Exhibit 5

AT&T Mobility • Proposed DAS Nodes
Light Poles and Utility Poles • Beverly Hills, California

Statement of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers

The firm of Hammett & Edison, Inc., Consulting Engineers, has been retained on behalf of AT&T Mobility, a personal wireless telecommunications carrier, to evaluate the distributed antenna system proposed to be developed in Beverly Hills, California, for compliance with appropriate guidelines limiting human exposure to radio frequency ("RF") electromagnetic fields.

Executive Summary

AT&T proposes to install a Distributed Antenna System (DAS) in Beverly Hills, consisting of 77 nodes on light poles and utility poles in the city. The proposed operations will comply with the FCC guidelines limiting public exposure to RF energy.

Prevailing Exposure Standards

The U.S. Congress requires that the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") evaluate its actions for possible significant impact on the environment. A summary of the FCC's exposure limits is shown in Figure 1. These limits apply for continuous exposures and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, regardless of age, gender, size, or health. The most restrictive FCC limit for exposures of unlimited duration to radio frequency energy for several personal wireless services are as follows:

Wireless Service	Frequency Band	Occupational Limit	Public Limit
Microwave (Point-to-Point)	5,000–80,000 MHz	5.00 mW/cm^2	1.00 mW/cm^2
BRS (Broadband Radio)	2,600	5.00	1.00
AWS (Advanced Wireless)	2,100	5.00	1.00
PCS (Personal Communication)	1,950	5.00	1.00
Cellular	870	2.90	0.58
SMR (Specialized Mobile Radio)	855	2.85	0.57
700 MHz	700	2.40	0.48
[most restrictive frequency range]	30–300	1.00	0.20

Power line frequencies (60 Hz) are well below the applicable range of these standards, and there is considered to be no compounding effect from simultaneous exposure to power line and radio frequency fields.

ATTACHMENT #5

Computer Modeling Method

The FCC provides direction for determining compliance in its Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65, "Evaluating Compliance with FCC-Specified Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Radiation," dated August 1997. Figure 2 attached describes the calculation methodologies, reflecting the facts that a directional antenna's radiation pattern is not fully formed at locations very close by (the "near-field" effect) and that at greater distances the power level from an energy source decreases with the square of the distance from it (the "inverse square law"). The conservative nature of this method for evaluating exposure conditions has been verified by numerous field tests.

Site and Facility Description

Based upon information provided by AT&T, that carrier proposes to install two KMW Model AM-X-CD-14-65-00T-RET directional panel antennas on replacement light poles and other city-owned poles at 77 locations within the City of Beverly Hills. The antennas will be placed at effective heights between 17½ and 38½ feet above ground, depending on the height of the poles. AT&T proposes to operate in four frequency bands at a maximum effective power out of the antennas equal to 653 watts, representing simultaneous operation at 182 watts for AWS, 200 watts for PCS, 148 watts for cellular service, and 123 watts for 700 MHz service. There are reported no other wireless telecommunications base stations near any of these sites.

Study Results

For a person anywhere at ground, the maximum ambient RF exposure level due to any of the proposed AT&T operations is calculated to be 0.018 mW/cm^2, which is 3.3% of the applicable public exposure limit. This occurs at distances of about 20–50 feet from the poles, depending on the antenna height, and in line with the antenna orientations; levels at other distances and in other directions would be lower. The maximum calculated level at the same elevation as the antennas is less than the public limit beyond about 11 feet from the antennas. This does not reach the top floors of any nearby buildings. It should be noted that these results include several "worst-case" assumptions and therefore are expected to overstate actual power density levels from the proposed operation. The table in Figure 3 attached lists the addresses of the 77 sites studied.

These calculated levels do not add significantly to existing levels in terms of compliance with the prevailing standards. That is, these levels will not cause cumulative levels, including existing power density levels in the surrounding areas, to exceed the public or occupational exposure limits.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

Due to their mounting locations, the AT&T antennas would not be accessible to the general public, and so no mitigation measures are necessary to comply with the FCC public exposure guidelines. To prevent occupational exposures in excess of the FCC guidelines, no access within 3 feet directly in front of the AT&T antennas, such as might occur during maintenance work on the poles, should be allowed while the base station is in operation, unless other measures can be demonstrated to ensure that occupational protection requirements are met. Posting explanatory warning signs* at the antennas and/or on the poles below the antennas, such that the signs would be readily visible from any angle of approach to persons who might need to work within that distance, would be sufficient to meet FCC-adopted guidelines.

Conclusion

Based on the information and analysis above, it is the undersigned's professional opinion that operation of the Distributed Antenna System as proposed by AT&T Mobility in Beverly Hills, California, will comply with the prevailing standards for limiting public exposure to radio frequency energy and, therefore, will not for this reason cause a significant impact on the environment. The highest calculated level in publicly accessible areas is much less than the prevailing standards allow for exposures of unlimited duration. This finding is consistent with measurements of actual exposure conditions taken at other operating base stations.

Authorship

The undersigned author of this statement is a qualified Professional Engineer, holding California Registration Nos. E-13026 and M-20676, which expire on June 30, 2013. This work has been carried out under his direction, and all statements are true and correct of his own knowledge except, where noted, when data has been supplied by others, which data he believes to be correct.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

William F. Hammett, P.E.
707/996-5200

January 23, 2012

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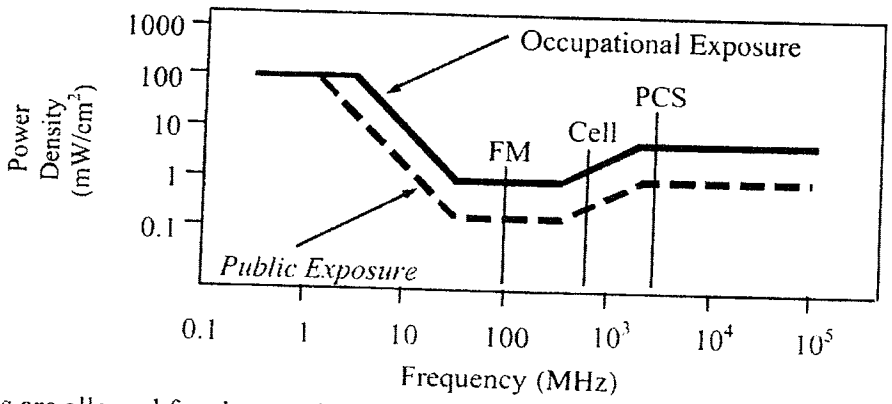
* Warning signs should comply with OET-65 color, symbol, and content recommendations. Contact information should be provided (*e.g.*, a telephone number) to arrange for access to restricted areas. The selection of language(s) is not an engineering matter, and guidance from the landlord, local zoning or health authority, or appropriate professionals may be required. Signage on utility poles may also need to comply with the requirements of PUC GO95.

FCC Radio Frequency Protection Guide

The U.S. Congress required (1996 Telecom Act) the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") to adopt a nationwide human exposure standard to ensure that its licensees do not, cumulatively, have a significant impact on the environment. The FCC adopted the limits from Report No. 86, "Biological Effects and Exposure Criteria for Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields," published in 1986 by the Congressionally chartered National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements ("NCRP"). Separate limits apply for occupational and public exposure conditions, with the latter limits generally five times more restrictive. The more recent standard, developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and approved as American National Standard ANSI/IEEE C95.1-2006, "Safety Levels with Respect to Human Exposure to Radio Frequency Electromagnetic Fields, 3 kHz to 300 GHz," includes similar limits. These limits apply for continuous exposures from all sources and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, regardless of age, gender, size, or health.

As shown in the table and chart below, separate limits apply for occupational and public exposure conditions, with the latter limits (in *italics* and/or dashed) up to five times more restrictive:

Frequency	Electromagnetic Fields (f is frequency of emission in MHz)					
Applicable Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (V/m)		Magnetic Field Strength (A/m)		Equivalent Far-Field Power Density (mW/cm^2)	
0.3 - 1.34	614	*614*	1.63	*1.63*	100	*100*
1.34 - 3.0	614	*823.8/f*	1.63	*2.19/f*	100	*180/f^2*
3.0 - 30	1842/ f	*823.8/f*	4.89/ f	*2.19/f*	900/ f^2	*180/f^2*
30 - 300	61.4	*27.5*	0.163	*0.0729*	1.0	*0.2*
300 - 1,500	$3.54\sqrt{f}$	*$1.59\sqrt{f}$*	$\sqrt{f}/106$	*$\sqrt{f}/238$*	f/300	*f/1500*
1,500 - 100,000	137	*61.4*	0.364	*0.163*	5.0	*1.0*



Higher levels are allowed for short periods of time, such that total exposure levels averaged over six or thirty minutes, for occupational or public settings, respectively, do not exceed the limits, and higher levels also are allowed for exposures to small areas, such that the spatially averaged levels do not exceed the limits. However, neither of these allowances is incorporated in the conservative calculation formulas in the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65 (August 1997) for projecting field levels. Hammett & Edison has built those formulas into a proprietary program that calculates, at each location on an arbitrary rectangular grid, the total expected power density from any number of individual radio sources. The program allows for the description of buildings and uneven terrain, if required to obtain more accurate projections.

RFR.CALC™ Calculation Methodology

Assessment by Calculation of Compliance with FCC Exposure Guidelines

The U.S. Congress required (1996 Telecom Act) the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") to adopt a nationwide human exposure standard to ensure that its licensees do not, cumulatively, have a significant impact on the environment. The maximum permissible exposure limits adopted by the FCC (see Figure 1) apply for continuous exposures from all sources and are intended to provide a prudent margin of safety for all persons, regardless of age, gender, size, or health. Higher levels are allowed for short periods of time, such that total exposure levels averaged over six or thirty minutes, for occupational or public settings, respectively, do not exceed the limits.

Near Field.

Prediction methods have been developed for the near field zone of panel (directional) and whip (omnidirectional) antennas, typical at wireless telecommunications base stations, as well as dish (aperture) antennas, typically used for microwave links. The antenna patterns are not fully formed in the near field at these antennas, and the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65 (August 1997) gives suitable formulas for calculating power density within such zones.

For a panel or whip antenna, power density $S = \frac{180}{\theta_{BW}} \times \frac{0.1 \times P_{net}}{\pi \times D \times h}$, in mW/cm^2,

and for an aperture antenna, maximum power density $S_{max} = \frac{0.1 \times 16 \times \eta \times P_{net}}{\pi \times h^2}$, in mW/cm^2,

where θ_{BW} = half-power beamwidth of the antenna, in degrees, and
P_{net} = net power input to the antenna, in watts,
D = distance from antenna, in meters,
h = aperture height of the antenna, in meters, and
η = aperture efficiency (unitless, typically 0.5-0.8).

The factor of 0.1 in the numerators converts to the desired units of power density.

Far Field.

OET-65 gives this formula for calculating power density in the far field of an individual RF source:

power density $S = \frac{2.56 \times 1.64 \times 100 \times RFF^2 \times ERP}{4 \times \pi \times D^2}$, in mW/cm^2,

where ERP = total ERP (all polarizations), in kilowatts,
RFF = relative field factor at the direction to the actual point of calculation, and
D = distance from the center of radiation to the point of calculation, in meters.

The factor of 2.56 accounts for the increase in power density due to ground reflection, assuming a reflection coefficient of 1.6 (1.6 x 1.6 = 2.56). The factor of 1.64 is the gain of a half-wave dipole relative to an isotropic radiator. The factor of 100 in the numerator converts to the desired units of power density. This formula has been built into a proprietary program that calculates, at each location on an arbitrary rectangular grid, the total expected power density from any number of individual radiation sources. The program also allows for the description of uneven terrain in the vicinity, to obtain more accurate projections.

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77 Sites Evaluated for Compliance

AT&T Node #	Site Address
EL0416-1	1100 Benedict Canyon Drive
EL0416-2	1705 Lexington Road
EL0416-3	1044 Marilyn Drive
EL0416-4	928 North Beverly Drive
EL0416-6	1126 Coldwater Canyon Drive
EL0416-7	1112 Schuyler Road
EL0416-8	402 Doheny Road
EL0416-9	1013 Loma Vista Drive
EL0416-10	1241 Loma Vista Drive
EL0416-11	1545 Loma Vista Drive
EL0416-12	1821 Loma Vista Drive
EL0417-2	9880 Carmelita Avenue
EL0417-3	9749 Gregory Way
EL0417-4	152 South Camden Drive
EL0417-5	625 Camden Drive
EL0417-6	627 North Canon Drive
EL0417-7	602 North Elm Drive
EL0417-8	9268 West Third Street
EL0417-9	424 North Maple Drive
EL0417-11	800 Cinthia Street
EL0455-1	2095 Loma Vista Drive
EL0455-2	435 Evelyn Place
EL0455-3	1905 Carla Ridge
EL0455-4	600 Clinton Place
EL0455-5	600 Williams Lane
EL0455-6	400 Trousdale Place
EL0455-7	1425 Loma Vista Drive
EL0455-8	1094 North Hillcrest Road
EL0455-9	1029 North Hillcrest Road
EL0455-12	1254 Coldwater Canyon Drive
EL0456-1	725 North Sierra Drive
EL0456-2	631 North Hillcrest Road
EL0456-3	702 North Sierra Drive
EL0456-4	529 North Hillcrest Road
EL0456-5	336 Foothill Road
EL0456-6	370 North Rodeo Drive
EL0456-7	315 North Oakhurst Drive
EL0456-8	127 North Palm Drive
EL0456-9	142 Rexford Drive

AT&T Node #	Site Address
EL0456-10	8725 Wilshire Boulevard
EL0456-11	130 South Hamel Drive
EL0456-12	156 North La Cienega Boulevard
EL0458-1	1251 Lago Vista Drive
EL0458-3	1161 Shadow Hill Way
EL0458-4	1101 Shadow Hill Way
EL0458-5	1160 Marilyn Drive
EL0458-6	1172 San Ysidro Drive
EL0458-7	1150 San Ysidro Drive
EL0458-8	1140 Tower Road
EL0458-9	1245 Benedict Canyon Drive
EL0458-10	919 North Crescent Drive
EL0458-11	802 North Camden Drive
EL0458-12	800 North Roxbury Drive
EL0459-1	816 North Whittier Drive
EL0459-2	800 North Whittier Drive
EL0459-3	707 Whittier Drive
EL0459-4	700 Walden Drive
EL0459-5	702 Bedford Drive
EL0459-6	602 North Rodeo Drive
EL0459-7	602 North Crescent Drive
EL0459-8	1401 Park Way
EL0459-9	605 North Whittier Drive
EL0459-10	211 South Spalding Drive
EL0459-11	301 South Bedford Drive
EL0459-12	415 South Spalding Drive
EL0463-1	272 South Canon Drive
EL0463-2	9361 West Olympic Boulevard
EL0463-3	301 South Elm Drive
EL0463-4	272 South Rexford Drive
EL0463-5	S. Rexford Dr. & Olympic Blvd.
EL0463-6	W. Olympic Blvd. & S. Maple Dr.
EL0463-7	Whitworth Dr. & S. Maple Dr.
EL0463-8	272 South Maple Drive
EL0463-9	9221 Charleville Boulevard
EL0463-10	W. Olympic Blvd. & S. Doheny Dr.
EL0463-11	9001 West Olympic Boulevard
EL0463-12	227 South Carson Road