

[Via Email Only](#)  
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September 30, 2021

Celine Acord  
Manager, Current Planning & Subdivision  
Boise City Planning & Development Services  
150 N Capitol Blvd  
Boise, ID 83701

**Re: Wireless Communication Facilities Ordinance - ZOA21-00004**

Below please find my comments to your recommendations to P&Z for this ordinance.  
Please add these comments to the public record.

## **ZOA20-00004 / City of Boise**

### **Summary**

Amendment to the Development Code regarding Wireless Communication Facilities and associated Definitions (Section 11-06-04.2 & Section 11-12-02.1) including changes to the review process and site development standards for attached and free-standing communication facilities.

### **Prepared By**

Céline Acord, Current Planning & Subdivisions Manager

### **Recommendation**

Approval

### **Reason for the Decision**

The proposed amendments to the Communication Uses section and associated definitions comply with the approval criteria detailed in *Boise City Code Section 11-03-04.1* (Code Amendment) and as further described in the project report. The purpose of the Communication Uses section is to ensure a coordinated and efficient development within the City's use, design, and aesthetic guidelines by regulating the height, design, and location of Wireless Communication Facilities (WCFs). The proposed amendment brings Boise City Code (BCC) into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century to address the advanced technology not anticipated when the code section was originally written. This allows providers the ability to not just increase

**1. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 6:47:49 PM  
Boise already has superior hardwired broadband (DSL, Cable, & Fiber) service. The most advanced and secure service would be Fiber Optics.

**2. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 6:51:41 PM  
Your amendment is heavily weighted to public convenience and does not take the general welfare of the public into consideration. Please see the 1,000 plus scientific health studies that prove RF radiation is harmful to human health.

**3. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 6:54:31 PM  
Local Government has the authority over placement, construction, and modification of PWSFs.

47 USC § 332(a)(7)(A)  
General authority. — Except as provided in this paragraph, nothing in this 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.

**4. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 6:58:17 PM  
It has been scientifically established that the RF power limit currently allowed by the FCC is too high and unsafe for human health. We must set max power limits and increase our distance from the antennas. This is the best way of making the wireless RF technology safe. Attachment to buildings and other existing structures that are in close proximity to humans as to avoid visual blight is the wrong way of solving this problem. Cell towers should be put up as high as possible and moved at least 500 m outside of town. Increasing the distance between humans and antennas should be a primary design objective.

**5. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 7:02:45 PM  
Underground hardwired broadband (DSL, Cable & Fiber) is the superior alternative for meeting this goal. All are underground, nothing to see or to visually obstruct Boises High quality pedestrian areas. Also, they are safe for citizens traveling and living in these areas. The city will never have to worry about future capacity demands that will continue to clutter Boise skylines.

1 coverage but capacity of data for users. Goal CC 10 specifically encourages the facilitation of expanded access to advanced telecommunications technologies.

2 The proposed amendment is required to ensure public convenience and general welfare are upheld and ensure continued compliance with United States Code and Federal Communications Commission regulations and rulings.

3 The City's authority lies in the aesthetics – focusing on height, design and visual clutter. The amendment encourages attaching equipment on poles or buildings already in the built environment. Or, if attaching isn't viable, establishes design criteria standards for new free-standing facilities to blend into the built environment as much as possible. Goal NAC 10 & 12 focus on aesthetics and establishes clear urban design objectives. This applies to the pedestrian realm where the City has always promoted a high-quality, pedestrian-oriented design. Attached facilities are the preferred option and will lead to fewer new free-standing locations being installed but not prohibiting the option so as not to conflict with federal regulations. Lastly, by prohibiting the removal of public trees and landscaping in the right- of-way, Goal ES 6 is promoted by maintaining and promoting a healthy urban forest to enhance the city's environment, air quality, and appearance.

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**4. Analysis**

The City of Boise requests an amendment to Title 11 of the Boise City Code. This amendment would change the review process and site development standards for attached and free-standing communication facilities.

**BACKGROUND**

As a part of the Title 11 Development Code, the Planning Division reviews the placement of Wireless Communication Facilities (WCF). The intent is to ensure coordinated and efficient development within the City's use, design, and aesthetic guidelines by regulating the height, design, and location of WCFs. Historically, these have been 60-100- foot-tall cell towers as well as rooftop antennas or radio

7 dishes on tall buildings that would provide data coverage in a 1-2 mile radius (macro sites). These poles would allow for multiple providers (i.e. Verizon, AT&T, T-Mobile) to "co- locate" all on the same pole or building.

As technology advances from 3G to 4G to LTE, the newest service (5G) and newest implementation of small cell

**6. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 7:05:56 PM

There are scientific studies showing that RF radiation from cell towers cause heathy tree canopies to die. Hard wired large capacity utility's services like DSL, Cable, and Fiber do not kill trees.

This is hypocritical. You make the following statement below, "local government cannot regulate WCFs with regards to health, safety and environmental impacts".

Yet here you are environmentally protecting the trees, but you can't environmentally protect human health?

**7. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 7:14:43 PM

1 to 2 miles from the high power RF energy of a cell antenna is a safe distance.

**8. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 7:17:00 PM

These setbacks are way too small. RF antennas with this much power should not be within 500 m of humans. Lower the power if you want to put them this close to homes. You can make a 5 bar call with -80dBm of power.

**9. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 7:20:46 PM

This was put in place for a reason. Towers do not belong in residential neighborhoods!

**10. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 7:22:01 PM

Yes we are aware. We don't want our families and friends to die or suffer from RF radiation exposure.

**11. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 7:23:36 PM

The city and this wireless ordinance hold a lot of power. Don't hand over this power to Verizon and other telecoms at the price of your citizens. Follow Boises Blue Print Goal SHCC8 and minimize risk to life and health from expose to hazardous materials.

Verizon wouldn't be requesting changes to the ordinance if it didn't have lots of power.

You would figuratively be feeding the chickens to the coyotes here. The FCC is a captured agency of the Verizon and telecommunications industry. This is a classic coyote guarding the hen house situation.

**12. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 7:26:37 PM

Master planning a safe smart advanced telecommunications broadband infrastructure for the city of Boise that requires wireless telecommunications providers to spend additional money to safely install towers and antennas outside of our populated areas doesn't "prohibit" or have the "effect of prohibiting" the rollout of 5G. This is smart planning.

Please see the State of New Hampshire's Final Report of the Commission to Study the Environmental and Health Effects of Evolving 5G Technology. This is part of the public record. This will provide Boise P&Z with better Blueprint for the City.

Also, Boise already has superior telecommunication services.

technology uses different radio frequency and smaller equipment to increase capacity, not just ensure coverage.

**8** The radio frequency covers a much smaller radius (200-300 feet) requiring more locations in order to increase capacity of the data coverage, essentially faster internet speeds. They are usually located on 30-40-foot-tall poles (micro sites) in roadways, intersections, and shopping centers, as well as on buildings, and do not offer co-location opportunities so only one pole can be used by one provider.

The Planning Team has approved over 200 requests administratively in Boise over the last 2 1/2 years. Providers have indicated more locations are planned, whether attached to existing poles or proposing new locations entirely. These micro site locations have not differentiated between residential neighborhoods, commercial or office uses, or industrial areas due to the need to provide data regardless of zone. Under current Boise City Code (BCC), most new micro site

**9** locations (under the base height of the zone) within residential neighborhoods would require hearing level conditional use permit approval. The approval criteria for a conditional use permit are problematic and do not align with FCC regulations (as explained in detail below). As more locations are fitted with small cell equipment, the public has been increasingly more aware and vocal. While their concerns are not to be understated, it's important to note that cities have very limited power in the way of regulating WCFs according to United States

**12** Federal law provides that no state or local statute, regulation or other policy may prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting the ability of any entity to provide telecommunication services. More specifically, local government "shall not prohibit or have effect of prohibiting the provision of government cannot create laws that are an effective prohibition on the rollout of 5G networks. Further, local government cannot regulate WCFs with regards to health, safety and environmental impacts, which are typically the main concerns for the public.

**13** This preemption is outlined in sweeping terms: "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 [FCC]'s regulations concerning such emissions."<sup>3</sup> In 2018, the FCC issued a Small Cell Order under the authority of the

**14** Telecommunications Act of 1996 and regarding local authority to charge a review fee and review the proposed site based on aesthetics (certain zoning guidelines) within a certain timeframe.<sup>4</sup> It's important to note, also, that FCC regulations provide the framework for environmental and historical preservation review of telecommunications projects.<sup>5</sup> It is not Boise City's responsibility nor its

There are no significant gaps in phone & texting service coverage. You already have superior hardwired DSL, cable, and fiber optics in place for Advanced telecommunications technologies or broadband data services. Boise will be prohibiting nothing, just implementing smart planning.

**13. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 7:29:18 PM

You want to protect the trees and their environment. The City of Eagle is protecting its citizens by prohibiting cell towers in residential neighborhoods.

47 USC § 332(a)(7)(A)

General authority. — Except as provided in this paragraph, nothing in this 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.

**14. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 7:31:30 PM

The FCC is a captured agency of the telecommunications industry. They do not care about human health and have not updated their safety standards since 1996. Current FCC's power regulations are set too high.

**15. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 7:33:36 PM

Local government is not bound by FCC orders. This is not a law. This never went through Congress and was never signed by the president. We do not have to follow the coyotes orders here.

**16. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 7:35:38 PM

The city is responsible for making sure cell tower installers go through proper historical preservation review!

17. Hank Allen

September 30, 2021 at 7:37:50 PM

There is no difference between macro and micro sites. They both put out the same amount of power and are equally harmful to tree canopies, insects, wildlife, and human health.

18. Hank Allen

September 30, 2021 at 7:39:20 PM

Please show me this federal law? Not an FCC coyote order.

19. Hank Allen

September 30, 2021 at 7:40:45 PM

Or the city can simply change its ordinance to protect our environment and prohibit high power cell towers in areas inhabited by human beings. The City of Eagle has already added language to their wireless ordinance to protect residential neighborhoods in this manner.

20. Hank Allen

September 30, 2021 at 7:41:59 PM

This will most certainly adversely affect properties in the vicinity. It will lower property values and cause major health related injuries to humans, bees and our trees.

jurisdiction to ."2 The main thrust is local administer and determine compliance with such federal regulations.

BCC has not been updated to address new technology and to incorporate these federal law changes.

1. The definitions in Title 11 do not align with federal definitions of small cell technology.

17 2. BCC does not distinguish between macro and micro sites. The result is each micro site application is treated according to criteria that are appropriate for macro sites but are not within the permissible review criteria on micro sites.

18 3. Where federal law dictates that small cell technology is essentially a permitted use with cities exercising authority over the aesthetic and design guidelines, BCC treats these as conditional uses in most zones - hence the reason that so many future proposals would be governed by the conditional use hearing procedures.

19 Given this lack of alignment in BCC, the number of locations that would require a Planning & Zoning Commission conditional use permit are expected to increase tenfold. Hearing level applications require neighborhood meetings, notice of the hearing, and are reviewed under specific criteria [emphasis added]:<sup>6</sup>

I. i. The **location is compatible to other uses** in the general neighborhood;

II. The proposed use will not place an undue burden on transportation and other public facilities in the vicinity;

III. The site is large enough to accommodate the proposed use and all yards, open spaces, pathways, walls, fences, parking, loading, landscaping, and such other features as are required by this Code;

20 IV. The proposed use, if it complies with all conditions imposed, **will not adversely affect other property of the vicinity;**

V. The proposed use is in compliance with the Comprehensive Plan;

The **bolded** parts of the approval criteria would most definitely be up for debate in almost every setting a micro site is proposed and similarly when permits are appealed to City Council, even though the Commission and City Council cannot deny based on reasons stated above that federal law has specifically

**21. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 8:06:11 PM  
Fiber optic is a superior choice for advanced telecommunications broadband services. If Boise wants to step into the 21st-century they should promote Fiber optics to the premises not an inferior wireless infrastructure. The opportunities for live work and telecommuting and home schooling are 10x grater with the huge amount of broad band data that can fit in one fiber optic line.

Fiber optics would also facilitate Goal CC10.2 by implementing Structured wiring systems, enhanced survivability, energy management. If needed businesses and homes can add a Wi-Fi router to the hardwired system for inclusion of wireless technology.

**22. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 8:09:08 PM  
More hypocrisy! You are protecting the environment but not human life.

**23. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 8:20:30 PM  
I completely disagree. Adding ugly antennas on top of every light pole and street light every 200 to 300 feet up and down our streets is a horrible idea, it just makes our streets more cluttered.

Underground hardwired DSL, Cable & Fiber add zero visual clutter and have no aesthetic impact on our streets. This is clearly the best alternative.

**24. Hank Allen**

September 30, 2021 at 8:25:25 PM  
High powered RF microwave antennas will completely destroy the quiet enjoyment of our beautiful streets.

warded off. This has occurred with three locations thus far and is likely to continue in the future without this code amendment.

**PROPOSED CHANGES**

At a high level, the city's authority for communication facilities lies in aesthetics - focusing on height, design, and visual clutter. It is not to regulate the environmental impacts of the technology nor to police the regulations set by the FCC. Current BCC did not contemplate the technological advancement, or the density needed for capacity and coverage of data. The current required process does not align with federal law. The proposed changes reflect the City's limited authority with regard to regulating small cell technology while also relieving staff time for the increased number of sites expected to be proposed by multiple providers.

**6. Approval Criteria**

**Code Text Amendment (11-03-04.1(B)(7))**

**The Council shall approve, approve with modifications, or deny pursuant to Section 11- 03-03.4 and this Section. To approve it must be found that the amendment:**

***i. Complies with and conforms to the Comprehensive Plan, and***

The proposed amendment to the Title 11 Development Code conforms to *Blueprint Boise* as detailed below:

- 21 Goal CC 10 specifically encourages the facilitation of expanded access to advanced telecommunications technologies. The amendment brings the code section into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century with the changes to technology since this section of code was originally written. It also encourages live/work and telecommuting opportunities.
- 22 By prohibiting the removal of public trees and landscaping in the right-of-way, Goal ES 6 is promoted by maintaining and promoting a healthy urban forest to enhance the city's environment, air quality, and appearance.
- 23 Goals NAC 10 & 12 are promoted by this amendment. The focus on aesthetics in the built environment establishes clear urban design objectives, which can reasonably be expected to extend for the development of communication facilities. This applies to the pedestrian realm where the City has always promoted a high-quality, pedestrian-oriented design. Attached facilities are the
- 24

25. Hank Allen

September 30, 2021 at 8:27:07 PM  
The federal government does not police historic preservation review. This is up to the city and it's permitting process. The city of Boise cannot shuck its responsibility in this regards.

A hard wired broadband infrastructure is clearly the best choice here. It would completely eliminate the need for historic preservation review. Freeing up valuable time and energy for the Boise permitting process.

26. Hank Allen

September 30, 2021 at 8:29:21 PM  
Wireless 5G capacity is limited. As you can see Cell Tower providers are constantly requesting more capacity. As our town grows so will the visual blight on towers if we continue with wireless broadband.

An underground fiber optic network offers superior bandwidth for the future expansion of Boise without the eye sore caused by wireless infrastructure.

27. Hank Allen

September 30, 2021 at 8:31:49 PM  
As stated above attaching equipment to the sides of houses and on rooftops is a horrible idea. This radiation has been scientifically proven to cause injury to humans, especially young children.

See State of New Hampshire "5G Final Report" in the public record.

28. Hank Allen

September 30, 2021 at 8:33:12 PM  
I have personally assisted high-tech companies relocating to the treasure Valley from California. They request T1 lines and fiber optics and not limited Wireless 5G.

29. Hank Allen

September 30, 2021 at 8:37:02 PM  
You definitely have your priorities backwards on this one. The general welfare of your citizens is far more important than approving an subpar cost effective wireless network for Verizon that will be killing Boise's trees, bees & Me so that a small minority can download a movie to their phones in 30 seconds.

30. Hank Allen

October 2, 2021 at 8:53:10 AM  
Is this Federal Law or a coyote order from the FCC.

preferred option, and by requiring proof that attaching is not possible within a certain radius, this should lead to fewer new free-standing locations being installed without prohibiting them all together.

25. Goal NAC 14 is also protected by preserving Boise's designated historic landmarks and districts. While the amendment is silent on historic preservation there are already federal regulations in place to ensure historic landmarks are not impacted by the installation of communication facilities.

26. This amendment supports Goal PDP 3 which plans for a coordinated pattern of growth. This can be extended to the WCF network. By focusing on aesthetics and emphasizing the priority to attach equipment rather than proposing new locations it will help to maintain a predictable development pattern of this ever-growing technology.

28. By amending the code, Goals EC 2 & 4 are supported which focuses on growing the regional economy and maximizing the city's market strengths. Likewise, fostering a positive business climate and promoting the city as a desirable place to live, work and visit.

29. **ii. Is required for public convenience or general welfare.**

Cities have very limited power in the way of regulating wireless communication facilities according to United States Code and the Federal Communications Commission regulations and rulings. Federal law provides that no state or local statute, regulation or other policy may prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting the

30. The existing Boise City Code forces a review process which does not align with federal law and which is largely preempted with respect to small cell technology, placing the City at risk for potential lawsuits. The proposed amendment is required to ensure public convenience and general welfare are upheld. The City's authority lies in the aesthetics – focusing on height, design and visual clutter. The amendment focuses on attached equipment installed onto poles or buildings already in existence in the built environment, and on new free-standing facilities and creating standards on how

31. they are required to blend into the built environment as much as possible.  
32.  
33.

they are required to blend into the built environment as much as possible.



Please provide what federal law that you are referring to?

**31. Hank Allen**

October 2, 2021 at 8:41:15 AM

If the City of Boise was sued for preempting wireless coverage. Zero dollars are awarded to the plaintiff. That is correct NO Judgments Are Awarded to The Plaintiff - \$0 dollars.

See: Horizon Tower vs Ada County Case: 1:19-cv-00125-DCN 11/07/2019

<https://secureservercdn.net/198.71.233.189/ymc.f27.myftpupload.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Signed-Consent-Order-and-Judgment1.pdf>

**32. Hank Allen**

October 2, 2021 at 8:56:27 AM

I completely disagree with this statement. The City of Boise has the zoning power to design its broadband infrastructure.

47 USC § 332(a)(7)(A)  
General authority. — Except as provided in this paragraph, nothing in this 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.

**33. Hank Allen**

October 2, 2021 at 8:58:38 AM

Adding ugly small cell antennas every 200 feet up and down our city streets. And filling macro towers with 50 +/- antennas is ugly and extremely visually cluttered.

An underground hardwired broadband DSL, Cable, & Fiber infrastructure is clearly the best choice for Boise to avoid visual clutter.

## Boise Blueprint

### Hardwired Broadband (DSL, Cable, & Fiber) vs Wireless Broadband (4G & 5G)

[Link to Boise Blueprint](#)

1. Goal ES!: Protect and enhance air quality and minimize health hazards associated with air pollution. - RF radiation is one of the worst types of pollution. You can't see it or hear it as it floats through the air, but it sickens and kills you, the bees and our trees. This is a scientifically proven fact that is only debated by paid employees of the telecommunications industry or people of ignorance. [See State of New Hampshire 5G Final Report](#). Wireless 5G broadband networks also require a tremendous amount of electricity to operate 24/7. Power that is generated from fossil fuels that have a high carbon footprint and reduce our air quality and add to global warming. The best way for Boise to accomplish this goal would be the following: Encourage a superior energy efficient "Green" hardwired broadband (DSL, Cable, & Fiber) network that will add zero pollution to the air in Boise.
2. Goal Es6: Promote a healthy urban forest to enhance the city's environment, air quality and appearance. It is scientifically proven that high powered wireless RF radiation kills trees and the bees. Installing ugly high power antennas every 200 to 300 feet up and down our streets next to the mature tree canopies will not enhance the City of Boise's environment. The best way for Boise to accomplish this goal would be the following: Encourage a safe, secure, and superior hardwired broadband (DSL, Cable, & Fiber) network that does not kill our trees. [See State of New Hampshire 5G Final Report](#).
3. Goal ES8.1: NOISE MONITORING
  - (a) Monitor and update available data on existing and projected ambient and stationary noise levels.
  - (b) Conduct a noise study to determine noise contours in 5-decibel (A-Weighted Sound Level)\* increments along arterials and highways, railroad tracks, and around other noise generators.

#### ES8.4: NOISE MITIGATION

Require mitigation measures for development of "noise-sensitive" land uses (such as single-family residences, hospitals, and schools) where noise studies show existing or future noise levels exceed an Ldn\* of 60 dB(A) exterior and an Ldn of 45 dB(A) interior. This policy is not intended to restrict multi-level or high-rise construction that cannot be protected with standard noise mitigation measures.

#### ES8.5: STREET IMPROVEMENTS

(a) Assess potential noise impacts on adjacent "noise-sensitive" land uses when expanding arterial and collector streets.

(b) Require noise abatement when impacts are projected to exceed standards.

This is a great example of proper regulation. The city should follow this example and set power limits on dangerous RF radiation from wireless antennas. The City should adopt similar power regulations in this wireless ordinance . [See State of New Hampshire 5G Final Report.](#)

4. ES10.1: EXISTING MUNICIPAL FACILITIES

(a) Audit existing municipal facilities to establish a baseline of current energy and water use and identify opportunities for reductions. The mass rollout of 5G small cell and large 5G macro antennas will require lots of electrical energy to operate 24/7. The wireless network will rely on a hardwired Fiber Optic backbone for connectivity. This is a redundant and power wasting design. A much superior master planed design, that would use a fraction of the power would be the following: Encourages wireless towers to be located 500 m outside of densely populated areas and encouraging a safe hardwired DSL, cable, fiber optic network in town. This would require a fraction of antennas, resulting in less energy used, help Boise in meeting this ambitious goal of reduced its power consumption.

5. Goal ES13: Promote community-based and local food production.

ES13.1: LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION

Encourage public and private schools to allow community gardens and demonstration projects on school property. Killing the bees, trees and subjecting gardeners to high amounts of RF radiation is not a good way to promote local food production. [See State of New Hampshire 5G Final Report.](#) This goal could be accomplished by encouraging a hardwired broadband (DSL, Cable & Fiber) network that will not kill the bees, trees, farmers, or gardeners. Possibly more people would choose to garden if it took two minutes rather than 30 seconds to download a movie to their phone.

6. Goal ES15: Expand public education programs to promote sustainable practices in the community. Exposing our children “tomorrow's leaders” to high-power radiation from 5G cell antennas and Wifi in our public schools is scientifically proven to cause harm would not be a sustainable practice. A much superior way for Boise to meet this goal would be to encourage a sustainable hardwired broadband (DSL, Cable, & Fiber) network that will not kill off our children who are tomorrows leaders. [See State of New Hampshire 5G Final Report.](#)

7. Goal NAC5: Give all citizens the opportunity to participate in shaping the future of their neighborhoods. The large majority of Boise citizens do not want high power 5G deadly microwave antennas in front of their house cooking their families. To better meet this goal Boise should add a Wireless vs. Hardwired broadband structure to choice to the November's ballot. Let the citizens decide on their broadband network, not Verizon.

8. NAC10.3: PUBLIC FACILITIES

1. Require public facilities to be consistent with the Community Design Principles and other policies contained in this Comprehensive Plan so that they serve as a positive design example. Attaching ugly high-power antennas on top of every phone pole, light pole and macro towers that have been scientifically proven as harmful to humans is not the best example of good design. Boise could best meet this goal by encouraging a safe, secure, underground hardwired broadband (DSL, Cable, & Fiber) network.
2. CC7.2: DESIGN FOR PEDESTRIAN COMFORT -
3. (c) To protect the most vulnerable street users, maximize pedestrian safety and comfort in the design of pedestrian crossings. Myself and roughly 4% of the world's population suffer from electromagnetic sensitivity or microwave poisoning in some form. That 4% of the population will be excruciatingly uncomfortable in our public right of ways and homes if they are subjected to high powered microwave radiation 24/7. A superior way for Boise to meet this goal would be the following: Encourage a hardwired broadband (DSL, Cable & Fiber) infrastructure that will not be unnoticed and comfortable to 4% of the population. Set precautionary power limits on all RF antennas that are located in close proximity to people. Increase setbacks from RF antennas to Residential and School Zones to 500 m.

#### 9. CEA1.4: ACCESS

1. Expand access to the arts for persons with limited income or physical disability through activities such as grant programs, website development, and public outreach efforts. Electromagnetic Sensitivity or Radiation Poisoning is an illness recognized and afforded protection by the (ADA) American Disability Act. The best way for the City of Boise to achieve this goal would be the following: Do not discriminate against Disabled Americans by allowing high power RF antennas to create a barrier of equal access to public locations and culture opportunities. Encourage a Hardwired Broadband (DSL, Cable & Fiber) infrastructure that is friendly to physically disabled persons like myself.
2. EC5.3: ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS
3. Take a proactive approach to environmental quality by anticipating future standards and designing treatment facilities and other infrastructure to fully meet those requirements. The City of Boise could best achieve this goal by looking at the following documents: *(CHD vs FCC)* The FCC is a captured agency of the telecommunications industry and has failed to update their safety guidelines. Make every effort possible to protect its citizens and follow the suggestions made to the state of New Hampshire. *See State of New Hampshire 5G Final Report.* A hardwired broadband (DSL, Cable & Fiber) network is the most proactive environmentally friendly way to proceed.
4. EC6.1: TARGET AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIES

5. Work with the city's business partners to attract environmentally conscious "knowledge-based" companies that produce high-quality educational, scientific, or natural resource-based products and services that advocate sustainable industry principles. Verizons proposed 5G wireless network plans for the City of Boise will injure and kill families, bees and the trees. Thus, I would not consider Verizon Wireless to be environmentally conscious. Boise should do business with companies that care about our community. Boise should work with companies that install and run hardwired fiber optics.

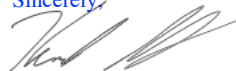
10. #7 A Safe Healthy, and Caring Community -

1. **Goal SHCC8: Minimize risk to life and health from exposure to hazardous materials.** The superior way for the City of Boise to meet this goal would be the following:

1. Prohibit hazardous high powered RF antennas in residential, school, and other zoning areas that are within close proximity to humans.
2. Encourage a safe hardwired advanced broadband (DSL, Cable, & Fiber) network for zones with hight population densities.
3. Increase small and large cell towers setbacks to 500m form populated areas.
4. Require all small and large wireless installers to carry liability insurance that covers injuries from hazardous microwave pollution. Thus passing the "safety stick" to Insurance companies. Insurance companies will proactively motivate the wireless industry to design and implement an infrastructure with power limits and setback that are safe for humans, bees and the trees.
5. Encourage our public schools to move away from Wi-Fi networks and seek safer new optical networking solutions such as ([LiFi](#)) that offer faster, healthier, and more secure connections than RF-based WiFi solutions.
6. [See State of New Hampshire 5G Final Report.](#)

11. I request that you implement language that has been submitted by Idahoans for Safe Technology into the final Wireless Zoning Ordinance. Thank you!

Sincerely,



Hank Allen

[hank@hdapcific.com](mailto:hank@hdapcific.com)