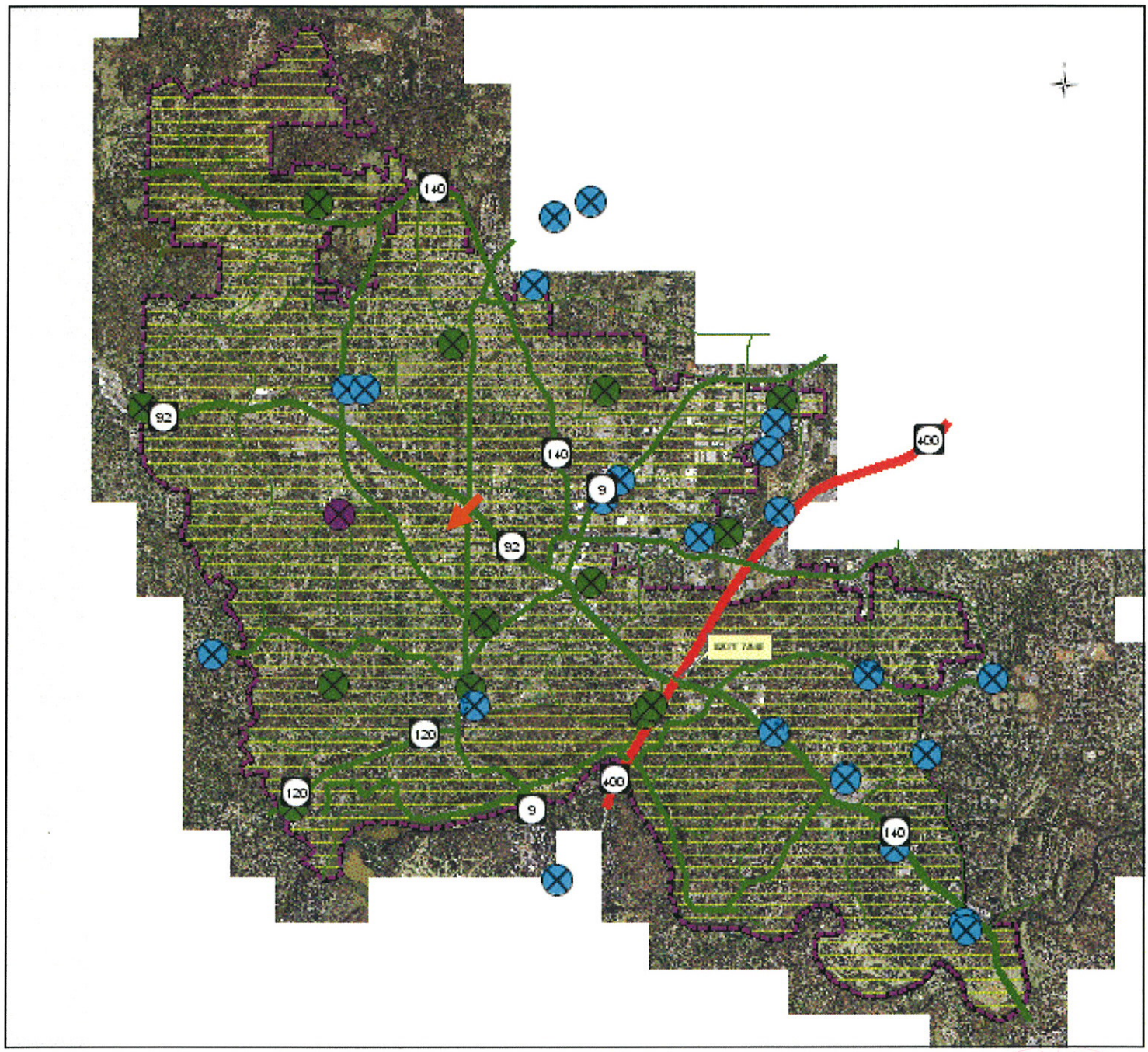
Village Festival / Crabapple

Exhibit B

City Wireless Facilities Map

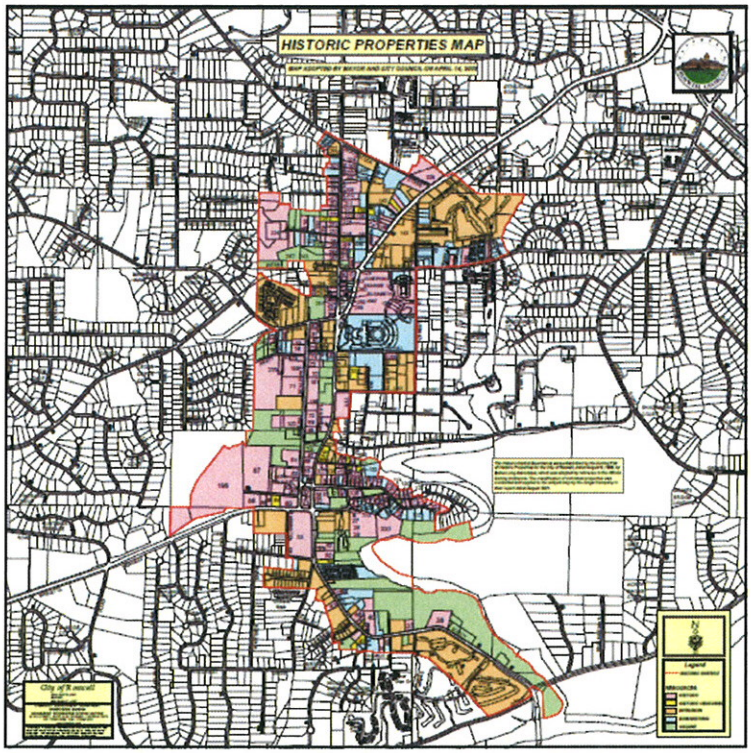


Site is located within an area with no tower coverage. The closest site is just over 1 mile from this site.

Village Festival / Crabapple

Proximity to Historic District

Site is located over one mile away from the Historic District.



Village Festival /Crabapple
Verticality-Roswell, LLC

Exhibit C

T-Mobile

"Radio Frequency Engineer Site Analysis"

Radio Frequency Engineer Site Analysis

T-Mobile Project No.: 9AT1129
Project Name: Crabapple Rd
Project Description: Construct 150' monopole wireless telecommunications facility
Location: 10930 Crabapple Road, Roswell, GA 30075
Coordinates: N 34° 2' 49.15", W 84°21' 45.62"
Date: January 19, 2009

T-Mobile Site Selection Overview

Wireless systems are expanded or introduced in a given area to improve service to customers. There are typically three reasons to add a new facility: extending coverage to new areas, increasing the capacity of the system within the current service area, or improving quality. Some sites do all three.

Coverage: Coverage can be defined as having a certain level of signal strength in a particular area. T-Mobile's target is to provide –76dBm of signal strength to our customers in all areas. This level of coverage guarantees reliable signal strength inside buildings to provide excellent voice quality in residential neighborhoods and commercial areas. In today's competitive marketplace, T-Mobile requires adequate coverage to be competitive and to fulfill our responsibilities under our FCC license.

Existing and proposed coverage is demonstrated by use of propagation maps and drive test data. The propagation maps are computer simulations of wireless signal coverage in a given area. One map shows the predicted coverage as it exists without the proposed facility. The other map shows predicted coverage with the proposed facility in place. Propagation maps showing RF coverage in the subject service area with and without the proposed antennas are included in the application documents.

Capacity: Capacity is the number of calls that can be handled by a particular antenna site. When we make phone calls, our mobile phones communicate with a nearby antenna site that then connects to land based phone lines. Ongoing phone calls occupy the resources of the serving site, which can handle only a limited number of calls. When a particular antenna site is handling a sufficient number of calls the available radio frequency (RF) channels assigned to that site are used up. When this occurs, the wireless phone user will be unable to place a call from his or her phone. For T-Mobile's specific GSM technology, typical sites with 3 antennas can handle approximately 150 calls at any given time. The maximum capacity of each antenna is equivalent to approximately 50 people calling continuously over an hour. The engineering term for this measurement of capacity is 50 Erlangs. The call traffic of antenna sites is continuously monitored and analyzed so that overloading of sites is prevented. Careful projection allows sufficient lead time to design, permit, and construct the wireless facility prior to exceeding the capacity of surrounding sites. Capacity cell sites are typically required in areas that currently have sufficient coverage. The objective for a capacity site is to handle increased call volume rather than increase the size of a coverage area.

Interference: In areas with good coverage, phone calls may still have poor quality that the caller hears as warbled voices or temporary loss of communication. This is often caused by interference. Wireless telephone systems reuse specific radio frequencies at

different cell antenna locations. When frequencies are reused at nearby sites, interference may result. Engineers work to achieve the most efficient use of limited frequency resources and reduce interference.

Unfortunately, there are still areas where interference is nearly unavoidable. This typically occurs in areas where one antenna site is having trouble handing off calls to another. On a freeway or busy roadway, for example, the network juggles a call between competing antenna sites seeking to find the best one. When this occurs, the solution is often to locate a new antenna site as close to the location where the bad handoff is occurring. Interference is documented by measuring received call quality (Rx Qual) during a drive test similar to that performed to measure coverage. Rx Qual is a measurement of digital data (voice signal) lost as the result of poor communication between adjacent cell sites. Drive test maps demonstrate the Rx Qual of the area as it exists both with and without the proposed cell site.

Site Selection Process for this Location

For this project, the objective is to provide coverage in triangle of Crabapple Rd., E. Crossville Rd. and SR-120 in Roswell, GA.. The site will also reduce dropped calls in the area mentioned. This determination was made based on the Preliminary design analysis/propagation, which is included with this letter, and as a part of the application documents

Data regarding the terrain within the service area is entered into a computer modeling program along with a series of variables, such as proposed antenna height, available radio frequencies and wireless equipment characteristics. From this information, T-Mobile's RF engineers determined an area for the optimum location and height of the antennas to maximize the coverage objective.

Preferred Locations

The specific location of the proposed site has been selected to maximize coverage while minimizing the antenna height requirement. This location will allow T-Mobile to provide service to customers who live near the area and travel through it. In all cases, before proposing a new wireless facility, T-Mobile first seeks to meet its objectives by collocating on existing structures. There were no suitable collocation opportunities within the targeted coverage area for this site.

In summary, significant deviation from the proposed location will result in reduced effectiveness, including possible invalidation of the proposed site candidate altogether. The required antenna height is the minimum acceptable to provide the needed coverage with respect to coverage provided by the previously mentioned neighboring cell sites. Lower antenna height will result in reduced effectiveness, again including possible invalidation of the candidate. In some cases, an increased antenna height is possible which can allow some greater flexibility in location placement. However, too much antenna height is unacceptable as it creates interference conditions that degrade performance of one or more other existing cell sites in the T-Mobile network.

When the original RF technical analysis was completed, a search area map and other requirements were provided to T-Mobile's real estate and zoning specialists. With this information in hand, T-Mobile ranked potential sites. Whenever feasible, T-Mobile strives to acquire property that is properly zoned and adjacent to compatible land uses. T-Mobile attempts to select a location that minimizes or limits any negative visual impacts

on adjacent or nearby residential areas to the greatest extent possible. Sites adjacent to or on existing tall power line support structures, antenna facilities, water treatment facilities, and on the tops of buildings are selected when they meet the other technical requirements of the system. The existing sites in the study area exemplify the locational hierarchy preferred by the County.

To the maximum extent possible, building new freestanding towers are avoided, as are locations adjacent to schools, preschools and view corridors or where demolition is required that would be detrimental to the existing character of the neighborhood. Rooftops, water tanks, and other colocation applications are favored where the design can be screened or incorporated into the existing structure and mechanical equipment can be placed out of view. Sites where zoning ordinances prohibit the location, there is insufficient room for mechanical equipment, required setbacks cannot be achieved or landowners are not interested in leasing property are eliminated from consideration.

Predicted Coverage for this Location

Two coverage plots are attached to this analysis. The first demonstrates the existing level of service. The second plot demonstrates the service that will be provided by the new location at a height of 150 feet (antenna center line). A lower height will not provide coverage or operate effectively.

The colors on the map indicate the different levels of coverage. The legend of the prediction plot shows several different classes of "best servers". The various colors of the plot indicate where a T-Mobile handset can be reliably used to make and receive telephone calls in the presence of varying receive signals. The terrain, foliage, nearby structures, and facility location are taken into account. The further the distance from the facility, or the more abundant the clutter (trees, buildings, etc.) between the facility and the handset, the weaker the receive signal will be. The following is a short explanation of each server class/ color:

Red: In-building coverage represented by receive signals greater than or equal to -70 dBm. This coverage level will penetrate commercial construction.

Yellow: In-building coverage represented by receive signals greater than or equal to -76 dBm but less than or equal to -70 dBm. This coverage level will penetrate residential construction.

Green: In-vehicle coverage represented by receive signals greater than or equal to -84 dBm and less than or equal to -76 dBm. A customer will be able to receive a signal in his or her vehicle.

The various parameters of the RF prediction model include terrain and clutter and are modified to more accurately reflect the actual terrain and topography of the specific location on the radio coverage predictions.

Other factors, not represented on the plot, include the ability of the site to handle the required call capacity or volume of calls and to provide the extent of data and other services required by T-Mobile customers. This site has been designed to provide coverage consistent with these factors. Finally, T-Mobile RF engineers have determined

that this height and location is necessary for the effective functioning of the proposed facility.

Enhanced 911 (E911) Requirements

In addition to providing improved service to T-Mobile customers, the proposed antenna location is needed to meet Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements for Enhanced 911 (E911) service. The wireless E911 program is divided into two phases. Phase I requires wireless carriers, upon request from a local Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP), to report the telephone number of a wireless 911 caller and the location of the antenna that received the call. Phase II of the E911 program requires wireless carriers to provide far more precise location information, within 50 to 100 meters in most cases.

The FCC established a four-year schedule for Phase II. It began on October 1, 2001 and was to be completed by December 31, 2005. Provision of E911 service in accordance with FCC requirements is a major component of the demand for additional cell sites. In addition to providing greater signal strength for in-building coverage that will provide better service to residential customers in the area west of downtown Lawrenceville as well other residential customers in and around the immediate area, the proposed facility will provide more precise triangulation for providing E911 service as required by the FCC. This will allow a person who is using E911 because of an emergency to be found more quickly because their location will be more easily determined as this and other antenna sites are added to the wireless network.

Conclusion

T-Mobile engineers have carefully designed this site to maximize quality of service to our customers, which can best be accomplished at a height of 150 feet (antenna centerline). This location was also selected because of its position relative to existing sites, providing favorable site geometry for federally mandated E911 location accuracy requirements and efficient frequency reuse. Good site geometry is needed to achieve accurate location of mobile users through triangulation with existing and proposed sites.

Related Information

About T-Mobile's Wireless Network

T-Mobile operates the largest all digital, nationwide wireless network based on the globally dominant GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications) technology. T-Mobile's entire network has been enhanced to provide customers wireless Internet

access and operates the largest carrier owned "Wi-Fi" wireless broadband network in the world with service in over 5,100 public locations under the name T-Mobile HotSpot[sm].

Overview of Wireless Technology

Wireless service operates through cellular radio telephone networks, which are comprised of thousands of cell antenna sites, switching facilities, and other network elements. All cell antenna sites are radio frequency (RF) transmitters operating at different frequencies. Each wireless carrier is assigned a very limited amount of frequency, which is divided into a certain number of RF channels. RF Channels are assigned to each of the cell sites for communication with our handheld wireless phones. Since the number of channels is very limited, they have to be reused at different cell sites. The problem with reusing RF channels is the potential for interference. When a cell site is using the same RF channel as another cell site nearby, this can cause interference. Sometimes when you use a cell phone you may hear a metallic sound or wobbling. This is probably caused by interference.

In order to minimize the interference from one site to another site that are using the same RF channel, all cell sites transmit at very low power level. The output of the wireless antenna sites is typically about 350 Watts. The RF emissions from a wireless antenna site are minimal compared to the output power of other RF equipment. For example, a TV antenna towers' power output is in excess of 1000 Watts. Due to the low-level power output of wireless antennas, each cell site covers only a very limited area. In order to provide consistent, homogenous, quality wireless service, cell antenna sites are very carefully placed. The exact distance required between cell sites is determined by terrain, blockage from structures, call volume and antenna height.

How does a wireless antenna work and what is its function?

Wireless antennas send and receive radio signals. The RF carries the phone call to or from a wireless base station antenna that then connects your phone with the phone you are calling or with the phone calling you. Engineers carefully design each antenna to make sure it sends signals in precisely the right direction and at the right power level to provide the best calling quality to its coverage zone or "cell area." It is important to note the difference between antennas, towers and base stations. Antennas transmit the RF and are attached to structures such as buildings or towers. The antennas, towers and all of the related equipment make up a cell site.

Cells, or coverage areas, come in all sizes – they may be as small as a single building (like an airport or an arena), as large as a rural area of 20 miles across, or any size in between – and each cell has its own base station.

When you place a wireless call, your phone uses low-power radio signals to send your voice to an antenna at a base station. The base station sends your call to a switching center where it is connected to the landline phone network and delivered to the phone you called. If you are calling another wireless phone nearby, the switch might just connect you directly to another base station in the cell where the other phone is located. When you approach the boundary of one cell while using your wireless phone, the wireless network senses that the signal is becoming weak and automatically "hands off" the call to a base station in the next cell and your call continues uninterrupted.

An antenna distributes radio waves throughout its cell much like a lamp distributes light throughout a room. A light bulb can provide light evenly throughout a room if it's located

in the right place. In the same way, a properly located antenna can provide high-quality calling throughout its cell. That's why they're usually found above the ground on towers, poles, and buildings.

Apart from improving service to T-Mobile's existing customer base, T-Mobile has experienced phenomenal growth in the last few years, with an average national customer growth rate of almost 40% per year. It is not unusual for T-Mobile to add more than a million nationwide customers per fiscal quarter. T-Mobile forecasts this phenomenal growth to continue, and T-Mobile's system design accounts for this predicted growth.

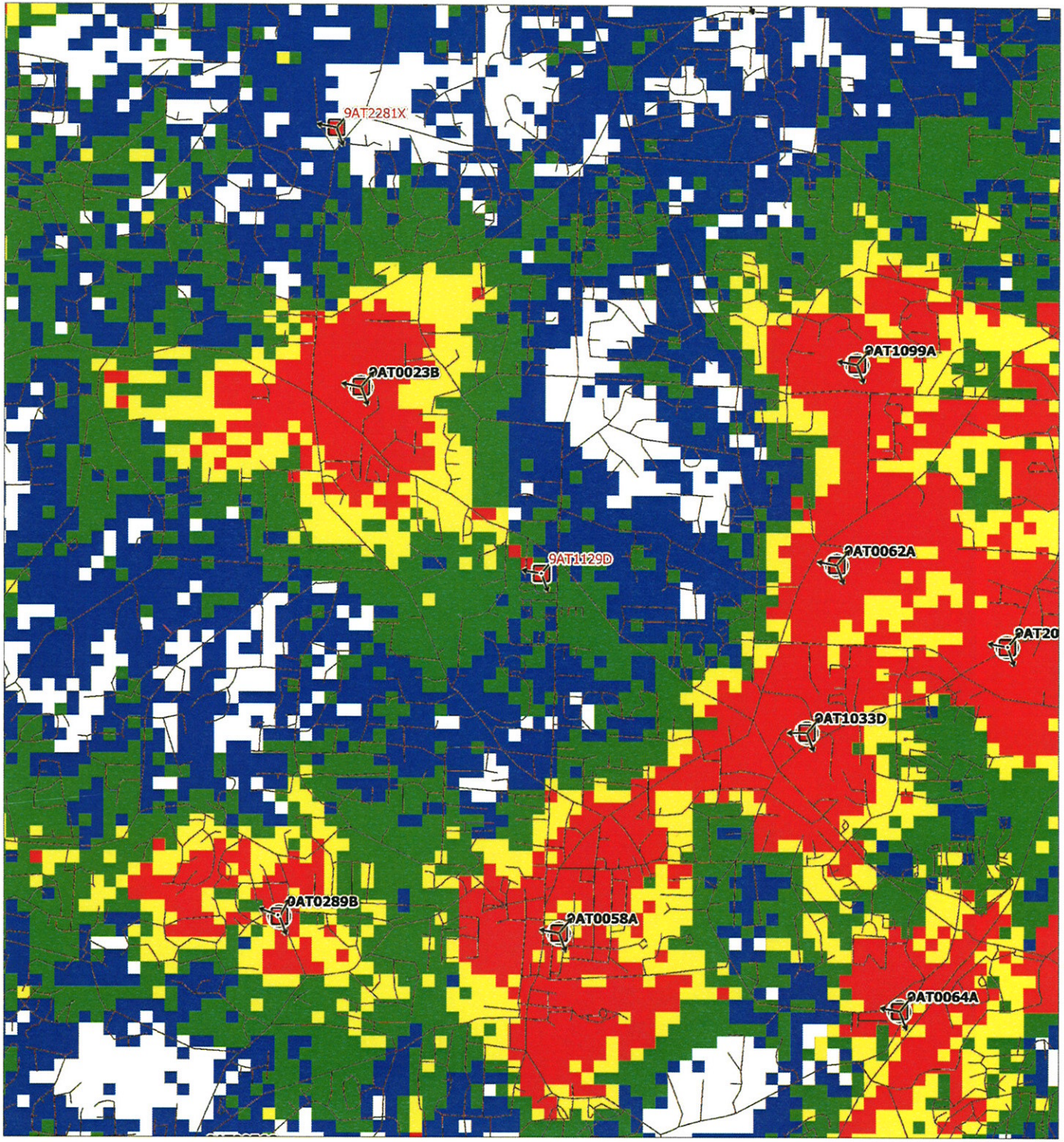
I hope this information is useful to the City of Roswell permitting authorities. If there are any questions regarding the RF data provided in this report, please call. I may be reached via any of the methods listed below.

Sincerely,

Marquise Lewis
RF Engineer
Mobile: (404) 840.2607
Fax: (678) 338.4135
marquise.lewis@t-mobile.com

Attachments
Propagation studies showing existing and proposed coverage (one map each).

Tower inventory map showing the location of the proposed facility in comparison to existing facilities within T-Mobile's network (one map).



ENTERPRISE V6.0.0

AIRCOM INTERNATIONAL

CRABAPPLE RD

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2009-01-20 09:33:43

Best Server
- UL
  - -70.0 <=x dBm In-Building Commercial
  - -76.0<=x<-70.0 dBm In-Building Residential
  - -84.0<=x<-76.0 dBm In-Vehicle
  - -91.0<=x<-84.0 dBm Outdoor
- OL
  - 0.0 <=x dBm In-Building Commercial

Primary_Road
- Polygon
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- Line
  - Line 1
- Point
- Text
  - Fill

Secondary_Road
- Polygon
  - Line 1
- Line
  - Line 1
- Point
- Text
  - Fill

Neighborhood_Road
- Polygon
  - Line 1
- Line
  - Line 1
- Point
- Text
  - Fill

'System\Atlanta\Market - Atlanta on Air' filter

Top Right: 084°19'1.65"W 34°04'23.99"N

Bottom Left: 084°24'32.45"W 34°01'11.41"N

Scale Ratio 1:44016

0 0.250 0.500 0.750 1.000 Miles