

# **EXHIBIT C**

The developers state that the site will be identifiable in online databases so it's existence will be known to other wireless carriers. It will also be included in online site search tools and identifiable by other wireless carriers and firms working in the wireless industry looking for collocation opportunities. Signage will be posted at the site identifying the party to contact regarding the project and will include site identification information. If another wireless carrier has interest in collocating, they can use the site identification information to confirm availability and details for the facility via e-mail or phone. If the facility meets the collocation wireless carrier's requirements, they will then file an application to the owner to formally start the collocation process. All notifications and required documentation is provided to the property owner, a lease is secured, and all necessary permits are obtained before the collocating wireless carrier installs their equipment. The owner of the communication tower would also have to apply to Nevada County for an Administrative Development Permit for the addition of the co-located carrier.

Site Justification:

Verizon Wireless identified a significant gap in its Long Term Evolution (LTE) wireless service in the south eastern area of Nevada County, California. Verizon Wireless evaluated four site alternatives within the identified significant coverage/capacity gap. Based on the analysis and evaluation, Verizon Wireless concludes that the proposed monopine at 20896 Dog Bar Road is the most feasible site to address the gap in coverage when topography, radio frequency propagation, elevation, height, available electrical and telephone utilities, access, and a willing landlord are considered. 20896 Dog Bar Road is the only location that meets RF's objectives, is owned by a property owner willing to lease the space, and is a location that allows the monopine to blend in with the natural surroundings.

Nevada County Land Use and Development Code Section L-II 3.8.E prohibits new towers from being installed in a location that is not already developed with public or quasi-public uses or other communication facilities, unless it blends with the surrounding, existing natural and man-made environment so as to be effectively unnoticeable. This section of the Code also prohibits new towers from being installed closer than 2-miles from another readily visible, un-camouflaged or unscreened facility unless it is a co-located facility, on a multiple-user site, or is designed to blend in with the surrounding, existing natural and man-made environment so as to be effectively unnoticeable. While the subject tower is not proposed on a location with public or quasi-public uses or on a location with existing communication facilities, it is proposed to be constructed to look like a pine tree, meeting the visual screening and setback criteria while providing service in the desired service area and is therefore in compliance with LUDC Section L-II 3.8.E.

Radio Frequency Signals:

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is the government agency responsible for the authorization and licensing of facilities such as cellular towers that generate RF radiation. Radiofrequency (RF) radiation emanates from antenna on cellular towers and is generated by the movement of electrical charges in the antenna. The energy levels it generates are not great enough to ionize, or break down, atoms and molecules, so it is known as "non-ionizing" radiation. The FCC has developed and adopted guidelines for human exposure to RF radiation using the recommendations of the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), with the support of the EPA, FDA, OSHA and NIOSH. According to the FCC, both the NCRP exposure criteria and the IEEE standard were developed by expert scientists and engineers after extensive reviews of the scientific literature related to RF biological effects. The exposure guidelines are based on thresholds for known adverse effects, and they incorporate wide