 1 Anchor</b>												

PASSED

June 28, 2011

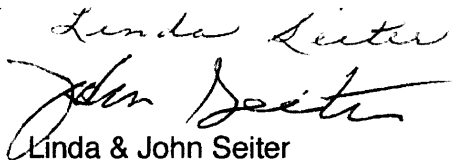
Dan Rix  
City Engineer  
City of Pasadena  
Department of Public Works  
Engineering Division  
100 North Garfield Avenue  
Room 336  
Pasadena, CA 91101

Dear Mr. Rix,

We would like to state our opposition to the proposed wireless telecommunications facility at Grand Avenue and California Boulevard. It is in a most inappropriate location.

We are hopeful the permit will be rescinded at the July 11th hearing.

Thank you for your consideration.

Handwritten signatures of Linda Seiter and John Seiter. Linda's signature is in cursive and John's is in a more stylized cursive.

Linda & John Seiter  
534 Palmetto Drive  
Pasadena, CA 91105  
626-792-8010  
lasonpal@aol.com

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** [yeomans527@earthlink.net](mailto:yeomans527@earthlink.net)  
**Date:** June 24, 2011 1:25:45 PM PDT  
**To:** [drix@cityofpasadena.net](mailto:drix@cityofpasadena.net)  
**Subject:** Fw: Proposed Wireless at Grand & California  
**Reply-To:** [yeomans527@earthlink.net](mailto:yeomans527@earthlink.net)

corrected address

-----Forwarded Message-----

From: [yeomans527@earthlink.net](mailto:yeomans527@earthlink.net)  
Sent: Jun 24, 2011 1:24 PM  
To: [dri@cityofpasadena.net](mailto:dri@cityofpasadena.net)  
Subject: Proposed Wireles at Grand & California

I support the wireless antenna and oppose the appeal. We need more wireless access in our beautiful Arroyo, which for wirelsss access is a ditch. I would like AT&T to be included on the antenna, as i-phones get terrible coverage in our neighborhood. I am frustrated by poor wireless signals about fives time every day. (phone, wireless radio, downloads, multiple apps). Backup emergency access is also valuable.

The plan is reasonable and unobtrusive. The lady who littered our lovely neighborhood with uninformed leaflets talking of "urban blight" cannot have seen the plan, as the overhead wires, ugly lighting and telephone pole are the ugly issue, not the antennas.

To attract successful neighbors, we need to improve our infrastructure, especially when it pays for the franchise to the city. Pasadena should remain competitive in the 21st Century, and help these companies provide crucial access.

Deny the appeal!

Bill Yeomans  
527 California Terrace  
Pasadena 91105

Date 7/6 Hour 10:00

To Don

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M Don Levinick

of 848 S. Grand

Phone cell 626/688-8972

Telephoned ☒ Please call ☐  
Called to see you ☐ Will call again ☐  
Wants to see you ☐ Returned your call ☐

Message Re: Proposed cell antenna  
at Grand. FYI, he's in favor  
of it. "Reception is horrible,  
anything that can be done  
to fix it is fine with me."

He said no one will Signed  
even notice the pole,  
it certainly won't be

uglier than the cable  
wires & the box out  
in front of his house.

**From:** Gretchen Brickson [mailto:jgbrickson@sbcglobal.net]  
**Sent:** Friday, July 08, 2011 8:49 AM  
**To:** Bogaard, Bill  
**Subject:** Hearing Preparation: Wireless Telecommunications Facility on Grand Avenue

Mayor Bogaard,

I am a West Pasadena resident and have appealed the installation of a wireless telecommunications facility and antenna planned for the corner of Grand Avenue and California Boulevard. There was not an opportunity for adequate public involvement in the decision. I am proposing that the antenna be installed atop a sturdy street light on California Boulevard, East of Grand and on, or West of, Orange Grove.

The appeal will be heard by the City Council during the Public Hearing this Monday, July 11th at 7:30 pm. The rationale for the appeal is included in a handout and issue paper that is attached as correspondence to the Pasadena City Council agenda and staff report (item #13) on-line.

The materials have also been provided to you in hard copy through the City Clerk's office. I hope you will read the handout and issue paper prior to the hearing.

If you or your staff would like to discuss the appeal with me today (Friday) or on Monday, I may be reached during the day at (818) 774-3274.

Thank you for all you do for the City of Pasadena.

Respectfully,

Gretchen Brickson

**Rix, Dan**

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**From:** J. Rupert Thompson <rupert@ionapictures.com>  
**Sent:** 2011-07-08 10:13  
**To:** Rix, Dan  
**Subject:** Cell antenna 558 S. Grand

Dear Mr. Rix,

I am a resident that lives near this telephone pole and have a couple of questions:

It says on the notice that a resident had filed an appeal - is that AGAINST the installation of the antenna?

This is a t-mobile antenna but didn't they just get bought by ATT? In which case this antenna would improve service for ATT customers in the area?

Thank you.

J. Rupert Thompson  
Iona Pictures  
<http://ionapictures.com>

## **Jomsky, Mark**

---

**Subject:** FW: WPRA Supports Appeal of Permit for Telecommunication Antenna at Grand Ave and California Blvd

**From:** Bill Urban [mailto:bill.urban@gmail.com]

**Sent:** 2011-07-08 15:36

**To:** Madison, Steve; Suzuki, Takako; Beck, Michael; Pastucha, Martin; Rix, Dan; Michael Udell; jgbrickson@sbcglobal.net; WPRA Board

**Subject:** WPRA Supports Appeal of Permit for Telecommunication Antenna at Grand Ave and California Blvd

Councilmember Madison,

The West Pasadena Residents' Association (WPRA) respectfully urges the City Council to consider three issues raised in Gretchen Brickson's appeal of staff decision approving a permit for a wireless telecommunication antenna at Grand Avenue and California Boulevard:

1. Require the Pasadena Department of Public Works to post accurate picture(s) of the proposed antenna installation on the City of Pasadena website for 30 days to allow public review and comment. The picture(s) should include current landscaping at the proposed site.
2. Require the Pasadena Department of Public Works to post a report on the proposed installation on the City of Pasadena website. The report should succinctly substantiate the wireless coverage gap, the rationale for selecting the proposed location, any alternatives considered, a recommended method of camouflage, and proposed precautionary distance standards. As in the first item above, allow 30 days for public review and comment.
3. Require that telecommunication antennas be installed on City-owned poles or other structures. This will allow the City to provide continuing oversight and will direct licensing fees to the City rather than other entities.

In addition, we understand that the original permits were based on two major misconceptions:

1. The installation photo provided showed the antenna on a streetlight, rather than wooden pole.
2. The City understood that the antenna would be installed on a City-owned pole, which turns out to be mistaken.

Thank you.

Bill Urban  
Vice President  
West Pasadena Residents' Association

**Distribution:**

Steve Madison, District 6 Councilmember  
Takako Suzuki, Field Representative for Council District 6  
Michael Beck, City Manager  
Martin Pastucha, Director of Public Works  
Dan Rix, City Engineer, Public Works  
Michael Udell, President, WPRA  
Gretchen Brickson  
WPRA Board Members

**From:** gabriel yeung [mailto:gumdoc8@yahoo.com]  
**Sent:** Sunday, July 10, 2011 11:44 PM  
**To:** Madison, Steve  
**Subject:** T-Mobile antenna on California and Grand

Dear Mr. Madison,

I just wanted to register the fact that I'm very concerned that T-Mobile may be able to place 6 foot antenna/obstruction to an already existing eye-sore/telephone pole. I live at the NorthEast corner of Ca/Grand and my backyard, pool, bedroom, all look towards that telephone pole, which is already a visual eyesore and to add a 6 foot antenna to that seems even more of visual disturbance, not only for me, but also adjacent neighbors and all of us who walk our neighborhoods.

I've already sent 2 emails to Richard Yee, but to no avail. Please forward to all involved. I will try to make the city council meeting tomorrow at 7:30p City Hall Room 249.

Thanks,

Gabriel M. Yeung



**Jomsky, Mark**

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**Subject:** FW: Grand Ave/California proposed T-Mobile tower extension

-----Original Message-----

From: Taylor, James [mailto:jtaylor1947@gmail.com]

Sent: 2011-07-10 16:31

To: Rix, Dan

Subject: Grand Ave/California proposed T-Mobile tower extension

Dear Sir,

I live at 788 S Grand Ave, about two blocks from the proposed cell tower extension/addition. I strongly support immediate action on T-Mobile's request! I currently have ATT cell service and it is just horrible. As soon as that tower is operative, I will immediately switch to T-Mobile. This is what competition is all about.

Thank you.

James D. Taylor  
788 S Grand Ave  
Pasadena, Ca 91105

909 607-3455 (w)  
626 394-9723 (c)

## Resident Petition for Consideration by the City of Pasadena

T-Mobile is planning to install a wireless telecommunication antenna at the corner of Grand Avenue and California Boulevard (588 S. Grand Avenue) in Pasadena. The antenna will be a six-foot extension to an existing power pole immediately adjacent to the sidewalk. In order to preserve the lovely character of West Pasadena neighborhood and ensure pedestrian safety in case of an earthquake or other natural disaster, we respectfully request that the wireless telecommunication antenna be installed on a sturdy street light in a location East of Grand Avenue instead.

NAME	ADDRESS	E-MAIL
7/9/11 Lourdes Bloom	702 S. Grand <del>1111 Bloom</del>	mlrblloom@sbcglobal.net
Yuhui Li	690 S. Grand Ave	liyuhui416@gmail.com
Haruko Fann	692 S. Grand Ave.	KO@korean.com
Jimmy Jue	575 La Loma Rd	JJue @ CENTRAL CASTING ORG
CARREL YEMAH	558 S. GRAND	GUMDOC8@YAHOO.COM
Karen Brandt	555 S. Grand	karen@lulubrandt.com
Lulu Brandt	343 W. California C.S.	@ lulu Brandt.com
David Simkins	575 S. Grand Ave	dlesim@mac.com
Denise Monaghan	615 W. California Bl.	demonac@mac.com
Rich Myers	607 W. Cal. Blvd	Rich-Myers@comcast.net
John Cook	669 S. Grand	SALVATOR3195@NETSC.COM
Sheila Adriano	701 S. Grand Ave	rmdadriano@verizon.net
Dennard Deochly	710 S. Grand Ave.	
Yonghwa Lee	622 S. Grand Ave.	
Donald Gerwin	620 S. Grand Ave	Pasadena
Laura Perffa	600 W. California Blvd.	Pasadena, 91105
Francine Rozell	610 S. Grand Ave	laura@WSPPRODUCTIONS.COM
7/10/11 M.L. Hutcheson	610 W. Calif. Blvd	Pasadena, Ca 91105
		MHUTCHESON@SBCGLOBAL.NET

## Resident Petition for Consideration by the City of Pasadena

T-Mobile is planning to install a wireless telecommunication antenna at the corner of Grand Avenue and California Boulevard (588 S. Grand Avenue) in Pasadena. The antenna will be a six-foot extension to an existing power pole immediately adjacent to the sidewalk. In order to preserve the lovely character of West Pasadena neighborhood and ensure pedestrian safety in case of an earthquake or other natural disaster, we respectfully request that the wireless telecommunication antenna be installed on a sturdy street light in a location East of Grand Avenue instead.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>E-MAIL</u>
Heather Schultz	620 W CALIFORNIA ST	heatherschultz@aol.com
Katherine H. Allen	666 W. California Bl	reedkathyallan@aol.com
Whitlaw Reid Allen	660 W. California Blvd.	ReidKathyAllan@aol.com
DIANE F CARROLL	678 W. California Blvd.	dianecarroll3@gmail.com
Geoffrey Epton	686 W. California	Taufaeva@yahoo.com
Tim Neuteld	696 W. California	Tneuteld@gmail.com
Jennifer Laughlin	700 W. California	jennifer.laughlin60@gmail.com
Janelle Morton	711 W California	hatboxjhm@aol.com
Christina Wallerstein	667 West California	cwallersteindslxtreme.com
Antonio Rodriguez	627 W California Bl.	THROX160FZART@DOL.COM
Virginia T. Doll	530 S. Grand Ave.	vnoll@sbcglobal
Charlie Kaufman	615 W. California Bl.	Seekhay@aol.com
Noel Loomis	639 S. Grand Ave	rdloomis@gmail.com
JUSTIN DEAN	4705. GRAND AVE	JHDEAN@EARTHWIRE.NET
Katie Kelly	478 S. Grand Ave.	beekelly@charter.net