

Tammy Cloud-McMinn

From: Sheila Cobian
Sent: Monday, April 15, 2024 10:42 AM
To: City Clerk
Subject: FW: Appeal of AT&T proposal at Poinsetti Park

All Receive - Agenda Item # 13
For the Information of the:
CITY COUNCIL
Date 4/15/24 CA CC
CM ACM DCM (3)

Item #13

From: Laurren Barker <artlark17@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, April 15, 2024 10:08 AM
To: Scott Chadwick <scott.chadwick@carlsbadca.gov>
Subject: Appeal of AT&T proposal at Poinsetti Park

Dear City Manager Charwick,

This is a letter to register my support for the community appeal of the AT&T application to place a cell tower in Poinsettia Park.

This installation is not compatible with Carlsbad's Policy 64 regarding cell phone tower placement, parks are on top of the list of discouraged locations. AT&T has chosen it for their convenience only and has not adequately considered other more suitable sites for the people of the area.

I attended the Planning Commission meetings and read the community letters against the project in this location. I encourage the City to deny AT&T's application and require the company to consider more suitable locations. In fact, I have been told that at least one other site has already approved having the tower on their property and that should be explored. There are also other types of cell transmissions such as Small Wireless Transmissions being used in other cities and in Carlsbad in the Bressi Ranch and La Costa Glen areas. Those options should be explored.

Listening to the AT&T representative's presentation of the project, I found it to be quite superficial and his answers to audience questions, inadequate, or nonexistent. In contrast, I found the audience professionals who spoke to the subject to be very knowledgeable and their points very credible. I did not feel that the Planning Commissioners gave enough credence to those in the audience who had researched the subject and spoke to the facts versus AT&T's representative.

The following should be taken into consideration:

This proposed AT&T site is in an area of extensive housing and adjacent to an award winning primary school and one of Carlsbad's most frequented community parks for both adults and children of all ages. The park includes a toddler play area, two dog parks, the city's largest combined tennis and pickle ball complex and sports areas for many sports. It is also home to wildlife and birds such as the Osprey who nest there year after year. Carlsbad is one of the first communities in California to draft an ordinance protecting sensitive wildlife habitats. Ignoring these needs is in violation of our stated priorities and the sustainable, environmentally sensitive city that we want to be.

Calavaras Hills Park is already blighted with cell towers. I encourage you to not let the same happen to Poinsettia Park. I have heard people say that we can always deny the next applicant but in reality once you have approved one, others will follow and Verizon has already applied. The city cannot refuse subsequent applicants without fear of major crippling lawsuits.

I am sure with proper evaluation, a new site or, alternatively a Small, Wireless Transmission Network can be developed which is, perhaps a little more inconvenient for AT&T but is much better for the people of Carlsbad. We cannot let Carlsbad's parks become homes to cell phone towers; that is not their purpose.

Sincerely,

Laurenn Barker
Concerned Carlsbad mother and grandmother.
Former Arts Commissioner and Chair

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Tammy Cloud-McMinn

From: Harold Thomas Jr. <HThomasJr@md7.com>
Sent: Monday, April 15, 2024 2:32 PM
To: City Clerk
Cc: Tara Carmichael; Kyle Van Leeuwen
Subject: Applicant Correspondence - Poinsettia Park CUP2022-0023/CDP 2022-0070/DEV2022-0206 - CAL01850
Attachments: CAL01850_Intro Letter to for noise report_04.15.24.pdf; CAL01850_Gen_Noise_Assessment_Letter-4-12-2024.pdf

Good Afternoon,

I hope that your day is going well for you today. I would like to submit a correspondence letter for item 13 on tomorrow's City Council Meeting. A few of the residents from the Cove HOA had raised concerns regarding the noise emissions for this project. Please see the attached Noise Report that states that the site will be in compliance with the City of Carlsbad noise levels.

If there is anything else that I can provide or clarify, please let me know.

Thank you,

Harold Thomas Jr.
Land Use Planner



10590 W. Ocean Air Drive, Suite 250
San Diego, CA 92130
D (858) 750-1798
HThomasJr@md7.com

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April 15, 2024

To:
City of Carlsbad
City Clerks Office
1635 Faraday Ave.,
Carlsbad, CA 92008

From:
MD7 LLC
Harold Thomas Jr, Land Use Planner
10590 W. Ocean Air Drive Suite 250.,
San Diego, CA 92130
(858) 750-1798
hthomasjr@md7.com

Hello,

A few residents from the Cove HOA had raised concerns regarding the noise emissions for item 13 in the staff report for the project. This will be for CUP2022-0023/CDP 2022-0070/DEV2022-0206. Please see the attached Noise Report that states that the site will be in compliance with the City of Carlsbad Noise Levels.

If there is anything else that I can provide, please let me know.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Harold Thomas Jr".

Harold Thomas Jr
Land Use Planner
hthomasjr@md7.com
(858) 750-1798

Generator Noise Assessment Letter
for AT&T Site Number: CAL01850 / 14292179
Site Name: Poinsetta Park
Address: 6600 "A" Hidden Valley Rd. Carlsbad, California
April 12, 2024

1. Site Description:

Site CAL01850 / 14292179 includes a proposed Wireless Facility monopole located in Carlsbad, California. This project involves the installation of one emergency back-up generator inside a ground level equipment compound, located at 6600 "A" Hidden Valley Rd. in Carlsbad, California.

2. Purpose:

This letter provides calculated sound pressure levels from the proposed emergency back-up generator when measured at the nearest identified residential property line. Calculations were performed using site drawings dated July 31, 2023, information provided by MD7, data from the equipment manufacturer, and per the calculation methodology shown in Appendix A. Subsequent changes to the site design may yield changes in the projected post construction noise levels or compliance with applicable regulations and guidelines.

3. Regulatory Setting

The 2015 City of Carlsbad Noise Element limits noise in sensitive use areas to 45 dB (nighttime) Leq. The Leq, or Equivalent Continuous Sound Level, is used to represent an average sound level.

| Receiving Land Use Category | Daytime (7 A.M.-10 P.M.) | Nighttime (10 P.M.-7 A.M.) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Hourly Leq, dB | 55 dB Leq | 45 dB Leq |
| Maximum Level, dB | 75 dB Leq | 65 dB Leq |

*Adapted from the Carlsbad Noise Noise Element, Table 5-3: Performance Standards for Non-Transportation Sources (as measured at the property line of source/sensitive use).

4. Relevant Proposed Equipment

The proposed site design includes installation of one (1) emergency back-up generator. Calculations were performed to project the noise contribution of the generator when operating at full load at the nearest receiving property line identified through review of the site drawings and aerial photographs. Noise properties of the proposed generator are described in Table 2. Receiving property line locations and calculated generator noise levels are described in Table 3.

The following generator is proposed for installation at this site:

| Quantity | Description | Manufacturer | Model Number | Sound Pressure Level (dBA) | Distance (feet) |
|----------|--|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 20 kW Diesel Emergency Back-up Generator | Generac | SDC020 2.2L | 65 | 23 |

*Manufacturer acoustic data specifies an average sound pressure level per each unit when measured at a distance of seven (7) meters. See Appendix B.

Available specifications and product information were reviewed for the equipment listed in Table 2. Any other equipment that may be proposed such as equipment cabinets, air conditioners, RRUs, antennas, coaxial cables and battery cabinets, are excluded from this study. Other exclusions include ambient noise, existing equipment, fencing, walls, landscaping, topography and property line setbacks.

The proposed generator will only run for routine cycling/testing for a duration of no more than fifteen (15) minutes one (1) time per week during daytime hours, or in the event of a loss of power. For the purposes of this study, the generator was assumed to be running at full-load 24-hours per day in order to simulate a worst-case scenario.

5. Calculated Sound Levels.

Sound level propagation calculations were performed to determine the sound pressure level of the proposed generator when measured at the distances referenced below. The source and receiver were assumed to be at the same reference height in order to account for balconies, open windows and changes in elevation at adjacent properties. All calculations shown in Table 3 assume a free-field environment with no ground absorption, reflecting surfaces, or other obstructions, apart from those noted in this report. Barrier calculations for this site include an 8' tall CMU (Concrete Masonry Unit). The wall was assumed to have an STC (Sound Transmission Class), rating of 45dB, based on the information in the provided site drawings. Actual results may vary due to field and environmental conditions.

| Table 3 – Calculated Sound Pressure Levels Generac SDC020 2.2L / 20 kW Diesel Emergency Back-up Generator | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Receiving Land Use Category | Property Line Direction from Proposed Generator | Estimated Distance to Proposed Generator (feet) | Calculated Generator Contribution at Property Line (dB Ldn) | Lowest Applicable Noise Limit (dB Ldn) |
| Residential* | South | 180 | 28.8 | 45 |

*All other property lines receivers are located considerably farther away from the proposed generator.

6. Statement of Compliance

Based on the results of this analysis, and as presented in Table 3, EBI concludes that the noise produced from operation of the proposed emergency back-up generator will comply with the noise limits as described in the Carlsbad Noise Element, Performance Standards for Non-Transportation Sources, at all receiving property line locations.

6. Limitations

This report was prepared for the use of MD7 and AT&T. It was performed in accordance with generally accepted practices of other consultants undertaking similar studies at the same time and in the same locale under like circumstances. The conclusions provided by EBI are based solely on the information provided by the client. The observations in this report are valid on the date of the investigation. Calculations contained in this report should be considered accurate to within one decibel. Any additional information that becomes available concerning the site should be provided to EBI so that our conclusions may be revised and modified, if necessary. This report has been prepared in accordance with Standard Conditions for Engagement and authorized proposal, both of which are integral parts of this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

Appendix A

Calculation Methodology

NOISE CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

All sounds originate from a source. The sound energy, produced by a source, creates variations in air pressure which travel in all directions much like a wave ripples across the water. The "loudness" or intensity of a sound is a function of the sound pressure level, defined as the ratio of two pressures: the measured sound pressure from the source divided by a reference pressure (i.e. threshold of human hearing). Sound level measurements are most commonly expressed using the decibel (dB) scale. The decibel scale is logarithmic to accommodate the wide range of sound intensities to which the human ear is capable of responding. On this scale, the threshold of human hearing is equal to 0 dB, while levels above 140 dB can cause immediate hearing damage.

One property of the decibel scale is that the combined sound pressure level of separate sound sources is not simply the sum of the contributing sources. For example, if the sound of one source of 70 dB is added to another source of 70 dB, the total is only 73 dB, not a doubling to 140 dB. In terms of human perception of sound, a 3 dB difference is the minimum perceptible change for broadband sounds (i.e. sounds that include all frequencies). A difference of 10 dB represents a perceived halving or doubling of loudness. Environmental sound is commonly expressed in terms of the A-weighted sound level (dBA). The A-weighting is a standard filter to make measured sound levels more nearly approximate the frequency response of the human ear. Table I and Figure 1 show the adjustments made at each octave band frequency to contour un-weighted sound levels (dB) to A-weighted sound levels (dBA). This frequency response is defined in the American National Standards Institute Standard No. 5.1 and most other relevant standards related to measurement of noise levels.

Table I
A-Weighted Octave Band Adjustment (+/- dB)

| Octave Band Center Frequency (Hz) | 32 | 64 | 125 | 250 | 500 | 1000 | 2000 | 4000 | 8000 | 16000 |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| A-weighting Adjustment (±dB) | -39.4 | -26.2 | -16.1 | -8.6 | -3.6 | 0.0 | +1.2 | +1.0 | -1.1 | -6.6 |

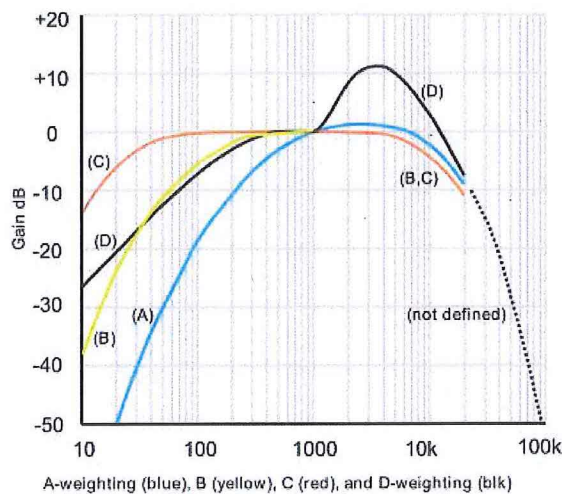


FIGURE I - WEIGHTED OCTAVE BAND ADJUSTMENTS (±dB)

Environmental sound varies depending on environmental conditions. Some sounds are sharp impulses lasting for short periods, while others rise and fall over longer periods. There are various measures (metrics) of sound pressure designed for different purposes. The Leq, or equivalent sound level, is the steady-state sound level over a period of time that has the same acoustic energy as the fluctuating sound that was measured over the same period. The Leq is commonly referred to as the average sound level and is calculated automatically by the sound level meter using methods defined in ANSI S1.4-1983¹.

Manufacturer-provided data for noise-generating equipment typically includes a measured sound pressure level (L_p), expressed in A-weighted decibels, taken at a specific distance from the equipment, known as a reference distance. For the purposes of this report, L_1 refers to the measured sound level, and r_1 refers to the reference distance from the source.

Sound varies inversely as the square of the distance from the source increases. This property of sound propagation is used to determine the sound levels at various distances from the source when L_1 and r_1 have been provided. In an unobstructed free-field environment, without any barriers or reflecting surfaces, sound pressure drops by 6 dBA with each doubling of distance. This relationship is expressed in the following equation:

$$L_2 = L_1 - |20 * \log\left(\frac{r_1}{r_2}\right)|$$

Where r_2 refers to the distance at distance 2 and L_2 refers to the sound level in dBA at distance 2.

When multiple sound sources are combined, the L_p values for each source must first be converted to sound power (L_w).

$$L_w = L_p + |10 * \log\left(\frac{Q}{4\pi * r^2}\right)|$$

In this report, EBI has assumed Q (directionality) is equal to 1 to represent full-sphere propagation.

The resultant L_w values are then added together, using logarithmic decibel addition, where L_Σ refers to the total level, and L_1 , L_2 , etc. refer to the sound power of different individual sources.

$$L_\Sigma = 10 * \log_{10} \left(10^{\frac{L_1}{10}} + 10^{\frac{L_2}{10}} + \dots + 10^{\frac{L_n}{10}} \right) dB$$

¹ American National Standards Institute, ANSI S1.4-1983, American National Standard Specification for Sound Level Meters, 1983

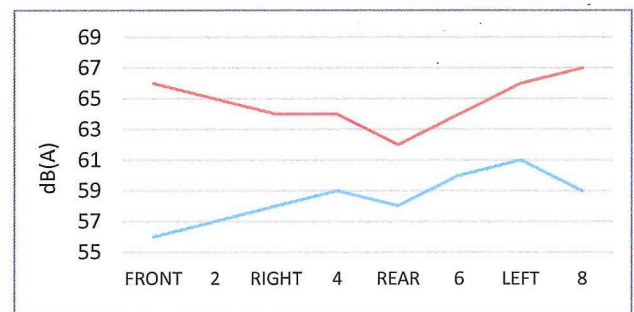
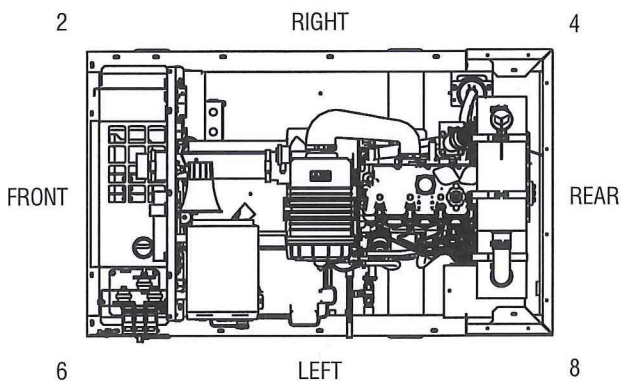
Appendix B

Equipment Specifications

SOUND ATTENUATED ENCLOSURE D2.2, Generac SDC020

| NO-LOAD, dB(A) | | DISTANCE: 7 METERS | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| MICROPHONE LOCATION | OCTAVE BAND CENTER FREQUENCY (Hz) | | | | | | | | | |
| | 31.5 | 63 | 125 | 250 | 500 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 8,000 | dB(A) |
| FRONT | 20 | 40 | 53 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 46 | 44 | 35 | 56 |
| 2 | 19 | 43 | 50 | 50 | 55 | 51 | 48 | 44 | 38 | 57 |
| RIGHT | 18 | 50 | 47 | 51 | 56 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 37 | 58 |
| 4 | 21 | 56 | 49 | 50 | 53 | 53 | 50 | 46 | 38 | 59 |
| REAR | 21 | 56 | 51 | 51 | 50 | 50 | 46 | 44 | 35 | 58 |
| 6 | 20 | 56 | 49 | 50 | 54 | 54 | 48 | 43 | 35 | 60 |
| LEFT | 18 | 53 | 47 | 52 | 59 | 53 | 50 | 47 | 39 | 61 |
| 8 | 19 | 43 | 54 | 52 | 55 | 54 | 48 | 44 | 38 | 59 |
| AVERAGE | 20 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 54 | 52 | 48 | 45 | 37 | 59 |

| FULL-LOAD, dB(A) | | DISTANCE: 7 METERS | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| MICROPHONE LOCATION | OCTAVE BAND CENTER FREQUENCY (Hz) | | | | | | | | | |
| | 31.5 | 63 | 125 | 250 | 500 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 8,000 | dB(A) |
| FRONT | 21 | 57 | 65 | 52 | 55 | 53 | 50 | 50 | 40 | 66 |
| 2 | 19 | 59 | 61 | 52 | 57 | 55 | 51 | 51 | 43 | 65 |
| RIGHT | 19 | 59 | 59 | 54 | 57 | 54 | 52 | 52 | 44 | 64 |
| 4 | 21 | 60 | 58 | 54 | 55 | 54 | 52 | 51 | 42 | 64 |
| REAR | 23 | 58 | 59 | 52 | 53 | 52 | 49 | 49 | 38 | 62 |
| 6 | 21 | 60 | 55 | 53 | 57 | 55 | 52 | 49 | 39 | 64 |
| LEFT | 19 | 62 | 58 | 55 | 60 | 55 | 53 | 51 | 43 | 66 |
| 8 | 19 | 60 | 64 | 55 | 57 | 56 | 52 | 51 | 44 | 67 |
| AVERAGE | 20 | 59 | 60 | 53 | 57 | 54 | 51 | 51 | 42 | 65 |



- All positions at 23 feet (7 meters) from side faces of generator set.
- Test conducted on a 100 foot diameter asphalt surface.
- Sound pressure levels are subject to instrumentation, installation and testing conditions.
- Sound levels are ± 2 dB(A).