

An example of the Precautionary Principle:

When a Board of Appeals Member Santacana at a SF Board of Appeals Meeting of August 28th, 2019 stated there is a Federal Preemption, directed by the California Supreme Court that upholds the FCC's (Federal Communications Commission) Article 25 of the 1996 Telecommunications Act to deny a request to investigate the Health impact from a proposed cellular tower's construction, he was in legal error.

When imminent harm is possible requiring further determination by the SF Department of Health as requested by the SF Board of Appeals, the **Precautionary Principle** is mandated above all else based upon the **Rule of Law**, a principle based on two rules.

One, it is **not preemptive**; therefore, Article 25 cannot stand in its way.

Second it is **not conditional**. Therefore, there are no conditions restraining its enforcement and action. It is a Rule of Law just as Habeas Corpus is a Rule of Law. Courts must abide by it.

The Precautionary Principle is there for the sole purpose to protect society from abuse, danger and harm to Public and Environmental Health. The EPA, Courts, and all Wireless Manufacturers agree and consider Wi-Fi a pollutant. The WHO (World Health Organization) gives Wi-Fi the same status as DDT, lead and asbestos. Pollutants must be controlled and therefore must be tested before public exposure occurs and must be monitored.

National and International Authorities recognize the present danger and state USA standards must be reduced a thousand fold. With such a reduction wifi communications would not be impacted.

However, there is not at present a Federal Precautionary Principle.

-Michael LeVesque-