

A letter to the Canyon County Commissioners,

This letter is being written to detail the risk of investments and property invested into the property concerning the Conditional Use Permit application on Wagner Rd. for a cell tower.

I have investments with Idaho Impact Homes for the property directly to the South of the proposed tower site. This permit request already has, and will continue to be a massive risk to my investments. Previous investments with Idaho Impact Homes on a property directly comparable to this home have proved to be fruitful. There are no towers near the other properties. I am in danger of losing the savings that I have acquired over decades of hard, honest work if this tower is approved. Idaho Impact Homes, to my knowledge, will be incurring losses already due to public hearing notice signs and signs opposing the tower erected by neighbors.

I am requesting that you deny the conditional use permit submitted by the applicant.

Sincerely,

Donna Collins
(208)420-5290
Donnamaycollins2012@gmail.com

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing this letter to inform you of my role in the 15775 Wagner Rd property in Caldwell. I am an investor with Dustin and Krishina Riggs and their company, Idaho Impact Homes. I have invested a significant amount of money with their home building business. I currently have investments with them that reach into the six figures.

My investment was made with the thought that the home would produce a significant return, however, Idaho Impact Homes has had to significantly reduce the price of their home because there has been a proposed tower directly next to it.

Not only will this cut into the profits of their investment, it will leave their hard work and time as a loss for their company after the investors are returned their money. After speaking with them about this I have decided that I will not be seeking a return on my investment to help this young business to survive during this changing market if the tower is approved. This will leave me with a significant loss in time and money spent. It would be detrimental to myself and my family if we were to incur the losses a cell tower would bring. Additionally, it would be devastating to the Riggs' business and its survival during these difficult times for builders. It is my request that you deny the application for the conditional use permit requested by the applicant. I would be happy to answer any of your questions regarding this matter. My contact information is listed below.

Signed,
John Gulley
(208)369-1763
jgulley@4tconstructioninc.com

Canyon County Commissioners,

It was our understanding when we purchased the investment property from Lamou Loucks that the small piece of property he kept to the south of our investment property was to be used as an entrance to his property to the west.

At no time was there a mention of a tower being placed on the small section of land. We would not have invested in the Wagner property knowing that a cell tower was going to be built there.

I feel like our investment will be greatly impacted by a tower going in at that location.

The home has been for sale for several months and has been shown numerous times by realtors, as soon as prospective buyers find out that a cell tower may be going in beside them they lose interest in the home.

Please do everything in your power to stop the building of a cell tower at that location. A tower at that location will be detrimental to future homes in that area also since Caldwell is growing in that direction.

Thank you for your time.

Signed,

Stacy Gulley
(208)860-9674
stacygulley@msn.com

November 30, 2022

Jeff Overton
15815 Riverside Rd
Caldwell, ID 83607
riversidestorage83@outlook.com

Conditional Use Permit Appeal CU2022-0022-APL - R32942010A

Canyon County Commissioners,

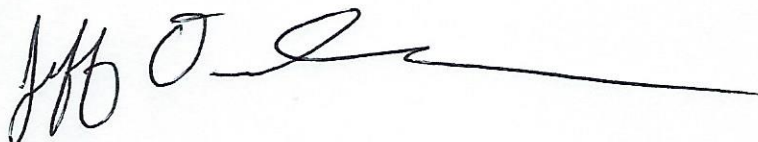
I am writing this letter to support the residents of Wagner Rd opposing the cell tower and subsequent equipment proposed.

My property located at 15815 Riverside Rd Caldwell, ID 83607, is close to the site of the Maverick Tower being appealed. My property is already in an area where there are already several established business, is higher elevation, and before I had taken ownership, was previously considered for the site of a CUP housing a cell tower.

I was never approached by Maverik Towers to consider placing this structure on my property, proving all options were not exhausted before landing on the R32942010A parcel.

I request that you deny the CUP by Maverick Towers and approve this appeal.

Thank you for your consideration,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeff Overton", followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right.

18Nov2022

Stan Siewert
4003 Preston Ave
Caldwell, ID 83605
StanLS@icloud.com

Conditional Use Permit Appeal CU2022-0022-APL - R32942010A

Dear Canyon County Commissioners,

My property of 12 acres is located 1.8 miles to the NNW of the site of the proposed Maverik tower. Given proper arrangements and compensation, I am willing and interested to house a cell tower site on my land.

The location currently approved is immediately neighboring a family home at 15775 Wagner Rd and near at least 5 additional family residences on that street. Perhaps the applicant should consider other areas.

A site I'd be willing to discuss with Maverick is 500 feet south of Lonkey Lane, on the west side of Colt Road. It is on a rise with 360 degree views. This location already hosts several low power 5 ghz microwave radios linking between properties on the farm, and over to Caldwell and the Caldwell airport. The only house within 500 feet of this site would be a rental house that I own. Given that radio power is characterized by the inverse square law, the intensity of the radio frequencies experienced by neighbors drops drastically when the antenna is farther away (double the distance and power is $\frac{1}{4}$).

I was never approached by Maverik Towers, but am able and willing to entertain the opportunity.

Thank you for your consideration,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stan Siewert', with a stylized, cursive script.

Stan Siewert

WIRELESS NETWORK CONSULTING

Exhibit 17



MT081 Karcher – Maverick Towers

RF DESIGN ANALYSIS

Coverage vs Capacity

- † **Capacity is providing bandwidth or processing capacity to service the customers in the area.**
 - Areas where large numbers of users are in a specific geographic areas
 - Areas where users are demanding higher data rates for services
 - Areas with a large amount of indoor users
- † **Coverage is Providing Service where service does not exist, calls drop, or “no service”.**
 - Areas where sites are farther apart
 - Areas where terrain or buildings block signals
 - Areas where indoor service is low or nonexistent

Proposed Site

199' Self Support Tower

- Latitude: 43.601169 N (NAD83)
- Longitude: -116.733255 W (NAD83)
- Ground Elevation: 2489' (NAVD88)

Why here?

- † Significant growth in housing and commercial property development
- † Lack of coverage along Hwy 55 and Wagner Road
- † Lack of Indoor Coverage in surrounding areas
- † Will help to provide additional service to the North side of the lake
- † All (3) of the wireless carriers show needs in the area

Objective of new site

† Capacity

- Provide additional bandwidth for customers in the area surrounding the proposed site
- Provide better throughput for indoor users in the area
- Offload sectors surrounding the proposed site

† Coverage

- Provide additional coverage where there is low levels of coverage
- Provide additional indoor service in surrounding towns

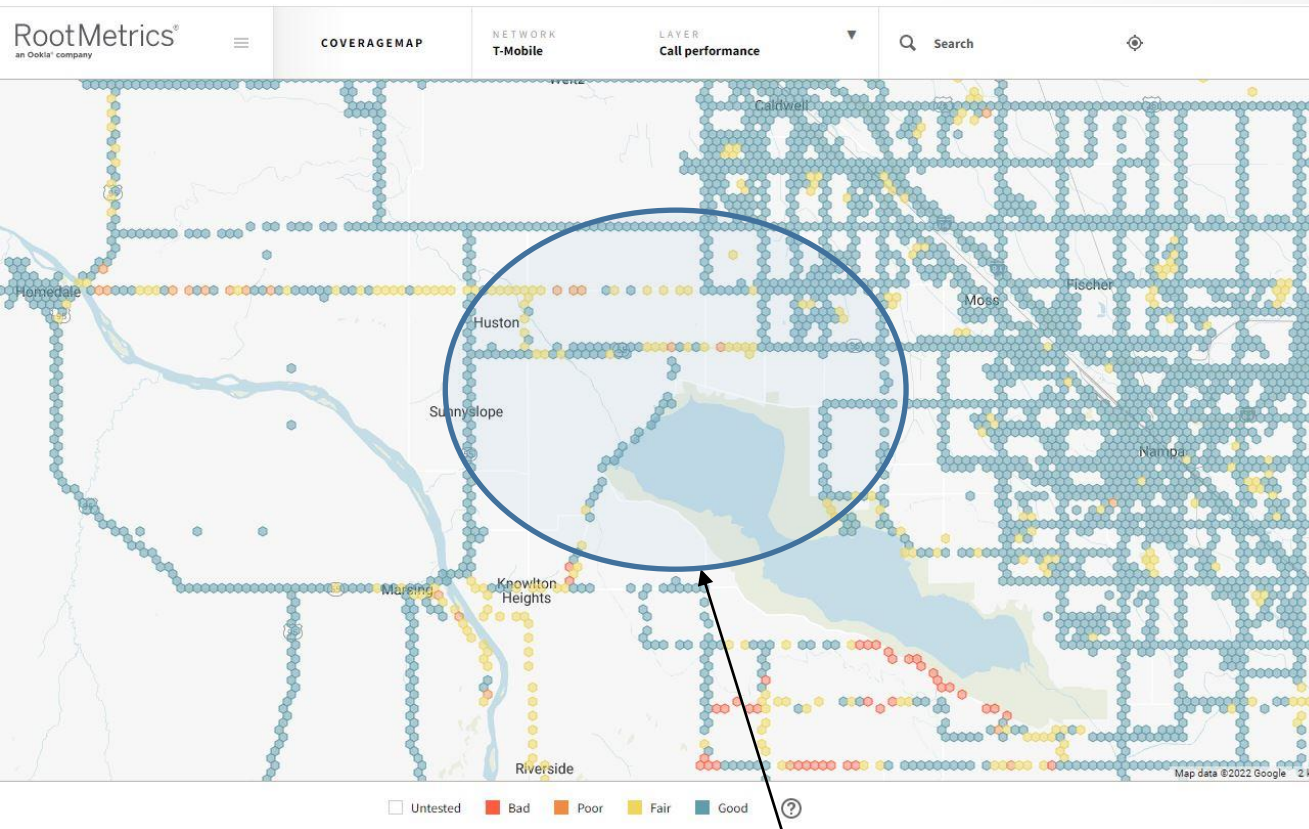
† Why is this site important?

- 96% of Americans own a Cellular Phone
- 57% of American Homes rely exclusively on cellular phones
- 84% or more of 9-1-1 emergency calls are made from wireless devices

Area



RootMetrics T-Mobile Coverage Map



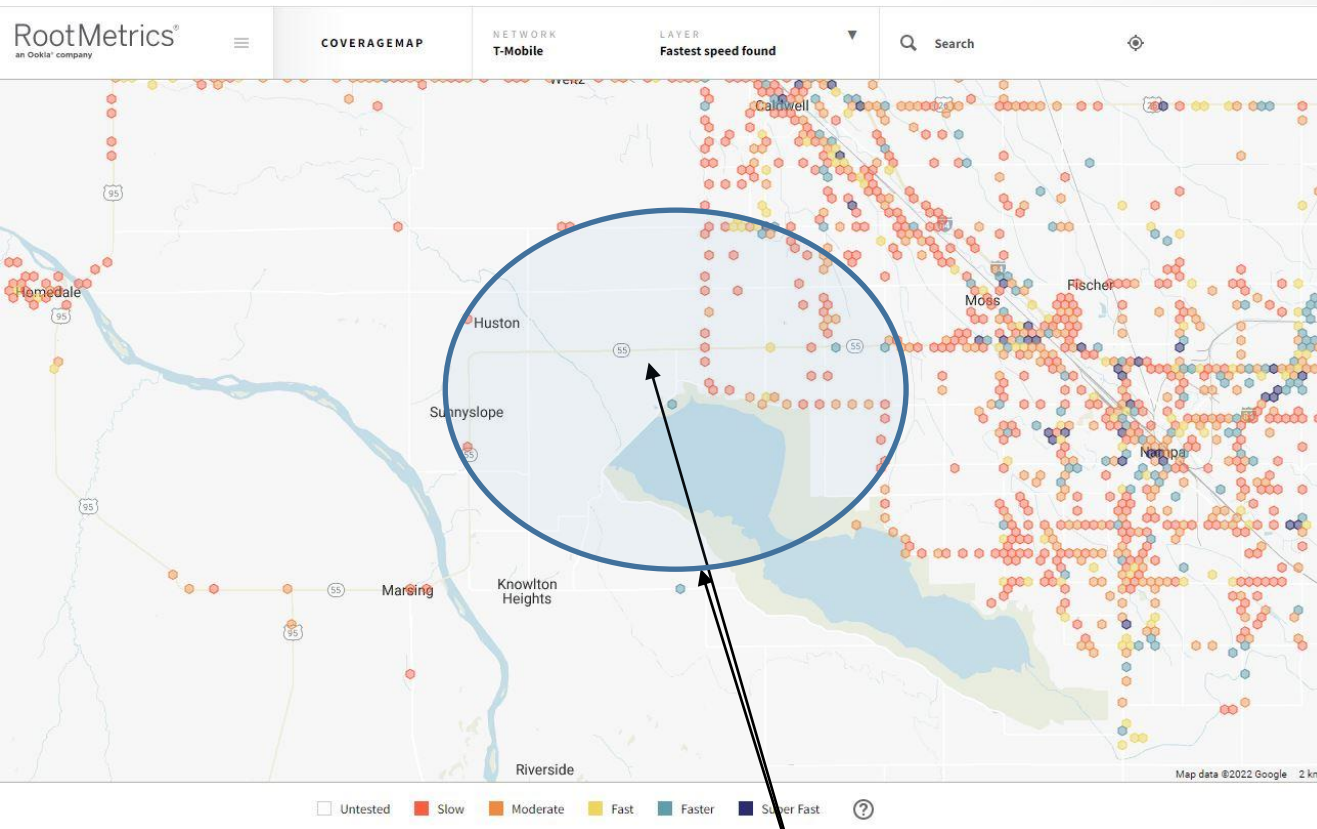
Proposed Site Location

- Areas of fair and poor coverage, good coverage closer to neighbor sites
- Data collected by RootMetrics drive test vehicles and end users
- Source: <https://webcoveragemap.rootmetrics.com/en-US>

LEGEND	
	Bad
	Poor
	Fair
	Good

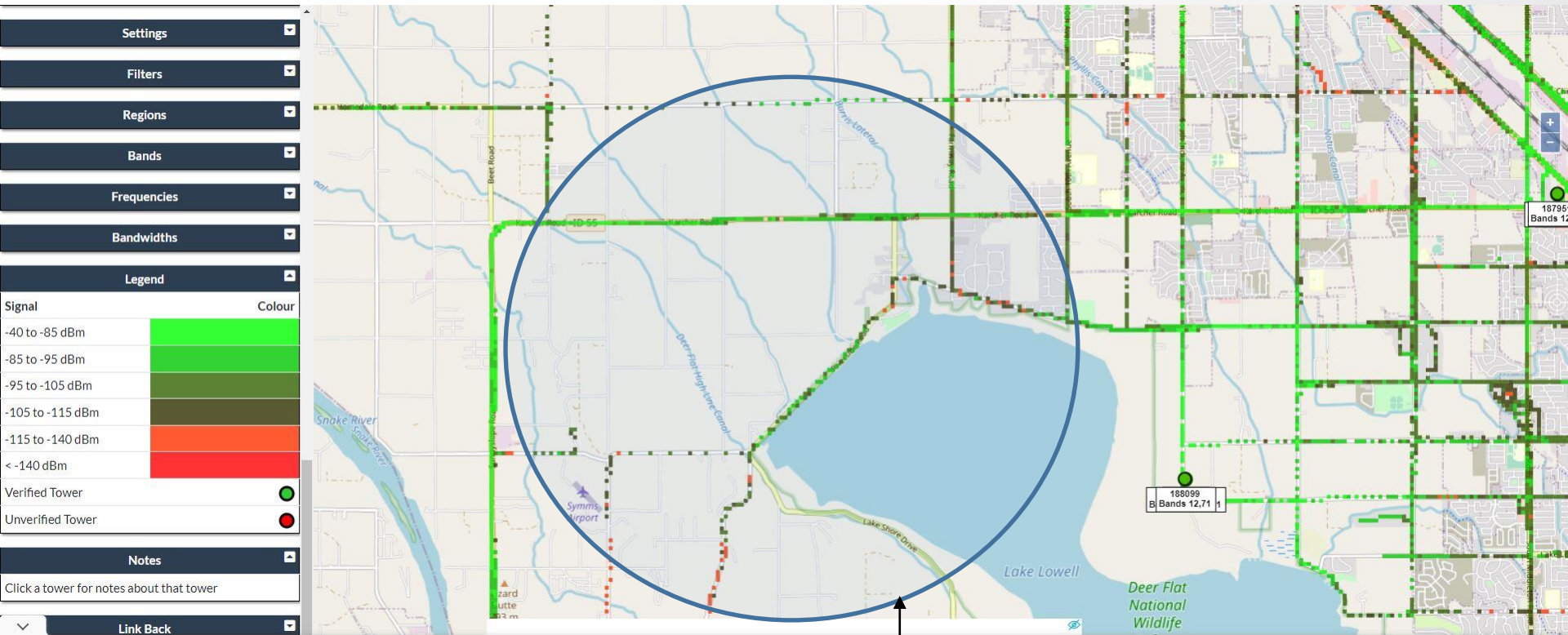
RootMetrics T-Mobile Capacity Map

- Large area shows slow throughput and lack of connectivity
- Data collected by RootMetrics drive test vehicles and end users
- Source: <https://webcoveragemap.rootmetrics.com/en-US>

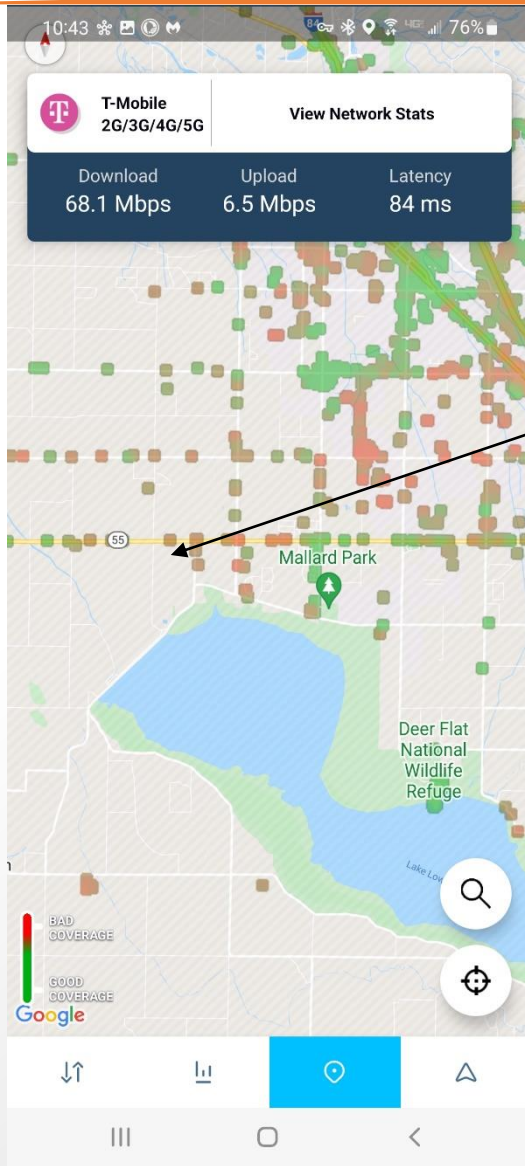


Proposed Site Location

T-Mobile CellMapper Coverage



Open Signal T-Mobile Quality Map

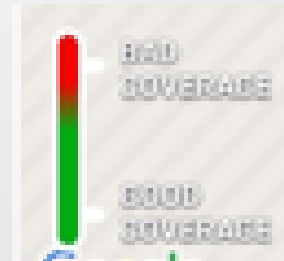


This map shows mobiles reporting quality of their connections to the network. This is crowdsource data from T-Mobile users made available by the OpenSignal App:

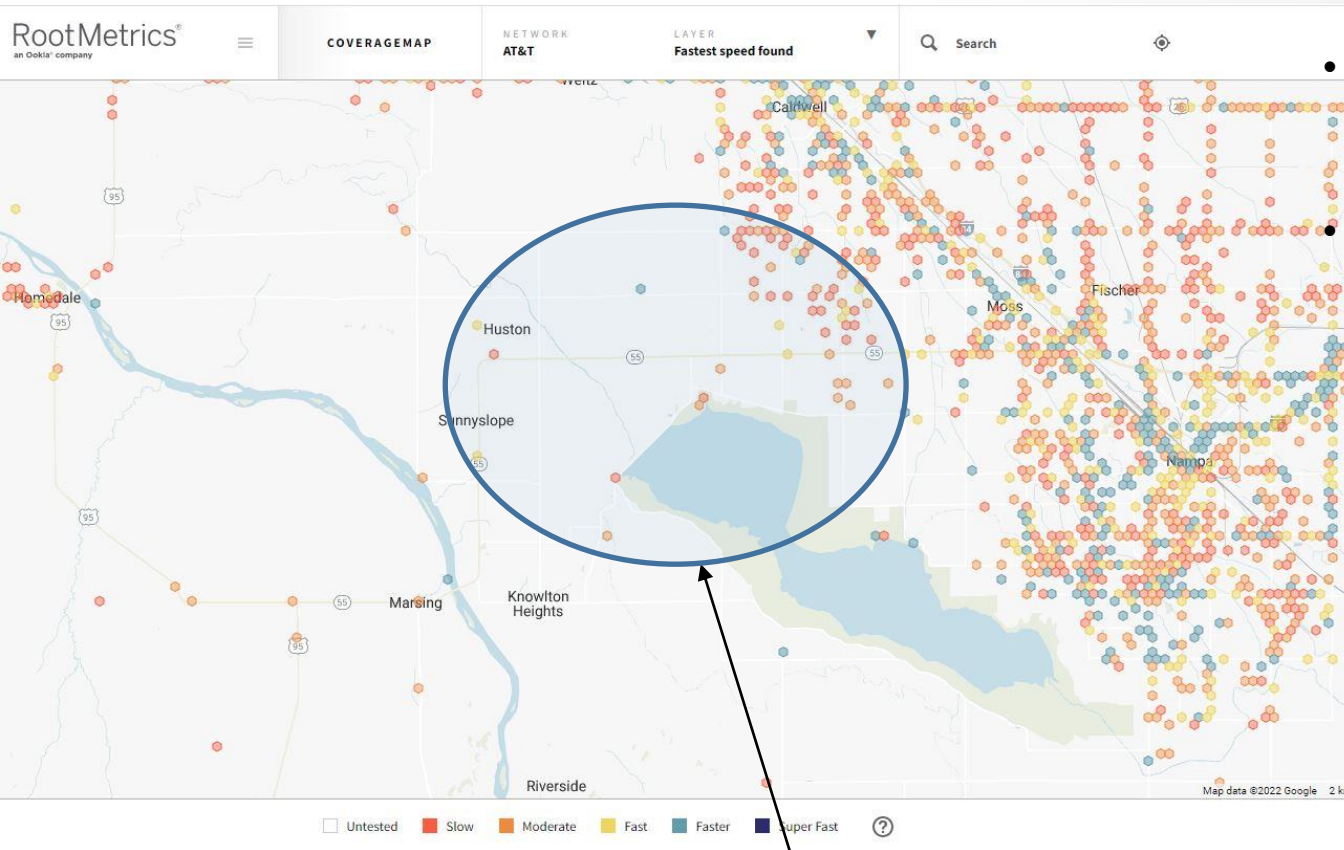
<https://www.opensignal.com/apps#section-os-app>

Green data points show good coverage and Red data points show bad coverage and lack of data points show no coverage

Notice most of the points in the area surrounding the proposed site that are showing bad coverage



RootMetrics AT&T Coverage Map



Proposed Site Location

- Area shows a lack of coverage to the SW, NW and West of the proposed
- Data collected by RootMetrics drive test vehicles and end users

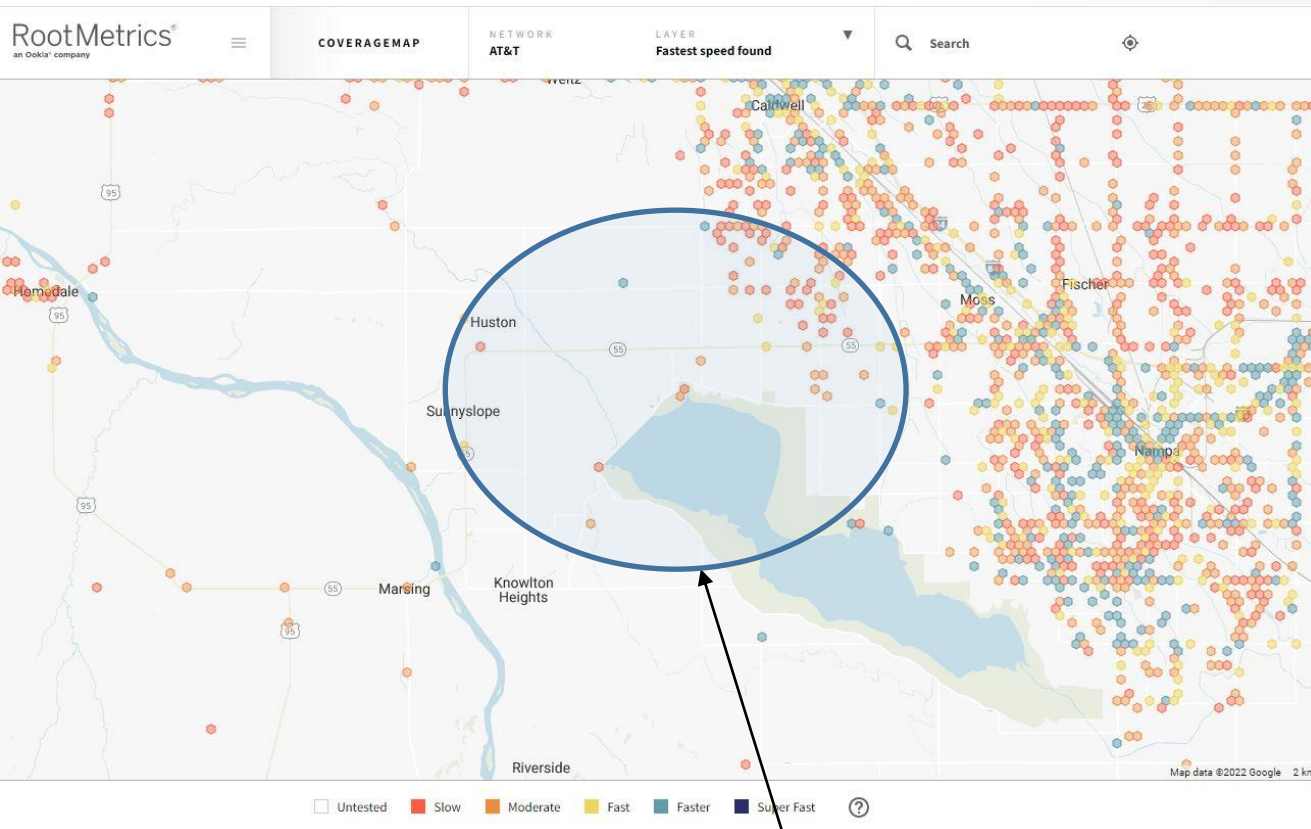
Source:

<https://webcoveragemap.rootmetrics.com/en-US>

LEGEND	
Red	Bad
Orange	Poor
Yellow	Fair
Blue	Good

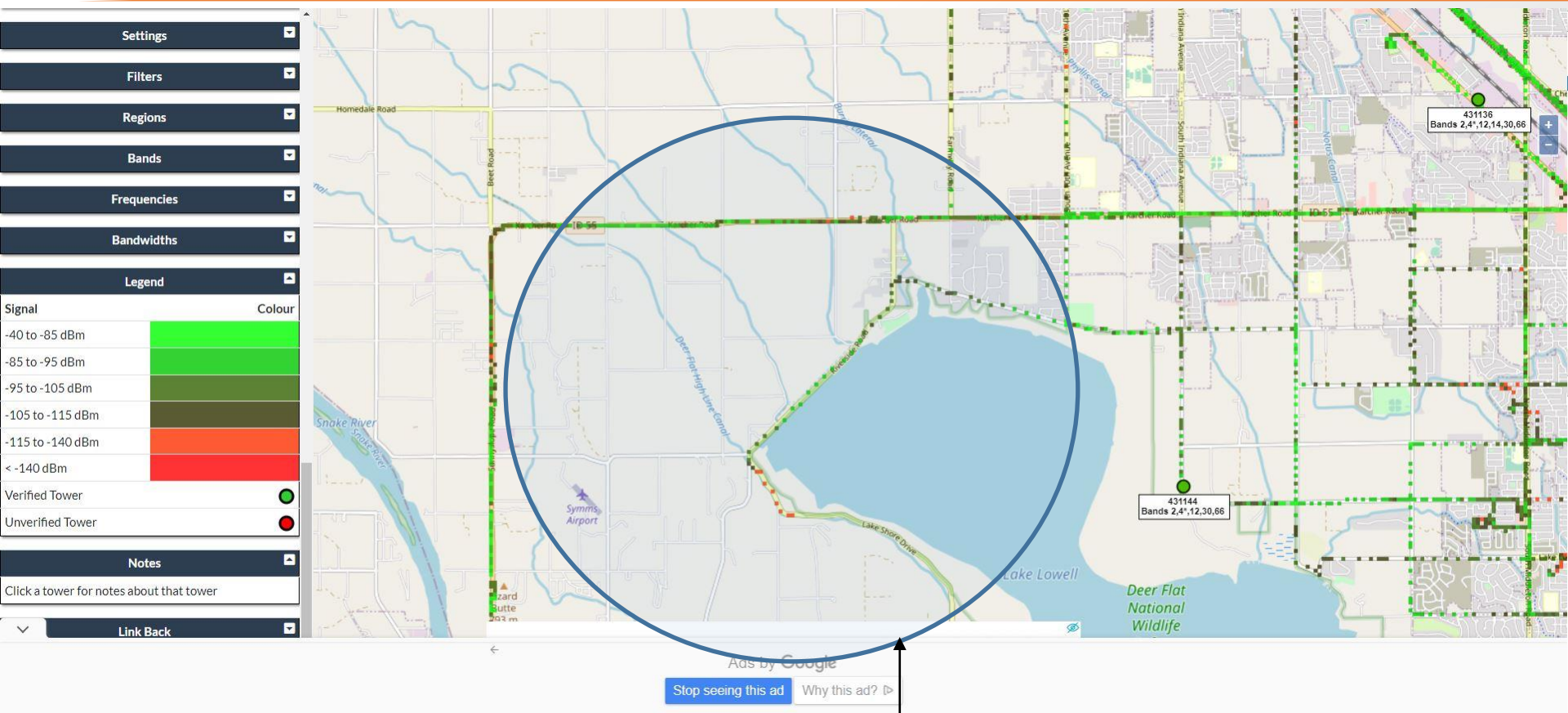
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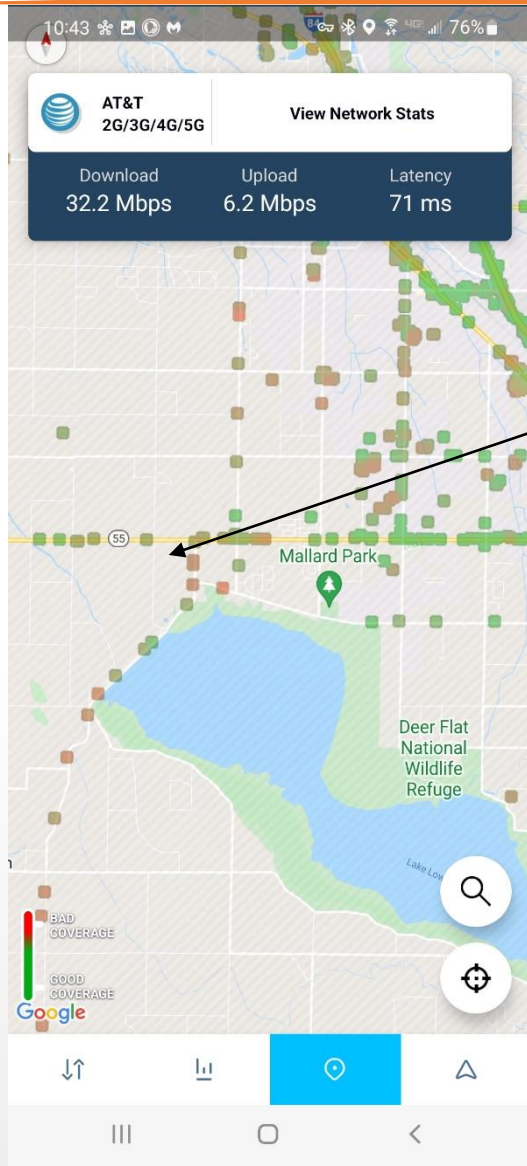
Proposed Site Location

AT&T CellMapper Coverage



Area of impact for
proposed site

Open Signal AT&T Quality Map

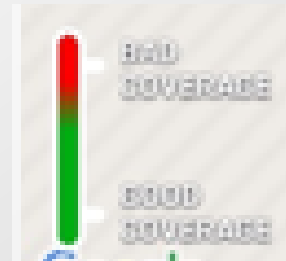


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<https://www.opensignal.com/apps#section-os-app>

Green data points show good coverage and
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data points show no coverage

Notice most of the points in the area
surrounding the proposed site that are
showing bad coverage

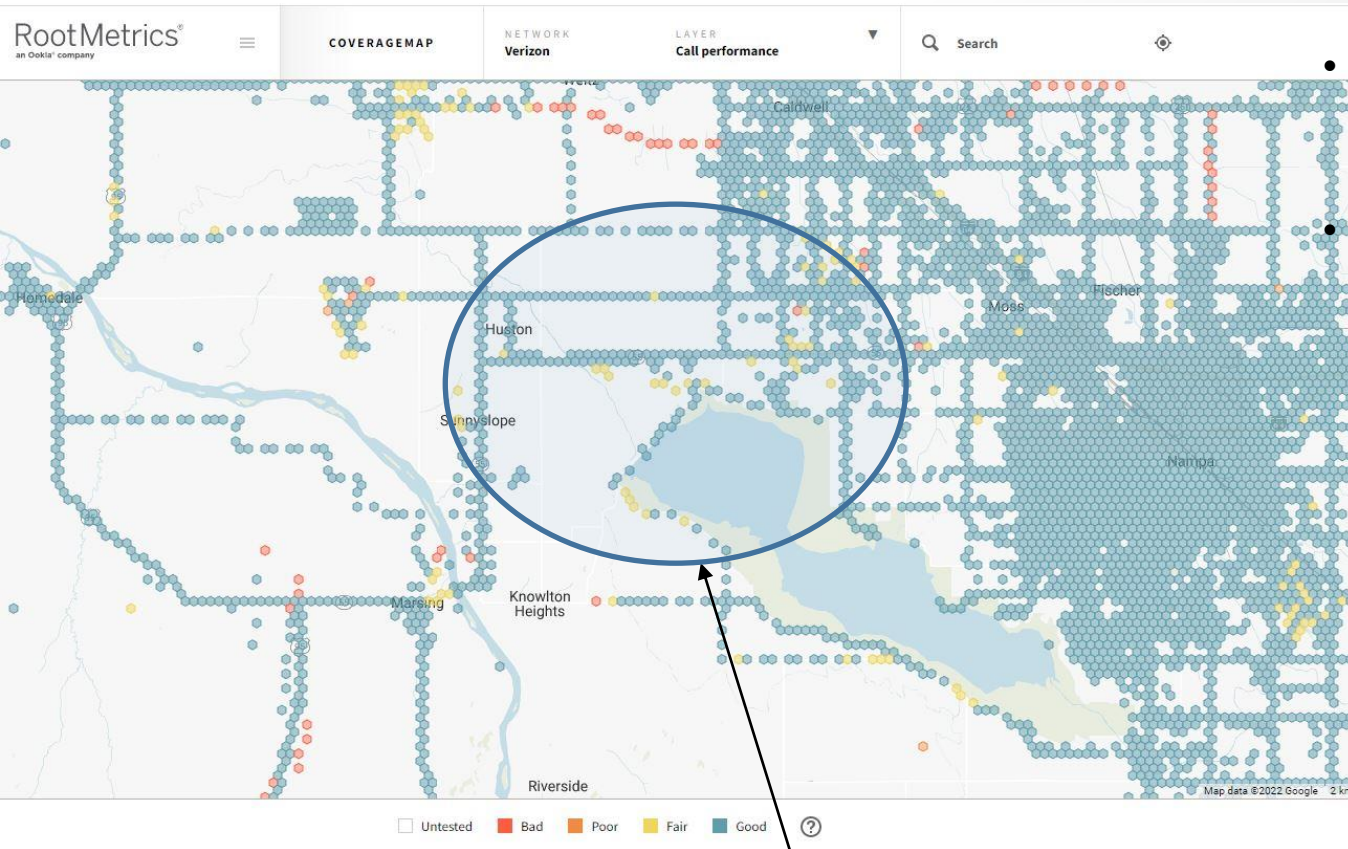


RootMetrics Verizon Coverage Map

- Area shows a fair coverage to the South of the proposed
- Data collected by RootMetrics drive test vehicles and end users

Source:

<https://webcoveragemap.rootmetrics.com/en-US>

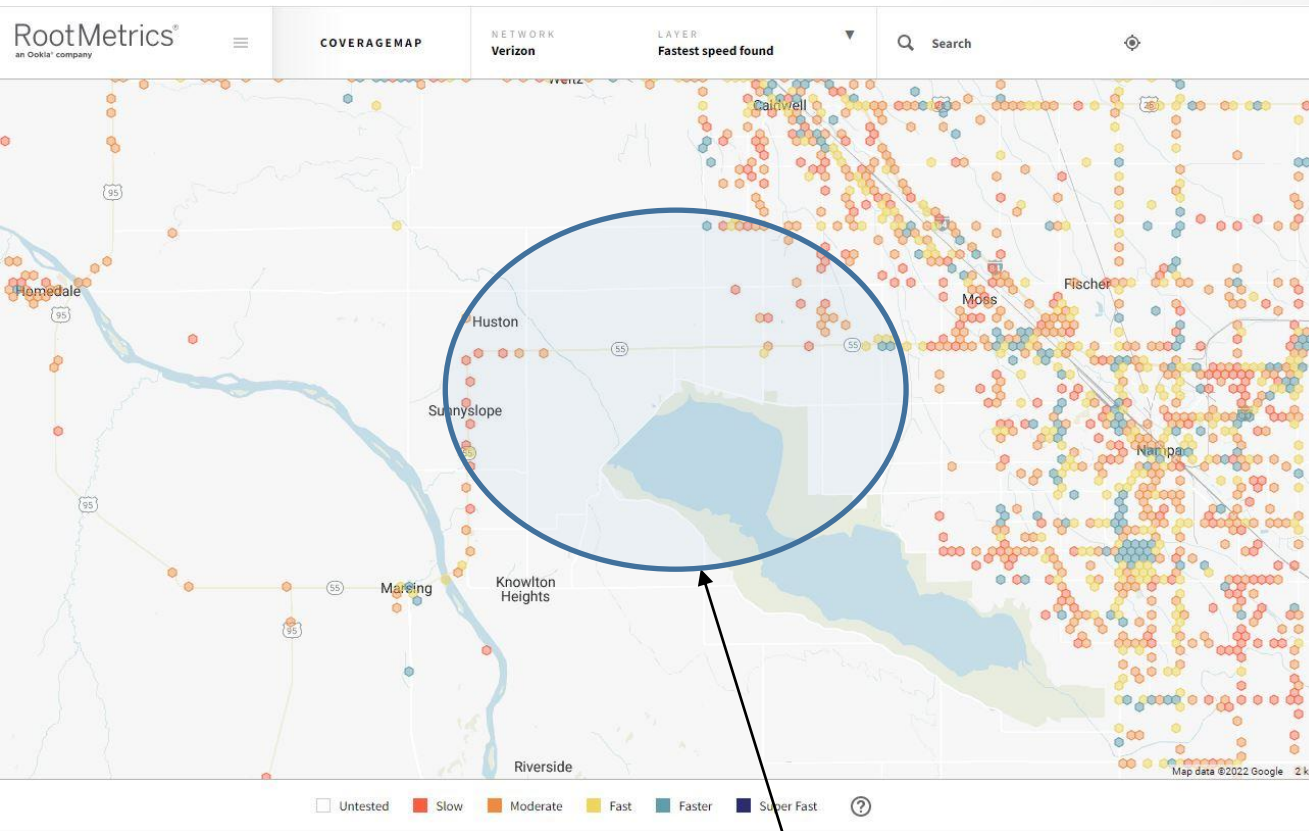


Proposed Site Location

LEGEND	
Bad	Bad
Poor	Poor
Fair	Fair
Good	Good

RootMetrics Verizon Capacity Map

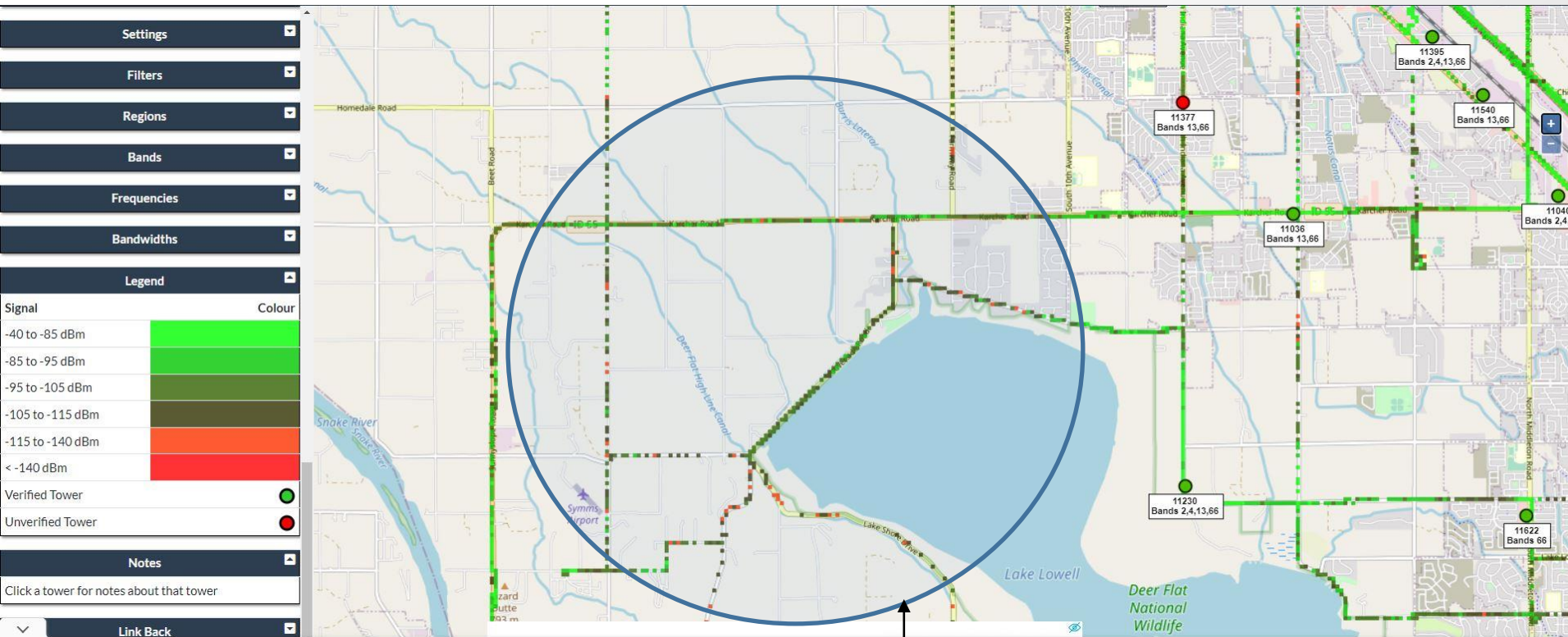
- Large area shows slow throughput and lack of connectivity
- Data collected by RootMetrics drive test vehicles and end users
- Source: <https://webcoveragemap.rootmetrics.com/en-US>



LEGEND	
	Slow
	Moderate
	Fast
	Faster
	Super Fast

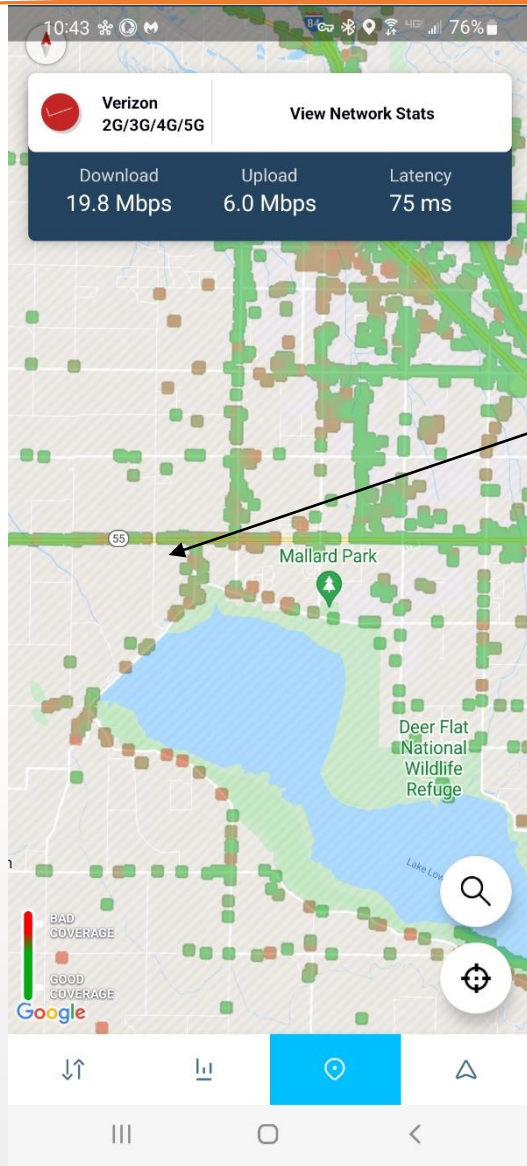
Proposed Site Location

Verizon CellMapper Coverage



Area of impact for
proposed site

Open Signal Verizon Quality Map

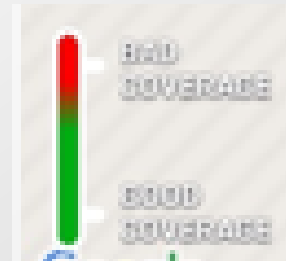


This map shows mobiles reporting quality of their connections to the network. This is crowdsource data from Verizon users made available by the OpenSignal App:




<https://www.opensignal.com/apps#section-os-app>

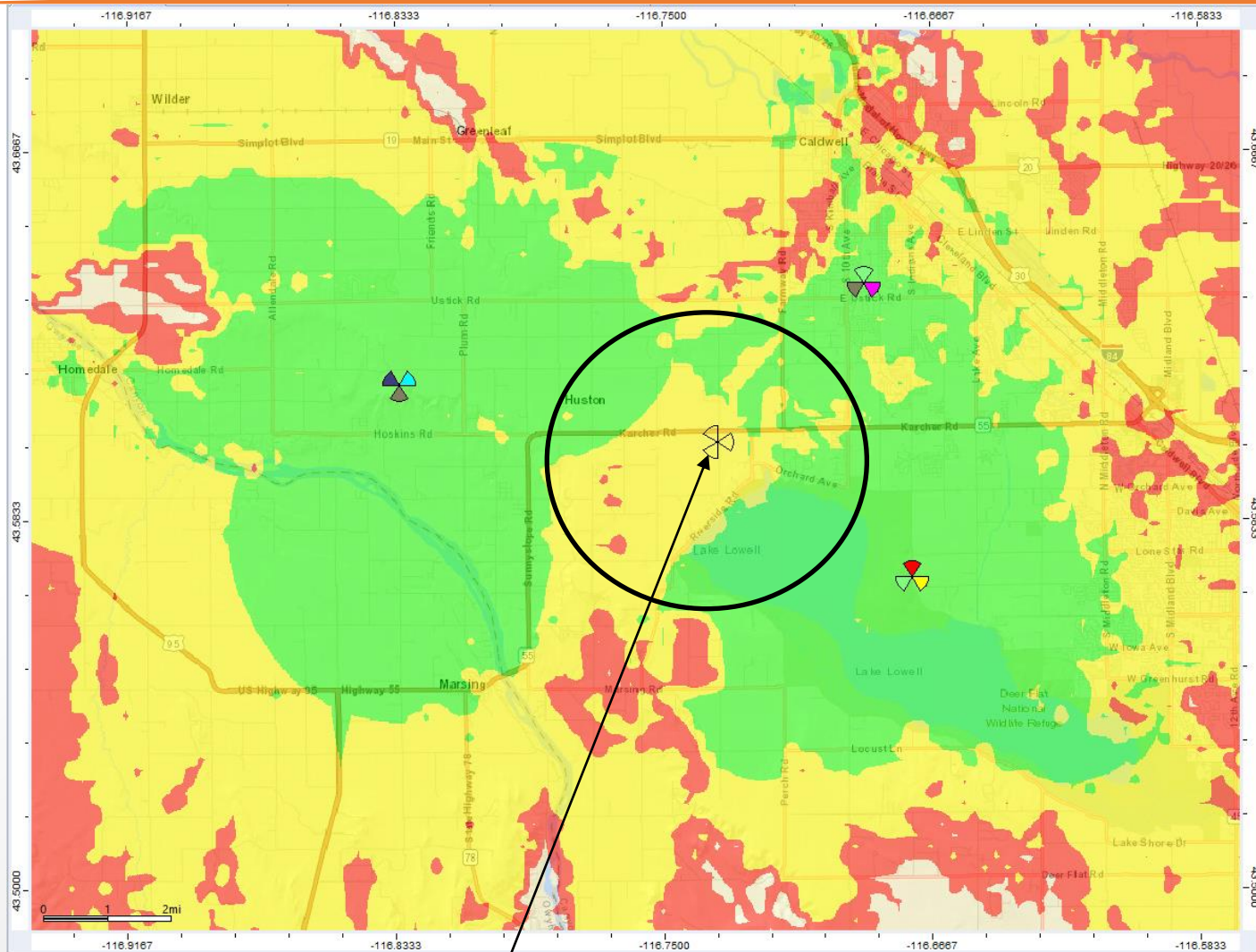
Green data points show good coverage and Red data points show bad coverage and lack of data points show no coverage

Notice some of the points show bad coverage to the South and NE.



RSRP Coverage Current




LEGEND	
	In-Building
	In-Vehicle
	On-Street

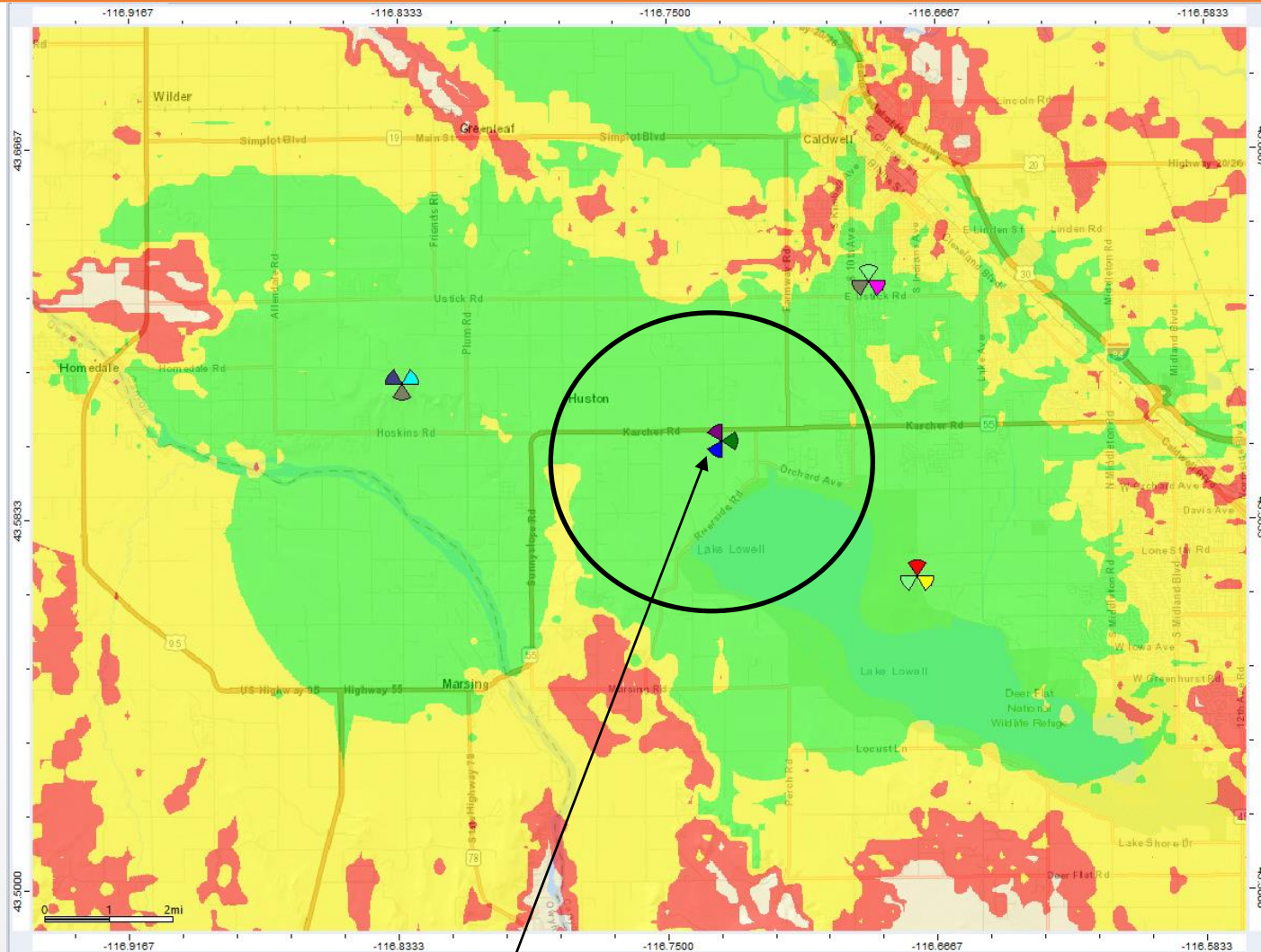


Proposed Site Location

2022

RSRP Coverage Proposed

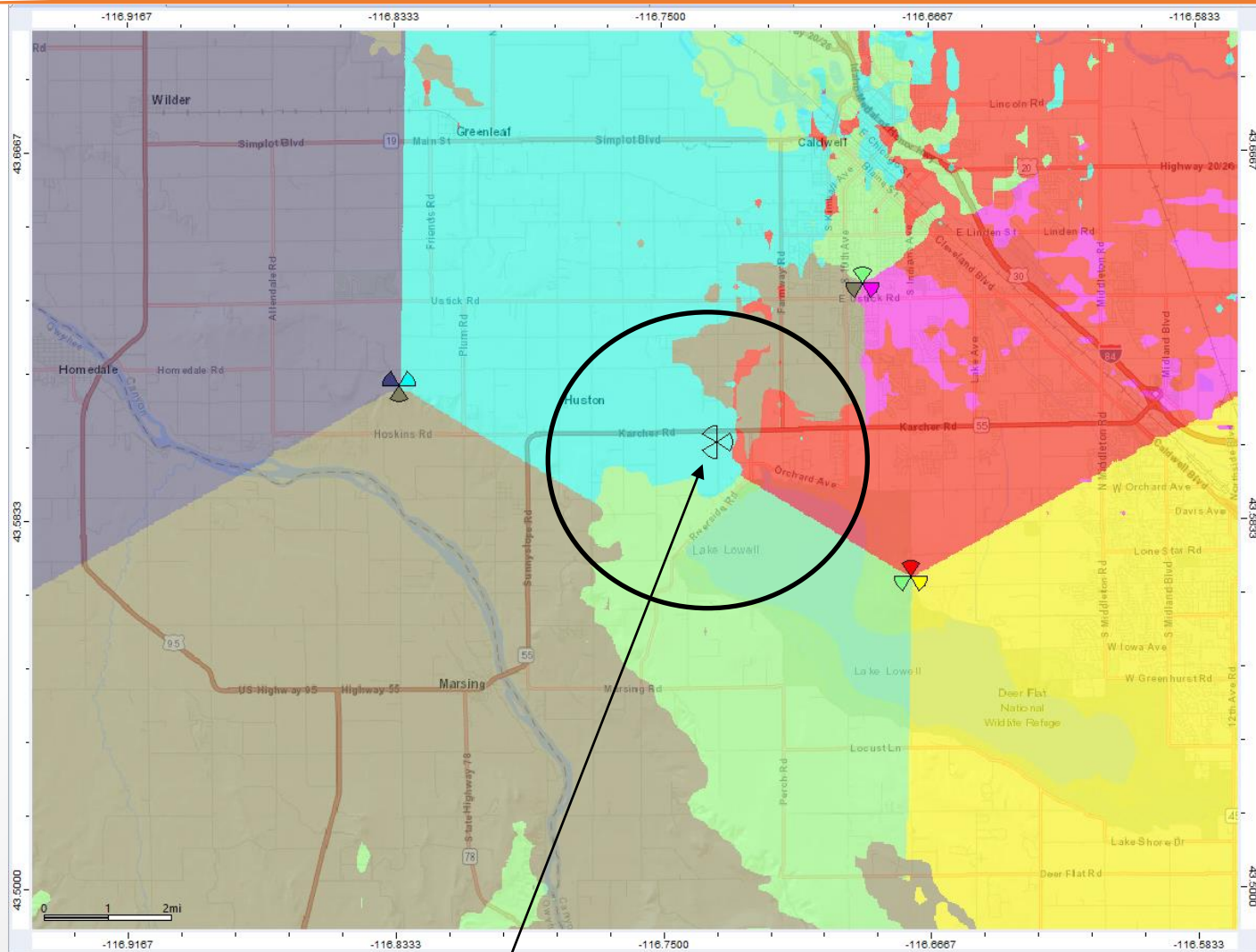
LEGEND	
	In-Building
	In-Vehicle
	On-Street



Proposed Site Location

2022

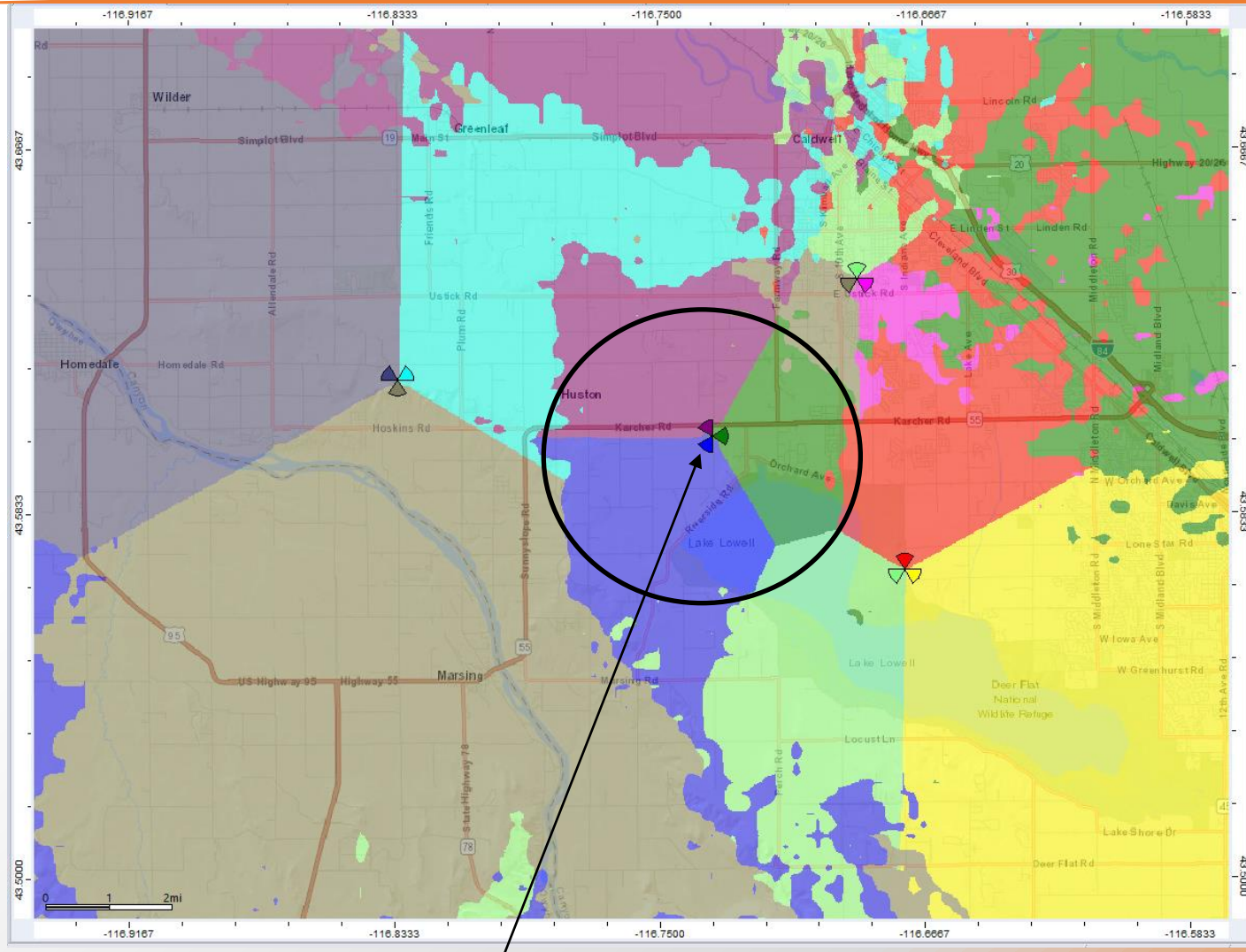
Best Server Current



Proposed Site Location

2022

Best Server Proposed



Proposed Site Location

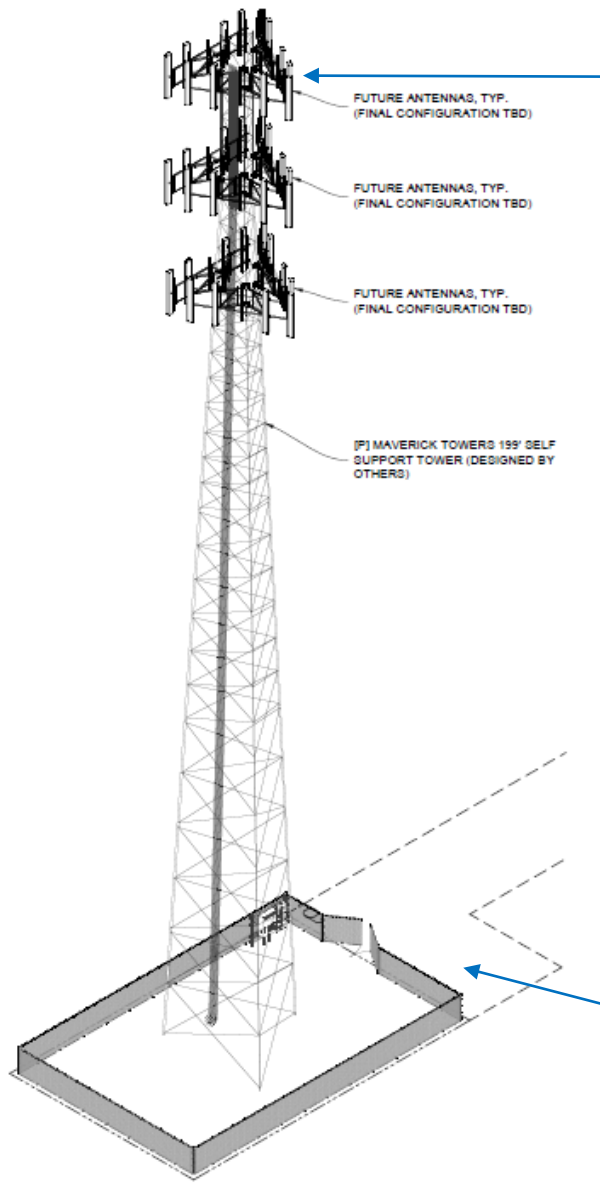
2022

Summary

- † Site will help with lack of indoor coverage in area North, East and West of Lake Powell and surrounding growth
- † Will help to provide additional service to the Mallard Park area
- † All carriers have lack of in-door coverage and lower throughput in area
- † Coverage along Highway 55 will be increased with the proposed tower
- † The tower is available for colocation from other service providers that show additional coverage needs in the area.

RF SAFETY

Power Levels below a tower



Main beam of the
antenna

- Power levels on the ground around the tower are much less than what is at the antennas
- Power on the ground adjacent to the tower is 1/1000 of the power compared to what is at the antenna

1/1000 of the power
on the ground
around the site

Commercial Wireless Carriers

RF Safety

- † The FCC provides detailed guidance and rules of monitoring and measuring emissions of Wireless Carriers Cell Sites.
- † This is in the form of a bulletin called OET65/FCC19-126 which was reviewed for 5G and updated in 2019.
- † The FCC as well as several other groups were involved in producing FCC 19-126. Groups such as:
 - American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
 - Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE)
 - National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP)

Ionizing vs Non-Ionizing

† There are two (2) types of Energy/Radio Waves

- **Ionizing**

- These are waves that can effect human DNA
- Examples are:
 - Gamma rays
 - X-Rays
- This is one of the reasons the nurse steps out of the room and you wear a lead overcoat when you get X-Rays at the dentist.

- **Non- Ionizing**

- These are waves do not effect human DNA
- Examples are:
 - Car Radios
 - Television
 - Wi-Fi Access points and routers
 - Bluetooth headsets
 - Cellphones and Smartphones
 - Lightbulbs
 - Wireless Baby Monitors
 - TV remotes
- Absorption of waves is proximity based, the closer you are to the antenna the more non-ionizing energy is absorbed. You will absorb 50% of the FCC's General Public limit with your smartphone next to your ear versus the less than 10% of the FCC's General Public limit from the antennas when you are standing 20' away from the proposed tower.
- The further you walk away from the tower it decreases even more.

Non-Ionizing

- † The only established side effect of cell phone radio waves is heat.
 - Ever noticed that when a light bulb is on for a period it gets warm?
 - Ever noticed when you talk on the cell phone for a period that it gets warm?
- † This is because the amplifier in the phone generates the radio waves and heat at the same time.
- † **The FCC limits ensure the amount of heat that is being generated close to individuals is within the tolerances required**

General Public & Occupational limits

- † The FCC isolated two (2) groups relative to access around wireless antennas
- † The first group is called Occupational
 - This refers to areas where workers would be allowed (general public cannot access) but the workers would not have knowledge about antennas (An example would be an Air Conditioner Repair Technician). Barriers or signage may be needed to alert the worker when close to the antennas.
 - Examples are:
 - Rooftop access behind a locked door
 - Compound access behind a locked gate
 - The FCC determined the safe value and then lowered by a factor of 10 and that is the value the wireless carriers use in the studies
 - The exposure levels are averaged over 6 minutes
- † The second group is called General Public
 - Uncontrolled access (General Public)
 - This group is for areas with general public access, the public would not have a knowledge of an antenna being close to them
 - Examples are:
 - Sidewalks
 - Parks
 - Public accessed buildings
 - The FCC determined the safe value and then lowered by a factor of 50 and that is the value the wireless carriers use in the studies
 - The exposure levels are averaged over 30 minutes

Frequency Bands / 5G

- † There are two (3) types of 5G deployments
- † 5G on existing bands in use
 - Carriers have been using these frequency bands already for 4G service
 - 5G technology is being overlaid in place of 4G
 - Just like when 4G replaced 3G or 3G replaced 2G, same concept
- † 5G on the new C-Band
 - Carriers have recently launched new service in C-Band which is 3.7 to 3.98 GHz
- † Millimeter wave – 28 & 39 GHz
 - These are the frequency bands used on small cells
 - They typically cover only 2 or 3 city blocks
 - Small cells are typically built in Urban or heavy suburban area
 - Small cells are usually placed on right of way light poles
- † Regardless of what band is being used the FCC still regulates all wireless carriers and they must follow the FCC guidelines noted in FCC 19-126

Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

- † The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulates the use of all wireless licenses.
- † The FCC is required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, among other things, to evaluate the effect of emissions from FCC-regulated transmitters on the quality of the human environment.
- † The Commission's requirements are detailed in Parts 1 and 2 of the FCC's Rules and Regulations [47 C.F.R. 1.1307(b), 1.1310, 2.1091, 2.1093]. (See Report and Order, FCC 96-326)
- † On August 1, 1996, the Commission adopted the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP)'s recommended Maximum Permissible Exposure limits for field strength and power density for the transmitters operating at frequencies of 300 kHz to 100 GHz and this has been re-studied as recently as 2019.
- † In addition, the Commission adopted the specific absorption rate (SAR) limits for devices operating within close proximity to the body as specified within the ANSI/IEEE C95.1-1992 guidelines.
- † OET Bulletin 56 was published in August of 1999 and it discusses Questions and Answers about Biological Effects and Potential Hazards of Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields

Maximum Permissible Exposure limits

† Occupational Limits from OET65

- The power density limits are:
 - 300-1500 MHz – frequency/300 mW/cm² averaged over 6 minutes
 - 1900 MHz and above – 5mW/cm² averaged over 6 minutes
- The limit is conservative by a factor of 10

† General Public Limits from OET65

- The power density limits are:
 - 300-1500 MHz – frequency/1500 mW/cm² averaged over 30 minutes
 - 1900 MHz and above – 1mW/cm² averaged over 30 minutes
- The limit is conservative by a factor of 50

Maverick Towers

MT081 Karcher site

- † The safety of Radio Frequency (RF) emissions has been studied for more than 60 years, and the research is under constant review by governments, health agencies, and standard-setting organizations in the U.S. and around the world.
- † These organizations have all reached the same general scientific conclusion: there are no established health hazards from exposure to RF emissions that are below the FCC limits.
- † All License holders that are governed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) follow the published standard for RF Emissions which is OET 65/FCC19-126.
- † **The Karcher site proposed by Maverick Towers will follow the FCC guidelines to meet requirements.**
- † For independent studies on RF, visit the websites:
 - American Cancer Society
 - Federal Communications Commission
 - International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection
 - World Health Organization

Joshua J. Leonard
jleonard@clarkwardle.com

November 30, 2022

Sent via email to: madalyn.vanderveen@canyoncounty.id.gov
dan.lister@canyoncounty.id.gov

Board of Canyon County Commissioners
Attn: Maddy Vander Veen, Planning Technician
Cc: Dan Lister, Planning Official
111 N. 11th Ave.
Caldwell, Idaho 83605

Re: Maverick Towers -- Loucks -- Conditional Use Permit (CU2022-0022-APL).

Dear Commissioners,

This letter is in support of UPHOLDING the Hearing Examiner's decision to approve Maverick Towers' application for a Conditional Use Permit ("CUP") to allow the installation and operation of a telecommunications tower. We OPPOSE the appeal and ask the Board to DENY the appeal.

Our law firm represents cellular carriers and tower companies in land use and zoning applications all over the state of Idaho, so we regularly encounter the exact same unsupported claims that the appellants raised in this appeal. The purpose of this letter is to provide the Board with facts and evidence that directly contradict the appellants' baseless claims.

In the table that begins on the next page, the **left column** contains the appellants' unfounded claims and unsubstantiated concerns, and the **right column** contains our responses and evidence supporting approval of Maverick Towers' CUP application.

Additionally, one of the most common strategies used by tower opponents is to try to confuse decision-makers into applying standards that don't exist. For example, as one of their grounds for appeal, the appellants in this case claim that Maverick Towers "*failed to reach neighboring residential and land owners about the opportunity to erect this tower on another property within this area*" (quoted from the "Appeal for Case No. CU2022-0022," which is Exhibit 2 in the Record), but Canyon County Code doesn't require Maverick Tower to search out potential alternative tower locations. Instead, the Code lists 8 criteria for CUP applications (*see* Canyon County Code § 07-07-05), and the Hearing Examiner correctly determined that Maverick Towers' CUP application meets or exceeds all of them. We ask the Board to avoid the false standards raised by the appellants, and instead to apply the standards and criteria contained in the County's Zoning Code, just as the Hearing Examiner did.

APPEAL ISSUES	RESPONSES
1. "Proximity... to residential home property."	
a. The appellants claimed that the aerials used by Maverick Towers were over 2 years old.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The appellants continue to try to make the tower's height an issue, but there is nothing in Canyon County Code prohibiting the height proposed by Maverick Towers. In fact, as noted in both the August 17, 2022 Staff Report (see Original Staff Report, p. 2 of 3) and in the December 1, 2022 Staff Report (see Appeal Staff Report, p. 2 of 4), Canyon County Code expressly allows the proposed tower in the "A" (Agricultural) zone, subject to a conditional use permit and FAA approval. (See Canyon County Code § 07-10-27.)
b. The appellants also claimed that other photos were taken with wide-angle lens, which (according to the appellants) "grossly misrepresented" the property line of the residential home affected by the tower.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The photos submitted by the applicant <u>were not</u> taken with a wide-angle lens, and they <u>did not</u> "grossly misrepresent" property lines. Exhibit 3a ("Small Air Photo"), Exhibit 3b ("Small Vicinity Map"), Exhibit 3c ("Zoning and Classification Map"), and Exhibit 3d ("Riggs Case Map") in the Record are various maps and aerial depictions of the subject property and nearby properties, all of which clearly show the locations of nearby property lines. Contrary to the appellants' wild claims, there was nothing that "grossly misrepresented" any property lines. This is just another example of the appellants' unproven and baseless claims.
c. The appellants now claim that the Hearing Examiner, Bruce Eggleston, didn't know about a nearby residence located approximately 100' feet from the site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the August 17, 2022 Staff Report (see Original Staff Report, p. 1 of 3), which the Hearing Examiner reviewed, and the December 1, 2022 Staff Report (see Appeal Staff Report, p. 1 of 4), clearly note that: <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"The nearest dwelling to the site is approximately 100 feet away. The next closest dwelling is approximately 500 feet away. Other dwellings within the area are over 800 feet from the proposed location."</p> <p>As clearly stated in the August 17, 2022 Staff Report, which the Hearing Examiner reviewed and considered, the Hearing Examiner did know about the residence located "approximately 100 feet away" from the proposed site.</p> Even if the appellants' claim was true (it isn't), the proximity of residences is immaterial and irrelevant - there's no standard or requirement in Canyon County Code prohibiting towers near residences. In fact, it's residences that prompt the construction of wireless infrastructure! Without residential growth, there would be no need for additional wireless infrastructure. As mentioned on the first page of this letter, the applicant's unsupported claim is just another example of the false standards the appellants hope the Board will apply to Maverick Towers' CUP application. <p style="text-align: right;">[table continues on the next page]</p>

APPEAL ISSUES	RESPONSES
2. "Optional Locations and necessary studies for preservation."	
<p>a. The appellants claim that Maverick Towers failed to contact nearby residents about other potential locations for this tower.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant is <u>not required</u> to contact nearby residents about other potential locations for the proposed tower. (That's the second element in the standard ["least intrusive means"] under the Telecom Act for determining whether there's been prohibition of telecom.) • The opponents, like every cell tower opponent, tried to claim that the proposed cell tower would be better if built somewhere else. But the opponents have no knowledge or experience in locating, building, or operating cell towers • There are at least five factors that determine whether a particular site will work for a cell tower: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The site must be within a wireless carrier's "search ring" (the area in which the carrier has identified a significant gap in wireless service or coverage); 2. The property must include an approximately 50' x 50' area that is reasonably flat, with good drainage, accessible from a public road, and with utilities either available at the site or capable of being extended to the site; 3. The parcel of property must be sized and configured in such a way that it complies with the jurisdiction's dimensional standards (e.g., setbacks, etc.); 4. The parcel must have a zoning designation that allows cell towers (e.g., in this case, the "A" (Agricultural) zoning district, which allows cell towers subject to obtaining a CUP); and 5. The site must be leasable. • This was the only property that met ALL FIVE factors. • The County zoned the subject property "A" (Agricultural) and adopted a zoning code that allows cell towers in the "A" zone, subject to conditions imposed with a CUP. If the County thought there were other more suitable locations for cell towers, or if the County wanted to prohibit them in the "A" zone, then those provisions <i>could have been</i> included in the zoning code, <i>but they were not</i>.
<p>b. The opponents want it "further away from residences and catastrophe flight for wildlife migratory birds."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is nothing in Canyon County Code that requires cell towers to be separated from existing residential uses. • Pursuant to federal law, a decision to deny a cell tower application "...shall be in writing and supported by substantial evidence contained in a written record." (Telecommunications Act of 1996, codified as 47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(7)(B)(iii).) The opponents' concerns about "wildlife migratory birds" are not supported by <p style="text-align: center;"><i>[this response continues on the next page]</i></p>

APPEAL ISSUES	RESPONSES
<p>c. The opponents want Maverick to be required to conduct “an impact study,” because this site is “within the path of the wildlife zone.”</p>	<p>“substantial evidence,” or <u>any evidence at all</u>. There is <u>no evidence</u> in the Record to support the opposition’s unsubstantiated “concerns” about any alleged impact on migratory birds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In fact, even if the appellants presented any actual evidence to support their claims, a self-supporting tower that is only 150’ tall and not lit is significantly less likely to cause harm to birds: “Tall [over 450’ in height], lit, and guy-wired towers are implicated in significantly more bird fatalities than short, unlit, self-supported towers.” (See https://www.fcc.gov/wireless/bureau-divisions/competition-infrastructure-policy-division/tower-and-antenna-siting#ESA.)
<p>d. The opponents question whether “this tower meets the regulations of the Environmental Protection Act for this area of Idaho.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FCC requires all towers to go through an extensive and rigorous environmental review process, and the question of whether the proposed tower will affect migratory birds’ flight patterns will be answered by qualified environmental engineers. <i>From my original letter in support, which is in the Record¹: “Building a new cell tower requires compliance with the FCC’s rules and regulations for environmental review, which includes a comprehensive study to ensure that the proposed cell tower complies with the Endangered Species Act. (See Section 1.1307(a)(3) of the FCC’s rules (47 CFR §1.1307(a)(3)).”]</i> • There is nothing in Canyon County Code that requires a tower applicant to complete a <i>county</i> environmental study. Even if it was required by the County, there are no standards in Canyon County Code upon which a county environmental study could be evaluated by the Board. • This obviously is a <i>land use</i> proceeding, <u>not</u> an <i>environmental review</i>. The FCC will review the Environmental Impact Study for this site and determine whether it complies with federal standards. We ask the Board to leave the environmental reviews to the experts in that field of study -- the environmental engineers. <p style="text-align: right;">[table continues on the next page]</p>

¹ Our supplemental letter in support of Maverick Towers’ CUP application was dated August 17, 2022, and it should have an “Exhibit” sticker but for some reason it doesn’t -- I believe it would be Exhibit 5(f) in the Record, and it starts on page 76 of 83 in the Record packet that begins with the December 1, 2022 Staff Report.

APPEAL ISSUES	RESPONSES
<p>3. “Property Values and Aesthetics.”</p>	<p>The appellants raised “concern about the value of land and property...”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appellants’ “concerns” are <i>not</i> evidence. • The Telecom Act of 1996 requires decisions denying cell tower applications to “...be in writing and supported by substantial evidence contained in a written record.” (Telecommunications Act of 1996, codified as 47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(7)(B)(iii), emphasis added.) • The appellants have failed to provide <i>any</i> evidence - only “concerns.” • The only “evidence” the opponents submitted to the Hearing Examiner (the 2004 Bond & Hue study and the 1984-2002 Bond & Wang study) was outdated. • The studies cited in our firm’s August 16, 2022 letter in support of Maverick Towers’ CUP application are much more updated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ahlfeldt, G., Koutroumpis, P., & Valletti, T. (2017). <i>Speed 2.0: Evaluating access to universal digital highways</i>. <u>Journal of the European Economic Association</u>, 15(3), 586-625, accessible at: https://doi.org/10.1093/jeea/jvw013 (finding that disconnecting a property from high-speed first generation broadband would depreciate its value by 2.8%, and upgrading the property to a faster connection would <i>increase</i> its value by 1%. ○ Deller, S., & Whitacre, B. (2018). <i>Broadband’s relationship to rural housing values</i>. <u>Staff Paper Series 591, University of Wisconsin, Agricultural and Applied Economics</u>, accessible at: https://ideas.repec.org/p/ecl/wisagr/591.html (finding that remote rural housing values are <i>positively</i> impacted by higher access to broadband). ○ Molnar, G., Savage, S. J., & Sicker, D. C. (2019). <i>High-speed Internet access and housing values</i>. <u>Applied Economics</u>, 1-14. accessible at: https://doi.org/10.1080/00036846.2019.1631443 (finding that single-family homes with high-speed Internet capability have a 3% <i>higher value</i> than similar homes with poor Internet capability). ○ The Wall Street Journal noted the same phenomenon: See Wall Street Journal, “How Fast Internet Affects Home Prices,” June 30, 2015 - faster wireless service actually <i>increases</i> home prices. • It’s important to give additional weight to <i>unbiased</i> evidence. A good example of unbiased property values evidence includes information received from a county appraiser’s office. In 2018, the Ada County Development Services Department, seeing an increase in the number of cell tower applications, reached out to the Ada County Appraiser’s office to ask whether cell towers affect property values. <p style="text-align: right;">[this response continues on the next page]</p>

APPEAL ISSUES

RESPONSES

The Chief Deputy Ada County Appraiser responded (with emphasis added):

In regards to the impact on property values, I would take the same view I had a few years ago. **While it becomes very emotional for owners when they're installed, the overall effect in the market is very minimal. In fact, we have not been able to find any measurable adjustment in the market.**

- A series of 2018 major market studies performed by Valbridge Property Advisers, which is the largest, independent, national, commercial real estate valuation and advisory services firm in North America. To reach its conclusions, Valbridge conducted studies in multiple sub-areas of each of several metro areas (Boston, Dallas, Phoenix, and Raleigh) to determine the impact (if any) that wireless communications towers might have on residential property values. The results of Valbridge's exhaustive studies were:
 - **Boston - Cell towers have no negative impact on property values.** Overall, the measurable difference is less than 1% in both the increasing and decreasing home price indications.
 - **Dallas - Cell towers have no measurable effect on property values.**
 - **Phoenix - In four of five sub-areas, cell towers have no measurable effect on property values.** In one of five sub-areas, cell towers have a nominal effect on property values.
 - **Raleigh - In four of five sub-areas, the value of properties near a cell tower increased.** In one of five sub-areas, **cell towers have no measurable effect on property values.** Overall, the measurable difference was less than 1% in both the increasing and decreasing home price indications.
- A summary of Valbridge's reports can be reviewed at: <http://www.valbridge.com/how-does-the-proximity-to-a-cell-tower-impact-home-values/>. Copies of Valbridge's complete reports, which total over 600 pages, are available upon request.
- Also, a recent case study in Eagle, Idaho, revealed that the nearby construction and operation of a cell tower did not reduce property values. In fact, the opposite was true: **Homes in close proximity to the new cell tower actually experienced a sharper increase in value than similar homes not near the tower.**
- Less than two weeks before the December 1 public hearing on their appeal, the opponents and appellants submitted a letter from a self-interested real estate sales person (*not* a Broker) that contained several objectively false statements, including:
 - the real estate sales person claimed the referenced home is East of the tower site [**FALSE** - the home actually is **due South** of the tower site];

[this response continues on the next page]

APPEAL ISSUES	RESPONSES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the real estate sales person claimed the proposed tower will be in the “back yard” of the referenced home [FALSE - the tower will be at least 100’ from the side of the home on which the garages (including a massive RV garage) are located, so <i>the tower cannot be seen from any of the living areas of the home</i>]; ○ the real estate sales person claimed that “the marketing efforts to sell a residential home... at this location has been halted” [FALSE - the home is still being actively marketed for sale]; and ○ the real estate sales person claimed that the proposed project is a “199-foot tower” [FALSE - the Hearing Examiner, as a condition of approval of the CUP, limited the height of the tower to 150 feet]. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Also, the real estate sales person failed to note that the rate of sales of <i>all</i> homes in the Treasure Valley has dramatically slowed recently, primarily due to significant interest rate hikes by the Federal Reserve. In fact, the same company that’s selling the nearby residence also has two other homes for sale in Canyon County -- all three² of the homes offered for sale by Impact Homes are the same floor plan (“Owyhee”), are the same configuration (4 bdrm, 3.5 bath), have a massive RV garage, and are the same size (2,604 sq. ft.), and none of the three have sold, which makes it impossible to blame the nearby proposed tower. ● As already discussed a couple of times in this letter, the Telecom Act of 1996 requires decisions denying cell tower applications to “...be in writing and supported by substantial evidence contained in a written record.” (Telecommunications Act of 1996, codified as 47 U.S.C. § 332(c)(7)(B)(iii), emphasis added.) The Appellants have submitted NO ACTUAL EVIDENCE (let alone any substantial evidence) to support their claims. ● Although people sometimes fear that cell towers may negatively impact property values, all of the evidence proves that the opposite is true – again quoting the 2018 email from Ada County’s Chief Deputy Assessor (emphasis added): <p style="margin-left: 40px;">While it becomes very emotional for owners when they’re installed, the overall effect in the market is very minimal. In fact, we have not been able to find <u>any</u> measurable adjustment in the market.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[table continues on the next page]</p>

² The three nearly identical residences are:

- The one referenced by the real estate sales person, addressed as 15775 Wagner Rd., in Caldwell;
- Another addressed as 25388 Bur Oak Pl., in Caldwell, which was awarded “the Gold Medal in: Best Floorplan, Best curb appeal (full landscape w/ Irrigation) and Best Kitchen” (see Impact Homes’ website: [25388 Bur Oak Place](#)), but it *still* hasn’t sold; and
- Another addressed as 25813 Shanel Dr., in Wilder, located only 2 minutes from Homedale (see Impact Homes’ website: [25813 Shanel Drive](#)).

APPEAL ISSUES

RESPONSES

The appellants try to argue that views of the tower, which will be “in plain sight of the many residences and open farming fields and agriculture here,” should somehow disqualify the proposed site.

- The proposed tower does not affect agricultural uses in any way. In fact, agriculture is quickly adopting wireless technology that preserves water, reduces waste, saves time, and increases crop yield -- many (if not most) of these technological advances *require* wireless telephone and/or data service, and fields that lack reliable wireless service will be unable to benefit from these advances. (As just one example, a wireless device can be placed on an irrigation pivot to alert a farmer via text and/or via an app when the pivot is running, how much water it is using, how fast it is moving, whether it is working correctly, etc.)
- The proposed tower will not block (or even significantly obscure) views. As mentioned above, the residence has ZERO windows from its living areas on the side of the house where the tower will be located. In other words, it will be impossible to see the tower from the living areas of the residence.
- And even if the tower *could* be seen from the residence’s living areas, there is no general “right to a view” in Idaho. Protecting a viewshed requires one (or more) of the following: (i) laws that protect viewsheds and specify standards for projects in those identified viewsheds [***no laws that protect viewsheds that could be impacted by the proposed tower***]; (ii) buying the subject property [***the opponents could have approached the Loucks about purchasing their property, but they didn’t***]; or (iii) obtaining a view easement [***there are no viewshed easements that could prohibit the proposed tower***].
- The Idaho Supreme Court has held that if a structure has a useful purpose, and is not solely intended to injure or annoy a neighbor, then the neighbor has no right to prohibit the structure only on the basis that he or she thinks it is unsightly.

Quoting the 2020 Idaho Supreme Court case of *Hungate v. Bonner County*:

The Hungates also argue that Stejer's, Inc.'s unsightly architecture is out of character with the property's surroundings. **Yet, the structures' aesthetics are not governed by the County Code.** We have looked to nuisance law when determining whether a substantial right is at stake. *Hawkins*, 151 Idaho at 233, 254 P.3d at 1229. **In general, “[a] landowner does not have the right under nuisance law to prohibit upon adjoining land the erection of structures that he or she considers not to be aesthetically pleasing.”** *McVicars v. Christensen*, 156 Idaho 58, 62, 320 P.3d 948, 952 (2014); *White v. Bernhart*, 41 Idaho 665, 669-70, 241 P. 367, 368 (1925) (holding that the fact that a building “is unsightly or out of harmony in construction with adjacent buildings, and therefore not pleasing to the eye, would not make it offensive to the senses”). Thus, **the Hungates cannot claim substantial impairment to their rights by what they consider to be unattractive buildings on a neighbor's property.**

[this response continues on next page]

APPEAL ISSUES	RESPONSES
	<p><i>Hungate v. Bonner Cnty.</i>, 166 Idaho 388, 395–96, 458 P.3d 966, 973–74 (2020), internal citations in original, emphasis added. Just like in the <i>Hungate</i> case, in which the Idaho Supreme Court held that Bonner County Code didn't govern a structure's aesthetics of a structure, Canyon County Code does not govern the aesthetics of cell towers. Instead, Canyon County Code expressly authorizes cell towers in this zone with a CUP. As found that the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We recognize that the appellants would <i>prefer</i> this tower to be located somewhere else, but there's nothing in Canyon County Code that prohibits a tower at the proposed site.

Thank you for reading and considering our responses to the appellants' unsupported claims.

We ask the Board, after reviewing the Record and applying the 8 criteria listed in Canyon County Code § 07-07-05, to **DENY the appeal** and **UPHOLD the Hearing Examiner's decision** to approve Maverick Towers' CUP application.

Sincerely,



Joshua J. Leonard, Partner
Attorneys for Maverick Towers

<https://wirelessestimator.com/articles/tag/tower-collapse/>

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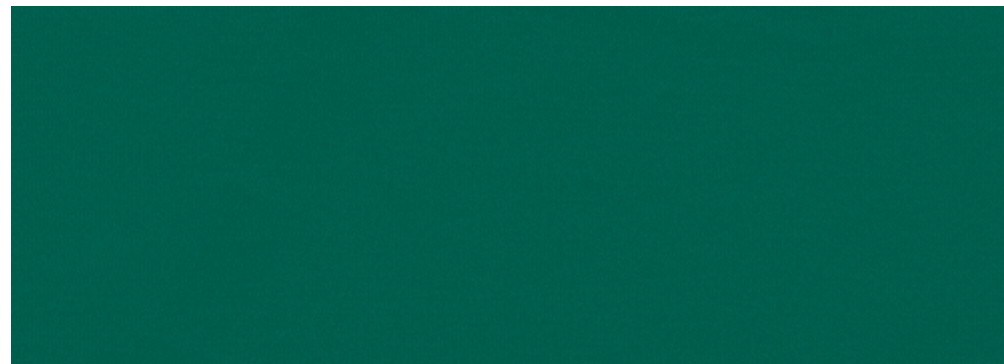
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Articles tagged "*Tower Collapse*"



Cell tower collapse kills seven children outside of a school in Jakarta

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/August 31, 2022

Police say at least ten people, including seven children, were killed in Bekasi on the outskirts of Jakarta, Indonesia, this morning after a truck crashed into a

telecommunications tower near a bus stop and toppled the structure in a busy area where school children were on the street during a morning recess. The children's ages ranged from 7 to 11 ...

Alabama tower collapse ends a tower tech's life, leaving behind his wife and five children

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/July 8, 2022

A 36-year-old tower technician and father of five who worked for the Alabama Forestry Commission (AFC) died Wednesday afternoon in a "tragic accident," the agency said yesterday. Communications technician Brett Savage with the AFC and a resident of Deatsville, in Elmore County, was killed instantly when the communications tower he was helping a crew remove collapsed in Washington County, the ...

Tornado takes out an ATC 150-foot monopole as Ida winds its path of destruction through the northeast

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/September 3, 2021

An American Tower Corp. (ATC) 150-foot monopole collapsed Wednesday when a Hurricane Ida-spawned tornado tore through Upper Dublin Township in Pennsylvania. Although the structure was designed and constructed in 2008 with a basic wind speed of 90 mph as required EIA/TIA-222 Rev. G, the structure was no match for the EF-2 tornado that touched down in the township with winds ...

AT&T claims an above average restoration percentage as carriers bring sites back up in Louisiana

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/September 2, 2021

Through the dedicated resources of the men and women on the front lines providing logistics and services, cell site outages in Hurricane Ida-affected parishes in Louisiana have been reduced to 28.5%, from Tuesday's 38.1%, according to the FCC's September 1, 2021 daily communications report. Within a day, hard-hit Assumption Parish went from an outage of 94.7% to 42.1%, with Terrebonne ...

FBI shelling out \$5,000 reward for info about sabotage of Texas communications towers

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/April 21, 2021

The Dallas Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Wichita Falls Police Department are asking for the public's assistance in identifying the individual(s) responsible for the damage caused to two communications towers in Wichita Falls, Texas. The FBI is offering a reward of up to \$5,000 for information leading to the identification, arrest and conviction of the individual ...

Plaintiffs settle for \$3.2 million in 2018 Missouri tower collapse that killed company owner

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/March 22, 2021

Missouri State University and other defendants have reached a \$3.2 million settlement in a 2018 deadly television tower collapse in Fordland, Missouri. The Springfield News-Leader reports the university's attorney, Rachael Dockery, notified the school's governing board of a "global settlement" in all the lawsuits filed about the incident. According to court documents, on March 10, 2021, a letter was presented ...

Ice isn't nice to century-old Champaign, Illinois self-supporting tower

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/March 15, 2021

A 175-foot self-supporting tower collapsed Monday afternoon about 2:15 p.m. off of Meridian Drive near North Duncan Road in Champaign, IL. The tower is owned by Alliance Communications and company owner Stu Toft informed Wireless Estimator that the four-legged base sections, 115 feet, are about 100 years old. They originally were on the banks of the Mississippi River and were then relocated to Champaign. ...

Guy wire cutting crime spree topples one Texas tower, destabilized a 1,000-footer

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/December 19, 2020

A tall tower crew is on site in Wichita Falls, Texas, stabilizing a 1,050-foot TV broadcast tower owned by Nexstar Media Group, Inc., off 4500 Seymour highway. It is one of two towers that had guy wires cut early Friday morning, with a 450-foot structure giving way to actions of those that authorities have stated committed a "serious felony". The ...

Family of man killed in Missouri TV tower collapse sues structure's owner and design engineer

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/September 16, 2020

The family of the owner of a tall tower erection company killed when a 1,891-foot TV tower collapsed near Fordland, Missouri in 2018 has filed a wrongful-death lawsuit against the Missouri State University Board of Governors (MSU) and South Carolina-based Tower Consultants, Inc. (TCI) who contracted with MSU to retrofit their structure as part of the FCC's repacking effort. Steve Lemay, ...

After falling over 200 feet off of steel, high school junior is preparing for the 300-foot gridiron

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/September 9, 2020

Last year, Uriah King was a standout running back for the Brownwood, Texas Freshman Lions and looked forward to a junior year of equally outstanding achievements. But on June 1, while the tower tech was at approximately the 225-foot level on a 359-foot tower while disassembling an AT&T antenna mount in Seale, Alabama for Texas-based King Strong Tower Enterprises, the ...

Maine station engineer dies after falling from a ham radio tower

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/September 3, 2020

The Knox County, Maine Sheriff's Office has confirmed that a Bangor resident fell from a ham radio tower in a residential area of Union. Authorities said that at approximately 1:00 p.m. yesterday, James Larnier, 74, was on the structure when he fell, according to a friend who was on site when the accident occurred off of Olson Farm Lane. Larnier, who ...

Update: 8/31/20: Laura thrashes Louisiana's broadcasters and mobile networks

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/August 31, 2020

UPDATE – August 31, 2020 – Louisiana’s cell sites that were out of service continued to improve since yesterday, with 5.5% of the cell sites out of service in the affected parishes. However, hard-hit Cameron Parish still had 72% of its cell sites out. LOUISIANA AFFECTED PARISHES Date Cell Sites Served Cell Sites Out Percent Out Cell Sites Out Due to ...

Elderly Vertical Bridge AM tower goes horizontal after being walloped by 130 mph winds

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/August 19, 2020

A 310-foot self-supporting tower owned by Vertical Bridge that broadcast WMT-AM radio’s signal throughout Iowa collapsed last week after tornado-type winds swept through Linn County. According to the National Weather Service, a powerful line of severe thunderstorms known as “Derecho” tracked across Minnesota, eastern Iowa, and northwest Illinois in the afternoon of August 10. Straight line winds were estimated to ...

Two dead in a small plane crash in Utah that collapsed a Crown Castle tower

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/August 3, 2020

A single-engine North American Navion plane crashed in Iron County, Utah on Sunday morning, killing its pilot and passenger, authorities confirmed. The plane struck a 397-foot Crown Castle guyed tower about eight miles southwest of the Cedar City Regional Airport near 6500 W. 4000 South about 9:30 a.m., said Iron County Sheriff’s Lt. Del Schlosser in a statement. There was ...

OSHA levies largest fine in its history involving a tower tech’s death: \$141K

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/May 27, 2020

With one Willful and two Serious violations, OSHA has cited Pegasus Tower Co. for exposing employees to falls after a fatality at a Starkville, Mississippi, worksite. The tower erector faces \$140,720 in penalties, the highest fine ever issued by the agency that involved an industry fatality. John Wayne Womack, 43, of Mountain View, Arkansas suffered a fatal fall from a ...

Terrorism Task Force investigating collapse of 382-foot ATC guyed tower in Nevada

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/May 7, 2020

A 382-foot American Tower Corp. guyed tower collapsed early Tuesday morning in Nye County, Nevada, according to the Nye County Sheriff’s Office (NCSO). Authorities said the tower fell just before sunrise at approximately 5:00 a.m and the NCSO believes that vandals may have been responsible for the structure’s failure. An investigation has been launched by the FBI-led Joint Terrorism Task ...

High winds blamed for Texas tall tower collapse, but corrosion appears to be the culprit

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/April 30, 2020

A 988-foot TV broadcast tower collapsed in Robstown, Texas yesterday morning as a result of a rusted guy wire that detached near its anchor. No tower techs or station personnel were on site when the structure failed. A transmitter building was slighting

damaged on one corner after the guyed tower fell at approximately 8:30 a.m. The tower is owned by ...

False alarm for 'leaning' Roswell, Georgia 180-foot monopole

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/April 27, 2020

A Roswell, Georgia police official said last Thursday night that a tower that had a sinkhole 10 to 20-feet deep next to it put the structure at risk of falling and it appeared to him that it was leaning. It was a delicious departure from coronavirus-related articles and the media ran with it. But city officials said that the tower ...

KATC tower crash: Pilot was troubled, erratic and tower lights were working

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/January 22, 2020

Scripps Broadcasting agreed to pay a \$1.13 million fine to the FCC earlier this month for lighting violations on multiple tower structures. The settlement order adopted by the FCC started after an agency investigation began after a small plane crashed into KATC's TV tower near Kaplan, Louisiana on August 31, 2018. Although the FCC Enforcement Bureau said that it found ...

Ice is unkind to Nebraska 1,500-foot tower, causing it to collapse in Beaver Crossing

In [Featured News](#) by Wireless Estimator/January 20, 2020

Service has been restored to the majority of Channel 10/11 viewers in Nebraska who lost signal when a KOLN tower collapsed early Saturday morning, but some over-the-air viewers may still be unable to receive their signal. The main KOLN tower in rural Beaver Crossing, collapsed during a severe ice storm. There were no injuries when the 1,500-foot guyed tower fell ...

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Safety and Health Topics (/topics/text-index) / Communication Towers

Communication Towers

🏠 **CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY** (<https://www.osha.gov/construction>)

Communication Towers Menu

Workers' Rights (/workers/)

Incident Investigations

Communications Tower

The following communications tower incidents have been investigated by OSHA. Most of them were reported to OSHA, or OSHA learned about them from news reports, etc. There have been tower incidents that OSHA did not investigate because they were not reported to OSHA as required.



- November 22, 2013, Optica Network Technologies, Wichita, Kansas (/pls/imis/establishment.inspection_detail?id=949917.015). A 25-year-old worker performing cell tower maintenance was killed when he fell 50 feet.
- August 17, 2013, Custom Tower, LLC, Louise, Mississippi (/pls/imis/establishment.inspection_detail?id=931468.015). A worker installing microwave dishes on a cell tower was killed when he fell 125 feet. The worker, who was not using a double lanyard, fell after disconnecting his positioning lanyard to reposition himself.

- August 12, 2013, Transmit PM LLC, Coats, NC (/pls/imis/establishment.inspection_detail?id=317036333). A worker performing installation services for Sprint under the direction of Alcatel-Lucent died from a fall.
- July 8, 2013, Monarch Towers, Mountrail County, ND (/pls/imis/establishment.inspection_detail?id=919441.015). Two workers were adding structural supports to a 300 foot tower. One worker fell and struck the other, causing them both to die from a 250 foot fall.
- May 28, 2013, Byrd Telecom, Georgetown, MS (/pls/imis/establishment.inspection_detail?id=908751.015). Workers were raising a new antenna to the top of a tower to make the tower taller. While installing a hoisting device to raise the boom a cable broke, causing two men to fall to their deaths.
- April 3, 2013, Excell Communications, Birmingham, AL (/pls/imis/establishment.inspection_detail?id=899574.015). No fatality, injury - Worker survived a 140 foot fall.
- April 5, 2013, S25 Towerserv, LLC, Franklin, PA (/pls/imis/establishment.inspection_detail?id=899655.015). Two employees were hoisting new equipment on a tower, one employee was at approximately 190 feet, the other at 140 feet. The equipment being hoisted came loose striking the lower employee causing him to fall.
- March 19, 2013, Eduardo Corona, Laredo, TX (/pls/imis/establishment.inspection_detail?id=896627.015). While installing the last 10-foot section of a 90 foot tower, the bottom section collapsed, causing one employee to fall to the ground and die.
- January 4, 2013, Ws Consulting & Construction, Mount Vernon, Washington (/pls/imis/establishment.inspection_detail?id=316579259). Employee fell 80 feet and died, had fall protection gear on, but the fall protection anchorage point failed.
- August 11, 2011, Hayden Tower Service, Inc., Brookfield, MO (/pls/imis/establishment.inspection_detail?id=315538157). A worker dismantling a cellular tower fell 80 feet and later died in the hospital.
- August 3, 2011, Sink Tower Erection Co., Hollister, NC (/pls/imis/establishment.inspection_detail?id=315451336). A worker was making modifications to 300 foot cellular tower when he fell 50 feet and was killed.
- June 27, 2012, Midwest Steeplejacks, Inc., Lisbon, ND (/pls/imis/establishment.inspection_detail?id=316574938). Employee was on a 300-foot telecommunication tower wearing an ExoFit XP Tower Climbing Harness equipped with a positioning device and twin lanyards, using only one tie-off point. Employee unhooked his positioning device to reposition himself, and fell approximately 153 feet and died.
- October 12, 2011, Ultimate Tower Service, Inc., Newton, MA (/pls/imis/establishment.violation_detail?id=316068535&citation_id=01002). An employee was killed from fall while installing a new ladder on a 1000 foot tower.

Construction Incidents Investigation Engineering Reports (/construction/engineering)

- Investigation of the April 19, 2018, Communication Tower Collapse in Fordland, Missouri (/sites/default/files/2019-12/2018_r_04.pdf). (October, 2018)
- Investigation of the September 27, 2017, Gin Pole Collapse at an Antenna Tower in Miami Gardens, Florida (/sites/default/files/2019-12/2018_R_01.pdf). (February 2018)
- Investigation of the March 25, 2014 Failure of Gin Pole Rigging, and Collapse of Cellular Towers at Blaine, KS (/sites/default/files/2019-12/2014_r_04.pdf). (August 2014).
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Assistance

(<https://www.dol.gov/general/stormrecovery>)

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USA.gov (<https://www.usa.gov/>)

No Fear Act Data

(<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/oasam/centers-offices/civil-rights-center/resports/notification-and-federal-employee-antidiscrimination-retaliation-act-of-2002>)

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