

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

Docket No. 507

Homeland Towers, LLC and Cellco Partnership d/b/a

Verizon Wireless application for a Certificate of

Environmental Compatibility and Public Need for

the construction, maintenance, and operation of a

wireless telecommunications facility located at

222 Clintonville Road, North Branford, Connecticut

VIA ZOOM AND TELECONFERENCE

Public Hearing held on Tuesday, March 15, 2022,

JOHN MORISSETTE, Presiding Officer

beginning at 2 p.m., via remote access.

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Reporter:

Before:

Lisa L. Warner, CSR #061

1	Appearances:
2	Council Members:
3 4	KENNETH COLLETTE, Designee for Commissioner Katie Dykes, Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
5	
6	QUAT NGUYEN, Designee for Chairman Marissa Paslick Gillett, Public Utilities Regulatory Authority
7	ROBERT SILVESTRI DANIEL P. LYNCH, JR.
9	LOUANNE COOLEY MARK QUINLAN
10	Council Staff:
11	MELANIE BACHMAN, ESQ. Executive Director and Staff Attorney
12 13	ROBERT MERCIER Siting Analyst
14 15	LISA FONTAINE Fiscal Administrative Officer
16	For Applicants, Homeland Towers, LLC and Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless:
17	ROBINSON & COLE LLP
18	280 Trumbull Street Hartford, Connecticut 06103-3597
19	BY: KENNETH C. BALDWIN, ESQ.
20	
21	Zoom co-host: Aaron Demarest
22	## > 77
23	**All participants were present via remote access.
24	***(Inaudible) - denotes breaks in speech due to
25	interruptions in audio or echo.

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MR. MORISSETTE: This remote public hearing is called to order this Tuesday, March 15, 2022, at 2 p.m. My name is John Morissette, member and presiding officer of the Connecticut Siting Council. Other members of the Council are Kenneth Collette, designee for Commissioner Katie Dykes of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection; Quat Nguyen, designee for Chairman Marissa Paslick Gillett of the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority; Robert Silvestri; Louanne Cooley, Mark Quinlan; and Daniel P. Lynch, Jr.

Members of the staff are Melanie Bachman, executive director and staff attorney; Robert Mercier, siting analyst; and Lisa Fontaine, fiscal administrative officer.

If you haven't done so already, I ask that everyone please mute their computer audio and telephones now.

This hearing is held pursuant to the provisions of Title 16 of the Connecticut General Statutes and of the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act upon an application from Homeland Towers, LLC and Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless for a Certificate of Environmental

Compatibility and Public Need for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a wireless telecommunications facility located at 222 Clintonville Road in North Branford, Connecticut. This application was received by the Council on January 27, 2022.

The Council's legal notice of the date and time of this remote public hearing was published in The New Haven Register on February 16, 2022. Upon this Council's request, the applicants erected a sign along Clintonville Road, which is Route 22, at the entrance of the proposed site so as to inform the public of the name of the applicants, the type of facility, the remote public hearing date, and contact information for the Council, including website and phone number.

As a reminder to all, off-the-record communication with a member of the Council or a member of the Council's staff upon the merits of this application is prohibited by law.

The parties and intervenors to this proceeding are as follows: The Applicants,
Homeland Towers, LLC and Cellco Partnership d/b/a
Verizon Wireless, their representative Kenneth C.
Baldwin, Esq. of Robinson & Cole LLP.

We will proceed in accordance with the prepared agenda, a copy of which is available on the Council's Docket No. 507 webpage, along with the record of this matter, the public hearing notice, instructions for public access to this remote public hearing, and the Council's Citizens Guide to Siting Council Procedures. Interested persons may join any session of this public hearing to listen, but no public comments will be received during the 2 p.m. evidentiary session. At the end of the evidentiary session we will recess until 6:30 p.m. for the public comment session. Please be advised that any person may be removed from the remote evidentiary session or the public comment session at the discretion of the Council.

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The 6:30 p.m. public comment session is reserved for the public to make brief statements into the record. I wish to note that the applicant, parties and intervenors, including their representatives, witnesses and members, are not allowed to participate in the public comment session. I also wish to note for those who are listening and for the benefit of your friends and neighbors who are unable to join us for the remote

public comment session that you or they may send written statements to the Council within 30 days of the date hereof, either by mail or by email, and such written statements will be given the same weight as if spoken during the remote public comment session.

A verbatim transcript of this remote public hearing will be posted on the Council's Docket No. 507 webpage and deposited with the Town Clerk's Office in North Branford for the convenience of the public.

Please be advised that the Council's project evaluation criteria under the statute does not include consideration for property values.

The Council will take a 10 to 15 minute break at a convenient juncture around 3:30 p.m.

We'll move on to Roman Numeral I-B, administrative notice taken by the Council. I wish to call your attention to those items on the hearing program marked as Roman Numeral I-B, Items 1 through 81, that the Council has administratively noticed. Do the applicants have any objection to the items that the Council has administratively noticed?

Attorney Baldwin.

1 MR. BALDWIN: No objection, Mr. 2 Morissette. 3 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney 4 Baldwin. Accordingly, the Council hereby 5 administratively notices these items. 6 (Council Administrative Notice Items 7 I-B-1 through I-B-81: Received in evidence.) 8 MR. MORISSETTE: We'll now move on to 9 Roman Numeral II on the agenda, appearance of the 10 applicants. Will the applicants present their 11 witness panel for the purposes of taking the oath, 12 and Attorney Bachman will administer the oath. 13 Attorney Baldwin. 14 MR. BALDWIN: Thank you, Mr. 15 Morissette. Again, Kenneth Baldwin with Robinson 16 & Cole on behalf of the applicant, Homeland Towers 17 and Verizon Wireless. Our witnesses today, seven 18 of whom are located here in my office in Hartford, 19 three are on the Zoom. They include Ray Vergati. 20 Mr Vergati you know well as a regional manager with Homeland Towers. To my immediate right is 21 22 Ziad Cheiban, a radio frequency design engineer 23 with Verizon Wireless. To Mr. Cheiban's right is 24 Robert Burns, professional engineer with 25 All-Points Technologies. Next is Matthew Allen

with Saratoga Associates responsible for the
visual assessment for the proposed tower site.

Next to Matt is Martin Brogie, a principal
environmental scientist with Martin Brogie

Incorporated. Next to Martin is Robert Russo, a
soil scientist and environmental scientist with
CLA.

Bowman, a senior architectural historian with EBI Consultants; and Elaine Langer, the program manager also with EBI. And then last but certainly not least Paul Zito. Mr. Zito is an emergency service radio communications consultant working on behalf of the Town of North Branford. And as the Council knows, the Town of North Branford is a collocator on the proposed tower -- or would be a collocator on the proposed tower site. It's a long list, but they're all eager to perform today, so we'd offer them to be sworn.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney Baldwin.

Attorney Bachman, could you please administer the oath.

1 RAYMOND VERGATI, 2 ZIAD CHEIBAN, 3 ROBERT BURNS, 4 MATTHEW W. ALLEN, 5 MARTIN BROGIE, 6 MAUREEN A. BOWMAN, 7 ELAINE LANGER, ROBERT C. RUSSO, 9 PAUL H. ZITO, 10 called as witnesses, being first duly sworn 11 (remotely) by Attorney Bachman, testified on 12 their oaths as follows: 13 MS. BACHMAN: Thank you. 14 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Morissette, for the 15 verification of the exhibits, I won't need all of 16 our witnesses, but I will be asking questions of 17 Ms. Langer, Ms. Bowman, Mr. Brogie, Mr. Allen, Mr. 18 Burns and Mr. Cheiban as well as Mr. Vergati, so 19 just in case you think I leave somebody out. 20 That's not the case. 21 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney 22 Baldwin. Please continue. 23 DIRECT EXAMINATION 24 MR. BALDWIN: So we have eight exhibits 25 listed in the hearing program under Roman II,

1 subsection B, Items 1 through 8. They include the 2 application, our affidavit of publication, our 3 protective order documentation, our sign posting 4 affidavit, our first set of responses to the 5 Council's interrogatories, our supplemental set of 6 interrogatory responses, an updated State Historic 7 Preservation Office determination letter, and then 8 last but not least, for those witnesses who have 9 not appeared before the Council before or if it's 10 been a while since they appeared before the 11 Council, we've included their resumes in Exhibit 12 8. 13 So therefore, I would ask our witnesses 14 if you could respond to the following questions: 15 Did you prepare or assist in the preparation or 16 supervise others in the preparation of the 17 exhibits listed in the hearing program under Roman 18 II, subsection B, Items 1 through 8? 19 Mr. Cheiban. 20 THE WITNESS (Cheiban): I did. 21 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Burns. 22 THE WITNESS (Burns): I did. 23 Mr. Vergati. MR. BALDWIN: 24 THE WITNESS (Vergati): I did. 25 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Allen.

1 THE WITNESS (Allen): I did. MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Brogie. 3 THE WITNESS (Brogie): I did. 4 MR. BALDWIN: Ms. Bowman. 5 THE WITNESS (Bowman): I did. MR. BALDWIN: And Ms. Langer. 7 THE WITNESS (Langer): I did. 8 MR. BALDWIN: And do you have any 9 corrections, modifications or clarifications that 10 you would like to make at this time regarding any 11 of those exhibits? 12 Mr. Cheiban. 13 THE WITNESS (Cheiban): No corrections. 14 MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Burns. 15 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, I have one 16 clarification. On drawing SP-2 of the plan set we 17 have shown the number of trees to be removed. 18 Well, since we've put these plans in, I've walked 19 the site again, and what we found is there's 20 approximately seven trees that were flagged by the 21 surveyor that are actually below the 6-inch 22 diameter that is required by the Council. There's 23 three trees out there that are actually dead. And 24 there's two trees that I think we can save that 25 we're previously showing being removed. So

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   instead of 105 trees total, it's 93 trees total.
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   Other than that, everything is fine.
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               MR. BALDWIN: Thank you. Mr. Vergati,
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   any modifications or amendments?
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               THE WITNESS (Vergati): No changes.
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               MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Allen?
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               THE WITNESS (Allen): No changes.
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               MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Brogie?
               THE WITNESS (Brogie): No changes.
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               MR. BALDWIN: Ms. Bowman?
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               THE WITNESS (Bowman): No changes.
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               MR. BALDWIN: Ms. Langer?
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               THE WITNESS (Langer): No changes.
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               MR. BALDWIN: And with those
15
   modifications, is the information contained in
16
   those exhibits true and accurate to the best of
17
   your knowledge?
18
               Mr. Cheiban.
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               THE WITNESS (Cheiban): Yes.
2.0
               MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Burns.
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               THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes.
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               MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Vergati.
23
               THE WITNESS (Vergati): Yes.
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               MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Allen.
25
               THE WITNESS (Allen): Yes.
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1	MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Brogie.
2	THE WITNESS (Brogie): Yes.
3	MR. BALDWIN: Ms. Bowman.
4	THE WITNESS (Bowman): Yes.
5	MR. BALDWIN: Ms. Langer.
б	THE WITNESS (Langer): Yes.
7	MR. BALDWIN: And do you adopt the
8	information contained in those exhibits as your
9	testimony in this proceeding? Let's work
10	backwards.
11	Ms. Langer.
12	THE WITNESS (Langer): Yes.
13	MR. BALDWIN: Ms. Bowman.
14	THE WITNESS (Bowman): Yes.
15	MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Brogie.
16	THE WITNESS (Brogie): Yes.
17	MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Allen.
18	THE WITNESS (Allen): Yes.
19	MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Vergati.
20	THE WITNESS (Vergati): Yes.
21	MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Burns.
22	THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes.
23	MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Cheiban.
24	THE WITNESS (Cheiban): Yes.
25	MR. BALDWIN: Mr. Morissette, I offer

them as full exhibits.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney Baldwin. All the exhibits are therefore admitted.

(Applicants' Exhibits II-B-1 through

II-B-8: Received in evidence - described in
index.)

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. We will now begin with cross-examination of the applicant by the Council starting with Mr. Mercier and followed by Mr. Silvestri.

Mr. Mercier.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

MR. MERCIER: Yes. Thank you. I'm going to begin looking at the remote field review that was provided in Interrogatory Response 30. It's the document that's in the back of the March 4th interrogatory responses marked as Exhibit 5 on the hearing program. If you're using the website under the Council's link that would be PDF page 33 is where the remote field review starts. I'm just going to scroll through some of these photos and ask some questions as we go along.

So beginning with Photo 4, there's some cones and a stake there. So if someone can just explain what we're actually looking at. Do the

1 cones represent one of the edges of the access 2 road or is that the centerline of the access road? 3 THE WITNESS (Vergati): This is Ray 4 Vergati. I can speak to that. The cones 5 represent the centerline of the proposed access 6 drive. 7 MR. MERCIER: What does the yellow 8 stake represent? 9 THE WITNESS (Vergati): I'm not a 10 hundred percent sure. It could be a stake for the 11 landlord plowing on the driveway and might just be 12 a designation stake. 13 MR. MERCIER: Okay. So looking at this 14 photo, if the cones are the centerline, I see, you 15 know, one tree near the second cone going up 16 that's probably coming down. How about the two 17 trees over to the left where it says "proposed 18 access drive" there's a large, it looks like an 19 oak and maybe a maple in front of it. 20 THE WITNESS (Vergati): Those trees are 21 proposed to remain safe, they're not being 22 removed, just the tree to the right. 23 MR. MERCIER: Thank you. And I guess 24 Photo 5, I guess would the cones also be the

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center of the access drive?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Yes, that is correct.

MR. MERCIER: Looking at the inset map for 4 and 5, there's really a sharp angle coming off of the existing driveway immediately when you enter from the main route there, I think that's Route 22, is it possible to begin the access drive further up the landlord's driveway to eliminate that sharp curve there?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): This is Ray
Vergati. In working with the landlord on the
design, we wanted to keep the access route to the
facility as far off the landlord's driveway as
possible. If the question of, you know, turning
radiuses or making that turn off of vehicles
traveling west on Route 22, we can certainly have
our, Mr. Burns, look at trying to align that
little curve or bend so it's more of a straighter
shot to gain access to the access drive.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. And now we're talking about that access off Route 22, you know. Is there any type of coordination with DOT for any type of construction vehicles to, you know, enter onto Route 22 from the construction zone? Do you need a traffic flagger or a police escort or

anything of that nature for any of your equipment?

THE WITNESS (Burns): There's been no formal contact with DOT at this point. I'm sorry, Robert Burns, APT. There's been no formal contact with DOT, but the thought is when construction starts the contractor will probably more than likely either have to have a police officer or a flagman, if that's allowed, out on the street just as trucks are coming in and out.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. So it's usually standard operating procedure for sites such as this that enter on a major route; is that correct?

THE WITNESS (Burns): I would say for this particular one it's probably going to be a necessity. I don't know about standard operating procedure, but just because of where we are I think that they'll need some kind of traffic control out there just during construction.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you.

Proceeding to Photo 9A, again, there's a stake, a
yellow stake and a wood stake. I'm just trying to
determine again is that the centerline or is that
one of the edges of the access road?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Ray Vergati,
Homeland Towers. I think that yellow stake is a

centerline, and that makes me think back to your first question about the yellow stake next to the driveway. I think that was the centerline back there as well where it would come off, not a plow stake. So that particular, in Photo 9A, the yellow stake would be the centerline of the access drive, as well as that wood stake with the orange ribbon on top, again, centerline of the access drive.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. If we just go back to Photo 4 again and look at that stake and the cone, so would that mean maybe the cones are the edge in this particular picture?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Ray Vergati
Homeland. I think basically they used the amount
of cones they had for the photos and didn't have
an extra cone so they used that yellow stick as
well.

MR. MERCIER: Got you. Thank you.

Let's see, scrolling down to Photo 11, we have two stakes on either side of the photo. I'm assuming that's the width of the access drive. Would that be correct?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Yes. I believe if you look at those two -- Ray Vergati, sorry,

Homeland Towers -- that would be the width, the opening. You'll see an orange spray paint dash mark on the grass which would represent the centerline of the access drive. MR. MERCIER: Thank you. And going to Photo 15, you know, I see in the bottom inset there the culvert outfall. Would that be on the left side of this photo, you know, draining into the top end of that pond that's closest to us? THE WITNESS (Burns): Bob Burns, Robert Burns, All-Points. Yes, I believe that's correct.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Let's see, Photo 16, again, we have a proposed access drive stake and then there's some red flagging in the back. So that would be the centerline and maybe that would be the edge where the red flag is as you go up this hill?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Yeah. This is Ray Vergati, Homeland Towers. Photo 16, the yellow stick and the wooden stake in the foreground is the centerline of the road.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. I got you. For 16A I'm looking at this one and, you know, I'm comparing the proposed access drive, probably the centerline, but then I'm looking at the clearing

in the inset that kind of goes up to the property line. Is that where the lawn is? Is the property line for the adjacent resident is that the edge of the lawn that you can see?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Ray Vergati.

On Photo 16A, just for bearings sake, that photo was taken looking north. That particular white house you see in the foreground, yes, that is an abutting property on Pistapaug Road, and that is the abutting property's grass or lawn area.

MR. MERCIER: I'm just trying to determine how much clearing are you doing in this picture compared to the inset. Are you going right up to where the leaf litter ends and then there's a lawn? I'm just trying to figure out how close of clearing are you doing to the lawn. Is there any kind of a wooded buffer left or is it pretty much cleared up to the lawn?

THE WITNESS (Burns): So in looking at the survey -- I'm sorry, Robert Burns,
All-Points -- we are clearing right to the property line there, but there appears to be about, I would say, 10 feet of what the surveyors consider woodlands into that property before it becomes lawn.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Photo 17 I'm

looking at, I see some, you know, the centerline

of the access road most likely and the stake, but

then there's the red marking. I'm assuming that's

the clearing for the embankment on the red

markings on the trees.

THE WITNESS (Vergati): This is Ray
Vergati, Homeland Towers. The red spray paint you
see on the trees represents trees that were picked
up during the tree survey by the survey on record.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. So those would be cleared out obviously, right?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Not
necessarily. Just because the tree has red spray
paint, it's a tree that they picked up on the
survey itself. It doesn't necessarily mean it's
part of the 93 trees that are being removed.
There's a detail on Sheet SP-2 of the plans that
All-Points put together that shows which trees are
being removed, which ones are staying. It's kind
of hard to look at the picture and figure out
what's staying and what's being removed. However,
if you look at this particular photo on 17,
understand that those wood stakes are the
centerline of the road, it's a relatively flat

area, and that road is 12 feet wide, meaning 6 feet to the left of the stake and 6 feet to the right and then a few feet on either side of that for limits of disturbance, you can kind of make the assumption that some of the trees in the distance with red paint would remain.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you. And I was going to proceed to Photo 21. I just have a question on that one. It's shown as the southeast corner facing an abutting property. Again, for this particular picture, do you know if the lawn areas, the edge of the lawn area is actually an abutting property line or is there like a wooded buffer on this abutting property?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Sure. Ray

Vergati, Homeland Towers. Regarding Photo 21,

there is a wood buffer, and this photo you don't

quite pick it up, but there's actually a ledge

drop-off between the wooded portion that's going

to remain for screening as well as where the

abutting property at 246 -- I'm sorry, 250

Clintonville Road where that property owner's lawn

starts. And again, Sheet SP-2 shows the trees to

remain intact, a good amount on that side on the

southern view.

MR. MERCIER: Right, I understand that. I couldn't tell if the woods ended at the property line. That's all.

THE WITNESS (Vergati): It appears.

There's no -- I don't recall, there might be an old barbed wire fence there, but basically the lawn ends, I think, right where the property line starts, and that's indicative of the drawing as well on SP-2, it shows those trees going right up to the property line.

MR. MERCIER: Now that we're talking about SP-2, I have a couple questions on that. And that's application attachment 1. It's site plan SP-2. That's on the website link, PDF number 9, if people don't have that up yet. Okay. Looking at SP-2, now you come in off Clintonville Road, you've got your tracking pad, you've got some landscaping there, you're going up the hill a little bit and then you have the culvert. Then you're going from the culvert all the way up to the compound. Now, is that road kind of dug into the hill there from the culvert up to the compound?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, there will be some excavation there. We took the road as

steep as we thought we could. We're just under 10
percent there. And yes, that is more or less dug
into the hillside.

MR. MERCIER: So when you say 10 percent, that's the finish grade you're trying to achieve?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. So what's the grade there now?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Oh, boy, I'm going to -- this is a total guess, but I'm going to say 25 percent maybe.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. So is 10 percent like a standard for industry or can you get away with a little bit less grading, about 15 percent or something of that nature? Why did you choose 10 percent grade?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Well, we try to keep any type of gravel access road between no more than 10 to 12 percent. I try and shoot for 10 percent, but we can go as high as 12. And on this particular one it worked the best for us grade wise to go to -- it's actually just under 10 percent, it's like 9.9 something. And in order to get up and come around that corner, we felt 10

percent with the ditch on the side was the best way to design that.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. So when you're grading this during construction, you know, the access road and the side embankments, you're doing grubbing and soil disturbance and you're starting to grade the area, what specific erosion control measures are going to be used to try to prevent any kind of sediment flowing down that construction area into that wetland? Are you just going to use -- how are you going to prevent any type of sediment going into that wetland area during construction?

THE WITNESS (Burns): So two things, more than two things. Again, it's Bob Burns with All-Points. Any slopes that you see there that are above 3 to 1, which these are 2 to 1, will have an erosion control blanket on it and will be seeded. The ditch will be put in very early on with check dams to slow down the flow. And in addition, we're showing silt fence at the toe of slope in the area of the wetlands and anywhere else where we're grading. Actually, we're showing -- I'm sorry, Mr. Mercier, we're showing filter socks, not silt fence.

MR. MERCIER: Right. I mean, would it be beneficial to even just do like two rows of silt barriers there?

THE WITNESS (Burns): I think yes once we get into the construction, either two rows of silt fence or even the silt fence with a straw bale backing to it. We're finding that has a lot of pluses as well.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Now looking at the northern embankment, I don't really see any type of swale there. So if runoff is coming down those little steep embankments and they hit the road, where is the water going?

THE WITNESS (Burns): The road is not crowned. The road is pitched to one side. The road is pitched to the south. So the water will flow across the road, down into the swale, follow the swale along down to the riprap apron that is adjacent to the wetlands.

MR. MERCIER: Now, given this site you have four check dams shown, I mean, is that sufficient or is that an overbuild or is that just the minimum, how did you determine four was sufficient to control, you know, any type of sediment before it gets down to the wetland area?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Areas as steep as this we usually like to put check dams every 100 feet, and I believe that's what we're showing here.

MR. MERCIER: Now, at the bottom of the hill there's that culvert. I'm not really understanding why that is necessary. I don't see any type of stream or anything over there.

good question. I've been out there three times and it's been dry. The existing ground does slope to the wetlands. So what we didn't want to have happen was the road become an impediment or blocking for any kind of seasonal water that would run there. So we're putting in a culvert. We're embedding it in the ground. I believe it's 6 inches of impediment. And the idea being that any kind of water there is not -- the road itself will not be an impediment. It will come through the culvert and then eventually make its way to the wetlands itself. But you're absolutely right, there is no flowing stream out there.

MR. MERCIER: I just have a general question on the limit of disturbance here at the site. Does the limit of disturbance equal the

lease area, you know, or is this more like a
temporary type of situation and you have your
lease area for the road and compound separate?
THE WITNESS (Burns): I'm not sure I
understand the question.

MR. MERCIER: Usually in a lease agreement they'll show, you know, a compound area with, we'll say 100 by 100 foot lease area, then they'll show the access road maybe 20 feet wide. In this case it's much wider because you're doing all this embankment work. So I'm just asking if the lease area encompassed the limit of disturbance.

THE WITNESS (Burns): No, the lease area itself is only in and around the compound. So if you look at drawing CT-1, what you're going to see is a fenced in area and then a slightly larger lease area. And the reality for that, that larger lease area, is to include the utility laydown area which is, by utility company standards, is not allowed within the compound. So we usually bump out the lease area an additional 10 to 12 feet to include the backboard, the step-down transformer and the telephone cabinet.

MR. MERCIER: I got you. So to

construct the site you just go out beyond that and then the lease area would be, you know --

THE WITNESS (Burns): That's correct.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Let's see what other questions I have here on this map. Okay. So, at the culvert location and a little bit up hill it looks like the limit of disturbance is right on the property line, so essentially you're clearing up to the property line in two locations. Is there any way possible once you cross that culvert to start turning this road inward to avoid clearing on the property line?

THE WITNESS (Burns): So it's certainly something we can look at, but one of the reasons we had to come out of that curve parallel to the property line is, if we start that road turning too far to the south, the grades on that road will end up down into the wetlands and the grades on the southern side. So we tried to keep it flat up there, flat being not a grade term, but a flag parallel to the property line and then coming in around to the compound. In addition, I know we're taking down 93 trees, but there's substantial tree locations in that area as well, and we were trying to minimize the amount of tree clearing.

1 MR. MERCIER: Got you. Okay. So I 2 guess for the first area of clearing by the 3 culvert why do you have to clear beyond that area? 4 I see like two trees almost at the property line 5 that you're taking down, but I see the culvert, 6 kind of a minimal area, like a little basin or 7 something to collect water and discharge --8 THE WITNESS (Burns): The northern side 9 of the driveway? 10 MR. MERCIER: Yeah. There's 300, I 11 can't read the interval elevation --12 THE WITNESS (Burns): That could be 13 tightened up a little bit in that area, you're 14 absolutely right. The other area where we're 15 right up against the property line, that's pretty 16 much in order for us to meet the grade, but the 17 area near the culvert, you're right, that could be 18 tightened up a little bit. 19 MR. MERCIER: Give me a second, please. 20 I was looking through the documents and I Okay. 21 saw a figure of, I think it was 1,800 cubic yards 22 of cut. Will all that be removed from the site, 23 any excess material? 24 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes. 25 MR. MERCIER: And I assume the stumps

will be removed. Are you chipping the trees, you know, the logs and branches and things for site use, or are you shipping all the wood waste off site?

THE WITNESS (Burns): I believe that the wood waste is all being shipped off. The wood itself will be, but I imagine they're going to do the same with the stumps. Not I imagine, they will do the same with the stumps.

MR. MERCIER: I'm sorry, did you say they would remove that wood waste? I didn't hear that.

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes. Yes, sir. MR. MERCIER: Thank you.

THE WITNESS (Burns): You're welcome.

MR. MERCIER: Now looking at this tower location on SP-2, I understand during the municipal consultation process the compound and tower was kind of moved to the south a little bit, about 45 feet or so. I'm just trying to figure out why -- I didn't see any documentation as to why the tower is relocated a little bit further south. Does anybody have any insight as to that relocation?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Ray Vergati,

Homeland Towers. We shifted the tower south by approximately 45, 48 feet. We were just being sensitive to some of the abutters. In this particular case our landlord has a sister and brother-in-law that live as an abutter, and we officially wanted to shift the tower a little further south away from Pistapaug Road. So we were able to shift it, not a major change. We still obtained the SHPO no adverse effect with the relocation.

And that was -- again, Ray with

Homeland Towers -- that was more of a, you know,
working with the landlord and her family there
that lives next door, more of an accommodating
request, obviously, to see about shifting it. And
the particular property owner that's the sister
and brother-in-law of our landlord is Robert and
Bonnie Mathews. I believe they're on Pistapaug,
61 Pistapaug Road.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you. I had my mute button on by accident. By moving the tower to the south a little bit, now it looks like some of the slopes are going to drain towards the property to the south. So, I mean, is there any type of concern of any erosion or anything of that nature

as a result of the shift to the property to the south?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Robert Burns from All-Points. No, I have no concerns with additional erosion control shifting to the south, no.

MR. MERCIER: Even like post-construction, I mean, we're just talking gravel surfaces, there's no -- any kind of surface to cause a runoff problem I guess is what I'm asking to the south.

THE WITNESS (Burns): No, because predominantly the water is draining to the west towards the wetlands so there's really not that much water there. And I feel that once the small embankment on the south side of the compound has been established with turf, we should be fine. And again, it's two to one, so there will be an erosion control blanket placed on it.

MR. MERCIER: I just had another question in the compound equipment. I saw in the application there would be, the drawings, a propane generator, but I also saw mention of a diesel generator. So I just want to confirm what generator Cellco will be installing at the site.

1 THE WITNESS (Burns): The generator on 2 site will be a 50 kW propane fuel generator. Ιf 3 it does say diesel somewhere, that's a mistake. 4 MR. MERCIER: Okay. Are there 5 floodlights in the compound? 6 THE WITNESS (Burns): There are lights 7 in the compound at Verizon's equipment area. They're on a manual timer, and they are under the 8 9 canopy, under the steel canopy. So if an ops guy 10 comes to work on it at night, turns the dial, they 11 light, and then after a certain period of time 12 they go off, but they are under the canopy. 13 MR. MERCIER: Thank you. 14 THE WITNESS (Burns): You're welcome. 15 MR. MERCIER: I believe I have a few 16 questions for Mr. Allen regarding the visibility 17 analysis. Let's see, the response to question 18 Interrogatory 29A included a revised visibility 19 map. These are in the March 4th partial 20 interrogatory responses that's Exhibit 5 in the 21 hearing program. On the website if you're using 22 that link, that's PDF page number 32. There's an 23 aerial map. 24 THE WITNESS (Allen): Yes, I have it. 25 MR. MERCIER: Thank you. Just looking

at the hatching there, there's purple. Does that represent year-round visibility?

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THE WITNESS (Allen): That's a question that can't be directly answered. It is -- well, yes, it would be interpreted as year-round visibility. The purple area that you are describing is the area of visibility as generated by viewshed analysis, and this viewshed analysis is generated using LiDAR data constructing from the LiDAR both a digital terrain model and a digital surface model. A digital surface model simply is a three-dimensional representation of vegetation and building masses as reported by the source LiDAR data. So the purple areas are areas where line of sight from the top of the tower would be over the top of any of the digital surface model entities. So yes, those would likely be areas that would be visible year-round. What the LiDAR data can't tell you is areas where visibility would occur seasonally through trees. So I think the answer to your question is yes that is year-round visibility.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you. I didn't really understand why there was, you know, I was looking at the map, especially to the north

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and maybe a little bit to the northwest, kind of like a streak of purple, you know, because there's open areas adjacent to these areas where the visibility is shown. So that basically is a function of LiDAR, is that what you're saying? THE WITNESS (Allen): If there were a

representation of a tree as reported by LiDAR, that would cause screening. So the streakiness likely would be the interference of a single tree or an irregular treeline or tree heights.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. So it would be even a single tree, I got you.

THE WITNESS (Allen): Yes, that's

MR. MERCIER: Okay. In your initial visibility assessment, I think that was application attachment 9, there was a photo simulation from Clintonville Road near number 250. I think that was photo, of course I can't read it now, marked as Figure B14. I think that's, using PDF on the website, PDF number 73. And that picture shows a photo simulation of the tower from 50 Clintonville Road, the white kind of building with the tower in the background. Do you have that picture?

THE WITNESS (Allen): I was on mute that time. I apologize. Yes, to answer your question, yes, I have that simulation in front of me.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. This photo simulation is of the monopole design as you see there. You know, it's marked as a seasonal visibility on the photograph in the print there; however, I'm looking at your visibility map that we just talked about, it shows kind of like year-round visibility. So I'm not sure what -- are you considering this photo year-round visibility or seasonal because the hatching kind of shows year-round?

THE WITNESS (Allen): That's a borderline case. If you look at the simulation and the deciduous trees that fall in front of it, the antennas would largely be fully screened by foreground vegetation when the leaves are on the trees. On the viewshed map itself, the purple area is not quite on the location where the tower is. That's a borderline case. It really can be interpreted either way. It's very close to the very top part of the antenna being visible above the trees, so you could interpret that as being

year-round visibility, but that would be year-round visibility at the very top of the tower. The bulk of the antennas themselves would fall behind the treeline.

MR. MERCIER: Okay.

THE WITNESS (Allen): There's room for discussion as to whether that would be classified as year-round or seasonal.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Given that, you know, most of it appears seasonal, as we just discussed, looking at your visibility map we just talked about, there's a house, I think it's 41 Pistapaug, which I'll explain to you in a second where it is if you don't have the addresses, it's basically on your map between Photo 71 and 72 and like a smaller lot within, you know, surrounded by a larger one, the host parcel. Do you see what I'm talking about between 71 and 72?

THE WITNESS (Allen): Yes, I do.

MR. MERCIER: And it's on the south side of Pistapaug Road. Would that residence have a similar view as this, you know, maybe not sticking above the treeline with the top antenna but maybe, you know, through the trees it might have this similar type of view, you know, like the

tower is pretty evident?

THE WITNESS (Allen): Not necessarily.

The types and density trees that fall along that

line of sight as well as the topography are likely

different in that location. Viewpoint 71 and 72

do have photographs in the photo log which is --

MR. MERCIER: Yes, I understand that part. I'm just wondering about the open areas, you know, behind the house where you couldn't take a photo in I'll say the backyard.

THE WITNESS (Allen): It's possible. Without having access to the property to look at that very specific line of sight, I couldn't give you the answer.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. I guess the other point is, you know, some of the photos you took are of existing treelines, but there will be trees removed on the north side of that access road. I mean, that could affect some of the photos you've taken, correct, there will be less trees in the way?

THE WITNESS (Allen): That is correct.

MR. MERCIER: Just going back to that
embankment area we talked about earlier, is it
possible to plant any vegetation of any sort on

if a tree fell down and caused damage to the embankment? I understand you have some bushes -- excuse me, some evergreens here and there around the compound and the access road, but I don't really see anything in the embankment area.

THE WITNESS (Burns): Certainly, we can look into landscaping on that. Part of that is steep but part isn't. So it kind of depends on where we would put the trees, but it certainly can be looked at. I'm sorry, Bob Burns, All-Points.

MR. MERCIER: Now, going back to the application itself, what is really proposed here, is it a monopine or are you doing a brown monopole? It was described as a monopine, but a cost in the application was given as a monopole. I'm just trying to determine what really is proposed here.

THE WITNESS (Vergati): This is Ray
Vergati, Homeland Towers. We originally entered
into this application with two designs, 110 foot
brown monopole structure as well as a 110 foot
monopine structure. Everybody has an opinion,
obviously, on designs. We did receive SHPO
correspondence with a no adverse effect, and in

that correspondence letter SHPO made a recommendation of a monopole. So that's what we're more or less leading with right now.

Obviously, designs tend to flush out during the zoning process. If there's a preference from the town for a monopole, monopine design, we'll certainly listen to that, as well as Council members, but I think right now where the application, I won't say has changed, but where we're leaning toward more is a monopole design.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Having said that,
I just have a few questions on a potential
monopine. Now, has Homeland constructed a
monopine elsewhere in the state?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): We did. Our most recent site we constructed was down in New Canaan at 183 Soundview Lane. That particular site consisted of an 85 foot tall monopine structure with a 5-foot faux top for a 90-foot overall monopine tree.

MR. MERCIER: Now, when you go to a monopine design, do you have a particular vendor in mind or do you just kind of, you know, try to solicit bids from a couple or use a particular vendor you like?

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THE WITNESS (Vergati): So we pride ourselves on our sites, and I build sites as if I live there. And this particular case in New Canaan we used Valmont structures. It was the cadillac of monopine trees. That particular tree was conical shaped, tapered. It had a three branch per vertical foot, so it was very dense branching. SHPO, that same scenario in New Canaan had recommended a monopole. We had our vendor since then when the tree was installed send a photo to SHPO, and they actually came back and said it looks great.

So everybody has an opinion. But to answer your question, we pride ourselves on building trees, when it's appropriate, that are first class with dense branches and bringing them down, not just starting them at a very high spot on the tower, particularly bringing them down to 25, 30 feet if there's views of the bottom portion of the tower.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. For that particular type of design do the branches extend out beyond the antennas so they're concealed or using antenna socks in there?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): For New Canaan,

yes, we have the carriers, we're very strict on what they install for mounts. This is Ray Vergati, Homeland Towers. We keep the antennas concealed within the extension of the branches. The equipment is also painted either brown or green, and in addition, there's camouflage socks that are put onto the panel antennas. It's my understanding that the radioheads, which are more of the brown or square boxes, cannot take sleeves but they're painted to match to be concealed within the branches.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you. Let's see, is this tower proposed here, is it designed for a tower extension, you know, the foundation and the body of the monopole going to be designed for any type of extension or not?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): As a matter of practice -- Ray Vergati, Homeland Towers -- we typically as a developer we don't know where the future is going and the future needs for the public safety and/or carriers. We found it's a good business and common sense practice to overdesign the foundation as well as placing a flange on top of the tower which will accept an extension based on 6409, either the 10 percent or

20 foot, greater or. We haven't gotten that far right now on this particular tower design, but it would be our intentions to design it to accept an extension.

MR. MERCIER: Given that the town intends to locate at I think the 110 foot level, which is the top of the proposed tower, if an extension was put on, would they have to remain at that 110 level on side arms or they move up top? I'm just trying to figure out what the clearance requirements would be for a whip antenna if it was a side arm mount at 110. I'm not sure if you can answer that or not.

Vergati, Homeland Towers. Every public safety is slightly different from a separation standpoint. And maybe this is a question for Ziad, the RF engineer, but typically what I have found from experience is that we like, or the carriers like to have a 3-foot vertical separation between the top tip of their antenna and the bottom tip or mount of an omni antenna, town public safety. That's something that we would look into a little further in coordination with the town's public safety consultant, Mr. Paul Zito, as well as the

carrier RF engineer to ensure there's no interference issues.

MR. MERCIER: Staying with the extension, if it was extended, are you required to go back to the State Historic Preservation Office?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): That's a good question. Ray Vergati, Homeland Towers. I think we would certainly consult with them just due to the fact that, you know, we have SHPO concurrence at 110 feet. We would consult with our attorney and the carrier or the public safety entity making that request for an extension to see if it is permissible under SHPO's guidelines.

MR. MERCIER: Let's see, I think I have a question for Mr. Russo on the Natural Resources Review, the materials behind application attachment 10. Essentially, it's a question regarding the Indiana bat. So I just want to make sure that what I'm reading correctly is, you know, to protect this bat, if it occurred at the site, if clearing would have to occur between October 1 to March 31st. Is that what the recommendation is?

THE WITNESS (Russo): This is Bob
Russo. I'm going to defer. I did not actually

1 prepare that part of the document, and I'm going 2 to defer to the team members that did. 3 THE WITNESS (Langer): Hi, this is Elaine Langer with EBI. That is correct. 4 5 MR. MERCIER: Was there any outreach to 6 the DEEP bat program? 7 THE WITNESS (Langer): That was from 8 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 9 MR. MERCIER: I wasn't sure if also you 10 contacted the Department of Energy and 11 Environmental Protection. They have a bat 12 program. I wasn't sure if you contacted them at 13 all about this particular issue. 14 THE WITNESS (Langer): For this one, 15 for Indiana bat, no. 16 MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you. I also 17 had a question about the farm pond at the site 18 whether, you know, it had the potential to 19 function as a vernal pool. I don't know if 20 anybody looked at it or determined, you know, 21 there's fish in the pond or not, or anything of 22 that nature. Is there any status update on that? 23 THE WITNESS (Russo): Bob Russo. I, 24 along with Martin Brogie, have done two sets of 25 investigations out there during this early

springtime to determine if it could serve that function. Just to briefly review, I know the commission has experience with vernal pools and I think phrased this question well in terms of its ability to function as a vernal pool because in the State of Connecticut we don't have a regulatory definition of vernal pool on the books.

In short, we've looked at available map data to see what's going on, aerial photography, land cover around it. You always need to consider the surrounding land cover to see if there's upland habitat for vernal pool species. And we've been out. We have done dip-netting, seine netting, we placed traps in the pond and looked for egg masses as well.

To give you an update as to where we are, we have found that the pond is a year-round body of water. We have not yet trapped any fish. That does not rule out their presence. We have not yet trapped any salamanders or found any egg masses. It's early in the season, and again, that doesn't rule out their presence there.

We have found only one of the vernal pool obligate species present in or around the pond, that's wood frog. We netted one, we heard

one calling when we were out there investigating. We found a number of other species present in the pond, including bull frog, predaceous diving beetle, fingernail clams, a couple of other species out there, leeches.

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And what we've been able to determine to date is that this is a year-round pond, that it contains species that would prey upon obligate vernal pool species. That if it does in fact provide breeding habitat for a species such as wood frog, it's likely that that is really limited by the presence of species that prey readily on the wood frogs. At this point we do expect that we would find over the next couple weeks some wood frog egg masses out there, but in doing the background work, the research, we know that the area surrounding the pond is predominantly developed for residences, has lawn mixed in with woods, and that the piece of property itself is surrounded on three sides by busy streets. And that, as I'm sure the commission is aware, streets nearby to vernal pool type habitats can cause high mortality rates during the springtime, this time of year when we have a wet night and there's a migration that happens on those wet nights.

So to summarize, the hydrology of this pond would prevent it from being defined as a true vernal pool by some of the definitions which say that vernal pools need to dry out periodically to prevent there from being a fish population, and the surrounding habitat for this pond also indicate that function for vernal pool species breeding would be limited. I think that's a fair summary of what we found to date. So I don't expect that the installation of the access or the tower nearby would really impinge on vernal pool function of this pond as that function is fairly limited and as the species that are using it are already gaining access over some pretty significant obstacles and breaks in the habitat that they would want to have. I'd be happy to

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MR. MERCIER: Thank you. I have no other questions. That was a very good summary. Thank you very much.

answer any further questions.

I think I have a question for Mr.

Cheiban. This has to do with the church acquisition request form that was provided in the supplementary interrogatory responses dated March 8th that was number 6 on the hearing program.

Essentially, as you know, the form stated that the search ring was issued in 2014 with the desired in service date of 2015, so it's been a while.

I guess the question is why has it taken so long to actually get a concrete proposal for a facility in this particular area given, you know, it's been five, six years or so?

with Verizon. So I wasn't the original RF engineer that issued the search ring. I don't have the full history. But what I can tell you is that that search ring was put on hold for a couple of years, and when I took over the area I reevaluated the situation. The network, the needs of the network have evolved significantly since 2014, and I thought that church was not going to provide the coverage that we needed at this point and we started searching for other alternatives at the time.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. That was my second question. It looks like the coordinates were kind of almost focused on the Saint Andrews Church at the corner of 17 and 22. So that's correct, initially it was potentially going to locate at that church?

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): That is correct, but in hindsight, that would not have served our network needs for the long term. It

was kind of a short-term solution.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. And so, you know, here we are five years later, six years later, so what's changed, the data usage, is that what's driving your height need now?

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): Usage has gone up and does keep going up. The number or the spectrum that we have keeps increasing. We now have more frequently blocks than we used to. And some of these are at the higher end of the frequency spectrum and don't propagate as far, especially with a low centerline.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you. Also, just looking at one of the interrogatory responses, it said that the town needed a height of 110 feet for their network. So I understand Verizon is going to locate at 96. Now, is that your minimum for this particular site, or could you go lower? Curiosity, I guess.

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): This is Ziad Cheiban again. Yes, we could potentially go a few feet lower, maybe up to -- down to 85 feet. And I

did provide that answer in that same supplemental that you just referred to.

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MR. MERCIER: Thank you. And I guess finally I have a question for Mr. Zito regarding the Town of North Branford's communications system.

THE WITNESS (Zito): Yes, sir.

MR. MERCIER: Mr. Zito, can you just provide like an overview of what the town is trying to accomplish with this particular site?

THE WITNESS (Zito): Sure. So up in the north end of town, the Northford area of town has always been a poor coverage area for public safety communications. So by putting an antenna in that location they will fill in the dead spots, especially within buildings up there. There's a couple of schools up there, some industrial buildings, as well as some low density residential buildings. So this would augment and provide much better coverage than what they have now. This is a new system that they're putting in. They're going on an 800 trunk system, sharing resources with the State of Connecticut, and abandoning the four other locations that they use now in town.

MR. MERCIER: I'm sorry, I didn't hear

1 the last part of that. They had four other 2 locations in town they're going to abandon, is 3 that what you stated? 4 THE WITNESS (Zito): That's correct. 5 Right now they have other locations, their system 6 is somewhat spread out. So they will actually be 7 consolidating the amount of sites that they use 8 and increasing their coverage remarkably. 9 MR. MERCIER: Is there a second or a 10 third site proposed besides this particular one? 11 THE WITNESS (Zito): There's a second 12 site that we're looking at that's down south on 13 the Tilcon property at their sand pit or aggregate 14 operation. 15 MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you. 16 just emergency communications or is there public 17 works or any other type of municipal 18 communication? 19 THE WITNESS (Zito): It will be all 20 emergency services, including ambulance and also 21 public works. 22 Thank you. MR. MERCIER: 23 THE WITNESS (Zito): Thank you. 24 MR. MERCIER: I have no other 25 questions. Thank you very much.

1 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. 2 Mercier. We'll now continue with 3 cross-examination of the applicant by Mr. 4 Silvestri followed by Mr. Nguyen. 5 Mr. Silvestri. 6 MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you, Mr. 7 Morissette and good afternoon. 8 MR. MORISSETTE: Good afternoon. 9 MR. SILVESTRI: Mr. Russo and/or Mr. 10 Brogie, I'd like to start with you first. For my 11 clarification or edification is there one wetland 12 or two on the site? THE WITNESS (Brogie): This is Martin 13 14 Brogie. I did the wetland delineation out there 15 on the site. Hi, Bob. There's really one wetland 16 system on the site. It's connected only through 17 an overflow pipe that's been installed in the dam 18 and drains down to the lower portion of the dam, 19 and there's a bit of a weeping at the base of the 20 dam as well. It's all technically hydrologically 21 connected. And as the wetland line, you know, 22 jogs around the dam structure itself, that's why 23 it looks like there are two, but they're actually 24 connected. 25

MR. SILVESTRI: And the connection is

through that 12-inch cast iron pipe; is that correct?

THE WITNESS (Brogie): Yeah, that's the hydrologic connection there, yes.

MR. SILVESTRI: Great. Thank you. And water flow, if I understand correctly, is somewhat north to south or perhaps northeast to southeast; would that be correct?

at the very top northern end of the wetland at a seep, which is an old dug well, actually, and it overtops the old dug well and drains down across about 60 feet of wetland soils into the pond and then from the pond it overflows down into the lower reaches of the wetland.

MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you. And for clarification, when Mr. Mercier was asking questions before and the response came up about a pond, where is that pond?

THE WITNESS (Brogie): It's basically the north central part of the delineated wetland. You should be able to see it on the aerial photograph. It's a perennial pond, and in just about every Google view and the aerial photograph that's included in my report you can see the pond.

MR. SILVESTRI: No, that's fine. I just wanted to make sure.

THE WITNESS (Brogie): In terms of like the plan view, plan view SP-2, it will be, you can see where the cast iron pipe is, it's just north of the cast iron pipe. And from wetland flags 1-1, it circles around the southern end and then the western side of the pond up till about wetland flag 1-9 where the pond ends on that side, and the northern edge of the pond goes eastward from 1-9. We didn't capture the east side of the pond or the east side of the wetland. We were just working in the areas that were proximal to the proposed project.

MR. SILVESTRI: Towards the west?
THE WITNESS (Brogie): Yes.

MR. SILVESTRI: Out of curiosity, what feeds the pond?

THE WITNESS (Brogie): The seep that's above the pond to the north which would be south of the roadway right near the very top of the delineated wetland up at, it looks like probably wetland flag 13. There is a stone shallow well structure that picks up the seep coming off that hillside and it flows out of that shallow well

down the slope into the pond. So it's a spring fed pond that's been dammed up.

MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. I believe I got that. Thank you, Mr. Brogie.

THE WITNESS (Brogie): You're welcome.

MR. SILVESTRI: Then a follow-up to Mr. Russo. In your discussion with Mr. Mercier about the potential for a vernal pool, you mentioned you had on-site evaluation. When was on-site evaluations performed?

THE WITNESS (Russo): We were out twice and we were out this past Sunday and then Tuesday of the week before.

MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. Thank you for that response as well. Okay. Now I'd like to talk about the site in general. And again, we talked about the proposed access would utilize a portion of the existing driveway at 222 Clintonville Road and then continue onto a new gravel driveway for about 795 feet to the tower site. If you look at Tab 17 on the submittal that we have, All-Points has a drawing labeled Site Plan Option A, and in that site plan it depicts the access from Pistapaug Road. Is that a viable option?

1 THE WITNESS (Vergati): This is Ray 2 Vergati with Homeland Towers. In our initial work 3 with the landlord, they obviously have that 25 4 foot wide swath that comes in off of Pistapauq. 5 Straddling that swath is two other family members, 6 a brother-in-law and sister-in-law. In addition, 7 that swath or roughly 280 feet has trees in it. 8 And it was the landlord's preference to not go 9 between those two homes, the access road would be 10 relatively close to both those houses, in addition 11 to have those trees removed. So the landlord 12 asked, and it wasn't their complete preference but 13 they preferred to have it come across the way we 14 show it now coming across their existing lawn as 15 opposed to coming out Pistapaug Road. 16 MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you, Mr. Vergati.

MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you, Mr. Vergati.

Because I was looking at that, and it's
approximately 650 feet going in shorter than the
proposed access from 222 Clintonville Road. And I
didn't know if there were topographic, wetland,
tree removal or other impediments, but from what I
heard, it seems more of a landlord preference.

Would that be correct?

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THE WITNESS (Vergati): I would say -- Ray with Homeland Towers. I would say it would be

a preference. If you look at a GIS aerial map, you'll see that 25 foot wide, call it right-of-way, per se, but it is property owned by the landlord. It is completely full of trees. So there would be much more tree removal, obviously, coming from that direction. So I think it's fair to say it was a preference of the landlord to come across their lawn which more or less was an inconvenience for them as opposed to coming in and disturbing that particular new pathway coming in and removing more trees and being close to those two homes on Pistapaug, 41 and 61.

MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. Thank you for your response, Mr. Vergati. Has there been any consideration, if you will, and/or discussions with the property owner at what I see as Petry Commons at 246 Clintonville Road to use a portion of that driveway for a shorter overall access to the tower site?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): This is Ray
Vergati, Homeland Towers. During my site search
process I did meet personally with the owners of
246 Clintonville Road. We did a design visit out
there. We produced exhibits. We gave them a
lease. Their attorney was reviewing the lease.

During the course of the lease negotiations, the owners of that property, Janet Petry and Paul Bellacicco, declined to enter into any type of lease agreement with Homeland Towers. I don't think the question was posed to them regarding if the tower were to remain on 222 Clintonville Road where it is right now to see if they would be amenable to allowing access through their property. I will tell you that in my discussions with them they made it well known to me they did not want to encumber the property whatsoever, be it a lease, an easement, and so forth. So they were not interested in tying up the property, per se.

MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you again,
Mr. Vergati. Now I need some clarification. If
you look at drawing CP-1, it has a 110 foot
monopole and then if I look at drawing A-1 it has
a -- I'm sorry, that was a monopine, monopine
under CP-1. Drawing A-1 has a 110 foot monopole.
But going back under Tab 17, All-Points lists 120
feet on a number of drawings. So the question and
clarification I'm looking for, is the proposed
pole or pine height actually 110 feet or 120 feet?
THE WITNESS (Vergati): Ray Vergati,

Homeland Towers. The exhibit that All-Points prepared is simply that, a lease exhibit, that was prior to either the town and/or Verizon locking down on a justified height. So we led with on our lease exhibit is purely just 120-foot structure.

MR. SILVESTRI: So actual proposed is 110, correct?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Yes, to answer your question, top of the tower is 110.

MR. SILVESTRI: All right. Thank you. Now I'd like to look at Photo 65 as an example. Photo 65, I guess it's the third one in, shows a proposed monopine. And I'm curious about the, shall we say, the structure of the monopine. It kind of looks like a bottle brush, if you will, with a flat top. And I'm just curious if that would be what's proposed for a monopine or would actually see some taper involved.

THE WITNESS (Vergati): This is Ray

Vergati with Homeland Towers. We consider various

designs at times for monopine trees. Some

preference of landlords and towns and others is to

have a conical shape, more or less like a

Christmas tree design, typically 6, 7 foot

branches tapering down to a wider branch at the

bottom typically 12 to 14 feet in length. This particular tree initially from a photo sim perspective, I believe, and just from a drawing perspective we were looking at it from a non-conical, non-uniform tree. Many times in nature these trees lose their tops to wind storms. If you look at a pine tree, they may have a 12-inch branch then a 6-inch branch. So we've done trees in both designs. This particular one, I believe, and Matt could speak to that, I believe it was photo simmed as a non-uniform, non-conical shaped tree, not a Christmas tree.

MR. SILVESTRI: And with what is represented in that Photo 65, going back to what Mr. Mercier had posed, you'd still have socks to cover up antennae and other appurtenances, correct?

THE WITNESS (Allen): This is Matt Allen. Yes, the representation of the monopine is a 3D model using branches that are 6 to 7 feet long off the pole itself at the top of the tower, and they range down to probably about 11, 12, 13 feet at the lower end of the tower. So it is moderately conical, but they're irregular, the branches do not go, you know, 7, 8, 9 feet

1 sequentially, they're mixed to have more of a 2 naturalistic look. And I believe the antennas 3 that are modeled have a sock-like texture to them. 4 MR. SILVESTRI: Got you. Thank you for 5 your response. We talked earlier, or you talked 6 earlier with Mr. Mercier about the shift or 7 potential shift 45 feet to the south. Would a 8 hinge point be required for the tower on that 9 proposed scenario? 10 THE WITNESS (Burns): Bob Burns with 11 All-Points. Yes, a hinge point at 80 feet is 12 being proposed on this tower. I believe it's 13 labeled on the drawings. 14 MR. SILVESTRI: And the 80 feet would 15 apply also for that 45 foot shift to the south? 16 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir. 17 MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you. 18 THE WITNESS (Burns): I'm sorry, 19 originally there wasn't a hinge point, and with 20 the shift we had to put one in. 21 MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you. 22 Let's see, the next set of questions I have 23 pertain to various photographs and visibility, 24 although Mr. Mercier had asked about photo number 25 4 about the trees, so I appreciate the response on

But if you could turn to Tab 9, appendix C that. on the application, there's numerous photo simulations that I'd like to discuss. The first one I have goes back to that Photo 65. And if you look at the first Photo 65 in that series, you'll see that there's a red dot on the first one, and then you have what the proposed monopole would look like, and then the third one is what the proposed monopine would look like. But when I look at the red dot and the proposed poles, there's a shift that's over to the right side as well as being a little bit lower. So could you explain why you have a red dot but it didn't represent where the pole or pine would go? THE WITNESS (Allen): Yes. This is The red dot that you described is the Matt Allen. balloon that we were were flying at the time, and that balloon was flown at 100 feet to the bottom of the balloon. It was a 4-foot diameter balloon, so it's 104 feet to the top of the balloon. Subsequent to the day of the balloon test, there was a design change on the project that brought the top of the tower up to 110 feet. So the actual proposed tower height is approximately 6 feet higher than we flew the balloon that day, so

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that's one vertical discrepancy.

Another slight discrepancy was where we were able to place the balloon in that wooded area to snake it up through the trees so there was a slight horizontal offset, although I believe we were very close to the actual tower center. But that would be a slight horizontal offset. And also, as with most balloon tests, there was some wind that day blowing the balloon off its intended location.

So what we do to improve accuracy is we don't rely entirely on the balloon for the positioning of the 3D model, we use other fixed elements visible within the photograph such as the buildings. We know the buildings' footprint, we know the buildings' approximate height, we use terrain, all of that to help establish the location of the proposed tower within the photograph. So it actually would be rare for the tower to be exactly where the balloon was when we do our simulations. It could be close, but we use better benchmarks than just the balloon.

MR. SILVESTRI: So again, the better representation would be where you have a monopole or a monopine depicted in those photos, correct?

1 THE WITNESS (Allen): That's correct. 2 MR. SILVESTRI: Would that be the same 3 for Photo 68 because there's also a shift that's 4 there? 5 THE WITNESS (Allen): Yes, that would 6 be correct also. This is Matt Allen. 7 MR. SILVESTRI: All right. How about 8 Photo 73? 9 THE WITNESS (Allen): That would be 10 correct also. 11 MR. SILVESTRI: Then what I didn't see, 12 if you go back to Photo 58, I didn't see any shift at all. And again, I think you explained why the 13 14 other ones might be off a little bit from the red 15 dot, but why would 58 be right on the mark? 16 THE WITNESS (Allen): That probably is 17 just the circumstances. Matt Allen. 18 probably would be a circumstance where the 19 alignment of the balloon and the tower just 20 happened to coincide. 21 MR. SILVESTRI: From that particular 22 viewpoint? 23 THE WITNESS (Allen): From that 24 particular viewpoint. 25 MR. SILVESTRI: Very good. Thank you.

And the last set of questions I had pertained to the site search. Although Mr. Mercier did ask about 1382 Middletown Avenue and Saint Andrews Church, but I just wanted to get a clarification that the rejection for a stealth steeple installation was because it's not high enough, did I hear that correctly?

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): This is Ziad Cheiban with Verizon. Yes, it wasn't high enough.

MR. SILVESTRI: Okay. Thank you. I thought I heard that correctly, but thank you again. And if you go back to Photo 54 in that series of photos that we were just discussing, and I want to pull it up on my screen as well. I'm sorry, this is 54 under Tab 9. And if you look at that photo, you have the Northford Congregational Church which is located at 4 Old Post Road and Route 22 on the hill. I did not see that church listed in the site search summary for perhaps a stealth steeple installation, and I do believe that it's a historic structure, but I'm curious why it wasn't listed on the site search summary. So was it considered at all?

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): Ziad Cheiban with Verizon. When the search ring was first

1 issued in 2014, somebody did approach that church on Verizon's behalf and they were not interested, 2 3 and I don't believe we've approached them again 4 since. 5 MR. SILVESTRI: Thank you, Mr. Cheiban. Mr. Morissette, I believe that's all I 6 7 have at this time. Thank you. 8 MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you, 9 Mr. Silvestri. We will now take a ten minute break and reconvene at 3:35. So we will be back 10 11 at 3:35. Thank you, everyone. 12 (Whereupon, a recess was taken from 13 3:25 p.m. until 3:35 p.m.) 14 MR. MORISSETTE: We'll now continue 15 with cross-examination by Mr. Nguyen followed Ms. 16 Cooley. 17 Mr. Nguyen. 18 MR. NGUYEN: Thank you, Mr. Morissette. 19 Good afternoon. Let me start with the site search 20 summary, attachment 8 for the application. I 21 noticed that there are a number of sites that were 22 not chosen, and the reason behind that was after 23 meetings and many discussions with North Branford

town officials that the town decided not to enter

into the lease with Homeland Towers. And I'm

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curious as to do you know any reason for that?

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THE WITNESS (Vergati): Sure. This is
Ray Vergati, Homeland Towers. Maybe I'll take
this opportunity just to frame some brief history
from a site search perspective. I was born in
this town. I've been a resident here for the past
26 years. I know the area extremely well.

There's been three attempts by previous developers to bring sites into a historic district, one the Council denied back in 2014.

But to answer your question specifically regarding the town, this proposal was vetted before the Town Council on numerous They ended up sending a letter of occasions. noninterest on any town properties to me back on February 25th with their noninterest. I've had numerous meetings and conversations with various members and town officials, and from what I can gather, they did not want to encumber the town There was discussion about a potential property. deed restriction behind the school and community house property. There was a wetland crossing that was needed to get to the back area. There was also issues that they have walking trails for the students of Totoket Valley Elementary School,

TVES, and they wanted to keep those trails open and pristine and not encumbered with any type of development for a cell tower.

MR. NGUYEN: And some of the

discussions were conducted recently as well?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Yes, yes,
there's been discussions. This is Ray with
Homeland Towers. There's been dialogue for the
past two years, and there's been even discussion
as of two weeks ago again before the Town Council,
and they have adamantly declined to have any cell
tower on the town property in this section of
Northford.

MR. NGUYEN: Reference interrogatory response to number 14, the question was, "Would the proposed antennas be capable of offering 5G services?" And the answer is "Yes." Do you know which frequency bands you would use to deploy the 5G services?

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): This is Ziad
Cheiban with Verizon. We're currently using the
850 megahertz and we will be using the new 3.7
gigahertz frequency for 5G. That is what is
current, but in the future we might reuse some of
our existing frequencies that are being used for

1 4G, we might convert those to 5G. 2 MR. NGUYEN: Moving on to number 29. 3 And if I could ask, your attention to the table 4 that you provided that shows the change between 5 the original tower and the shifted tower position. 6 And I'm looking at the last column, the percentage 7 change, and I see that the percentage change is 8 indicated .03 percent. So should that be .6 9 percent? 10 THE WITNESS (Allen): This is Matt 11 Allen. Yes, I assume you're correct. That is 12 clearly a typo. So I would conservatively say 13 that should be .6 percent, not .03 percent. 14 MR. NGUYEN: And looking at attachment 15 1 of the application, I'm looking at the diagram, 16 and I see that the nearest to the property line 17 shows 96 feet; is that correct? 18 THE WITNESS (Burns): Bob Burns with 19 All-Points. Yes, that's correct. 20 MR. NGUYEN: Could it be designed with 21 a yield point? 22 THE WITNESS (Burns): It is being 23 designed with a yield point at 80 feet AGL above 24 grade. 25 80 feet? MR. NGUYEN:

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THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir.

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MR. NGUYEN: And how much more would it

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cost to have a yield point?

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THE WITNESS (Burns): I have to be

5 honest, sir, I don't know what the difference in

cost would be for the yield point. The tower

hasn't been priced yet, or designed yet, so I

don't know offhand.

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MR. NGUYEN: And with respect to the

THE WITNESS (Vergati): This is Ray

construction time frame, what would be the time

with Homeland Towers. Typical sites, and they

tend to vary based on site specifics, but from the

day of sticking a shovel in the ground to having

the site tenant ready is approximately 60 to 70

days time frame, about two and a half months to

duration starting with the commencement and

12 completion of the project?

have the site ready.

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MR. NGUYEN: Okay. Thanks for the

response. And that's all I have, Mr. Morissette.

Thank you.

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MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. Nguyen.

We'll now continue with cross-examination of the

applicant by Ms. Cooley followed by Mr. Quinlan.

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Ms. Cooley.

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MS. COOLEY: Thank you, Mr. Morissette.

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Many of my questions have been addressed. I just

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have a few. I believe this is directed towards

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Ms. Langer. I'm looking at a letter from the

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Council of Environmental Quality, and in the third

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paragraph it mentions that the applicant has

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requested some information from the Natural

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Diversity Data Base but they haven't included any

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correspondence regarding the review. And I'm

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curious if you have heard anything from them or if

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you have had any correspondence with them. I

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think earlier in your testimony you said you had

not talked to DEEP about the Indiana bat. So if

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you could comment on that.

and we have not had correspondence.

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THE WITNESS (Langer): Correct, we have

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not had correspondence. We have an application

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MS. COOLEY: Is that unusual?

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THE WITNESS (Langer): It looks like it

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was done as part of our NEPA. Sometimes it is,

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sometimes it isn't, yeah.

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MS. COOLEY: Okay. It looks like the

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date on that was April 26, '21. So is that

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unusual to have almost a year go by without any

1 contact from them? THE WITNESS (Langer): For Connecticut 2 3 I'm not sure. I know we've had a lot of delays with U.S. Fish and Wildlife in other states. 4 5 MS. COOLEY: Okay. And will you be 6 providing the Council with any correspondence that 7 you receive from them or recommendations? 8 THE WITNESS (Langer): Yes. 9 MS. COOLEY: Very good. And my other 10 questions were about vernal pools. I think we've 11 covered that. 12 I think that's all I have. I think 13 everything else I was interested in has been asked 14 and answered. Thank you very much. 15 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Ms. Cooley. 16 We'll now continue with cross-examination by Mr. 17 Quinlan followed by Mr. Collette. 18 Mr. Quinlan. 19 MR. QUINLAN: Yes, I just had a few 20 questions. Thank you. First up, approximately 21 how far above the existing trees will the top of 22 the structure be? 23 THE WITNESS (Allen): This is Matt 24 Allen. Without actually looking directly at the 25

LiDAR data, but I have looked at it in the

viewshed process, the trees in the area are approximately 50 feet on the low end and some upwards of 70 to 80 feet on the high end, and the top of the tower itself is at 110 feet. So looking at everything horizontally, the top of the tower might be anywhere from, you know, say 70 feet median and might be 30 feet above the tops of the trees.

MR. QUINLAN: Okay. I was looking at one of the photographs, I think it's 58, it does show that there's some pine trees around the facility. Is there pine trees looking from the other direction also or is that just in that particular spot?

THE WITNESS (Allen): Yes, there are.

This is Matt Allen again. If you look at the half-mile viewshed map, it's Figure A-2 in Exhibit 9.

MR. BALDWIN: Just for clarification, that's Exhibit 1, attachment 9 in the application.

THE WITNESS (Allen): Thank you. You can see, you can clearly identify pine trees within the immediate vicinity. The pine trees that you are looking at in Photo 58 I believe are the pine trees on the abutting property

immediately to the south of the project site.

MR. QUINLAN: But there's also pine trees in other directions also around the facility?

THE WITNESS (Allen): Yes, there's scattered pine trees, some on the property and pine trees off the property on abutting properties in small groves.

MR. QUINLAN: Okay. I just want to clarify your response to Mr. Mercier. Did you agree that you would not cut down trees between, what was it, October 1 and March 31st?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Ray Vergati,
Homeland Towers. I believe the tree restriction
is from, would not allow tree cutting between
April 1st and October 1st due to potential habitat
of the Indiana bat. And we would consult a little
bit further with EBI, but basically our response
would be that yes, Homeland would agree to not
remove trees during that restriction period.

MR. QUINLAN: April 1 to October is when you can't do it or when you can?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): That's when you are not allowed to clear trees between April 1st and October 1st.

MR. QUINLAN: Okay. And you agreed to that. Thank you.

I had one other question. Is there any way that you could increase the capacity of the back-up tank so it would last a little longer than -- it's less than two days at the current time for the back-up power.

THE WITNESS (Burns): Bob Burns from All-Points. If a larger tank was put in, say, 1,000 gallon tank, that would increase the capacity.

MR. QUINLAN: Could that be easily added?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Depending on the applicant. The answer from an engineering standpoint is yes.

MR. QUINLAN: How about from a cost point of view or space?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): This is Ray with Homeland Towers. I can't speak for the cost perspective. That's Verizon's decision to go from a 500 gallon liquid petroleum to 1,000 gallon. From a space perspective, yes, we would allow the increase to a larger propane tank. It is serving in this case both the Town of North Branford's

public safety and Verizon.

MR. QUINLAN: Right. Okay. Thanks a lot. That's all my questions.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr.

Quinlan. We'll now continue with cross-examination by Mr. Collette followed by Mr. Lynch.

Mr. Collette.

MR. COLLETTE: Yes. Thank you. Good afternoon. My questions focus really on attachment 1 of the plan sheets, attachment 1 to the application, and I'm looking specifically at sheet C2, and there's a section on the left that details a sequence of construction. It's my understanding that's just the sequence for installing that particular erosion control; is that correct?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Bob Burns with All-Points. Yes, sir, that's correct. When the D&M plans are submitted, a full sequence of construction will be (inaudible) --

MR. COLLETTE: Okay. So that full sequence you're talking about, that would include the plans for any predisturbance work to install controls and stabilize in areas to help control

sediment erosion in that area of the wetland?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir.

MR. COLLETTE: Okay. So that will all be part of the D&M plan that detailed construction sequence. Okay.

I really think all my other concerns have been asked and answered. That was really the key point. I know we're .04 acres below the threshold for the stormwater GP at DEEP, so I think we're right on the threshold there, and it's just equally important on a site this size that that area be controlled. But thank you for your responses.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. Collette. We'll now continue with cross-examination by Mr. Lynch and I'll wrap it up for the day.

Mr. Lynch.

MR. LYNCH: Just a few qualifying questions before I get started. Question Number 20, Mr. Quinlan talked about back-up battery power. Your answer is that the back-up battery power would last for eight hours. Now my question is this: If Cellco is running on full power and the town is running on full power, would those

batteries really last for eight hours?

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): This is Ziad
Cheiban with Verizon. So Verizon, the batteries
are not shared. Verizon has their own batteries
and those are dimensioned to last eight hours.
But there is also a back-up generator. So they're
only needed for a short period of time until the
generator is online.

MR. LYNCH: I'll get to the back-up generator in a minute, but let me -- I understand what you're saying. But I just have a hard time conceding that they would last for eight hours, but I understand your answer.

A couple of qualifying questions here. For Ms. Bowman, in reading the SHPO letter, they referred to the tower as a monopole, not a monopine. Did they actually do their evaluation on a monopole and not a monopine?

THE WITNESS (Bowman): This is Maureen with EBI. No, they had -- we supplied them with both options. It was submitted as the monopine design, and their response, they approved it as the monopine and recommended it be a monopole.

MR. LYNCH: So am I to understand that they didn't care either way?

1 THE WITNESS (Bowman): They didn't see 2 that it had an adverse effect on anything either 3 way, correct. 4 MR. LYNCH: And I have to tell you 5 I miss my Native American evaluations here this: 6 from the Chippewa and the Kiowa, you know, that we 7 used to get in the past. So just as an aside. 8 THE WITNESS (Bowman): Okay. 9 MR. LYNCH: Now this is, I guess, 10 for -- is Mr. Zito still with us? 11 THE WITNESS (Zito): Yes, sir, I am. 12 MR. LYNCH: Now, does the town have any 13 future plans to add an additional antenna or 14 microwave to this facility? 15 THE WITNESS (Zito): No, sir. 16 MR. LYNCH: You did mention that you 17 were looking at a site down south, so you wouldn't 18 need any point-to-point communication there? 19 THE WITNESS (Zito): No, sir. We plan 20 on using fiber connections to get connectivity to 21 the sites. 22 MR. LYNCH: That makes sense. And all 23 your whips are omnidirectional? 24 THE WITNESS (Zito): Yes. 25 MR. LYNCH: Thank you. I forget what

question it is, I think it was 9 or 10, on the interrogatories about breaking into the facility. And this is just a curiosity question on my own. What is valuable within the site that would cause a break-in, a metal, silver, platinum, palladium what are they looking for when they break into these sites?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): This is Ray with Homeland Towers. As a developer, we've seen and heard of stories that there's copper grounding bars that have a high value these days as a precious metal. So that's been a particular metal that someone would potentially be looking for at a cell site would be copper materials, copper metals.

MR. LYNCH: So it wouldn't be the more expensive palladium or platinum that's on the site there?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I'm sorry, could you repeat the question?

MR. LYNCH: It wouldn't be the more expensive metals other than copper like the palladium and platinum, are they on site? I know they're used in the telecom industry. I just don't know how.

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Good question.

I don't know. I mean, common thief, I don't even know those metals myself, and I'm in the business. So I don't know if someone breaking in would be looking for those. They could, but I don't know the answer to that question.

MR. BALDWIN: Just for clarification purposes, he's in the tower business not in the theft business.

(Laughter.)

MR. LYNCH: I just figured I'd throw it out, Attorney Baldwin.

Coming back to back-up power, now, I have a couple different questions on it. The first one being, if you have notice of a storm coming, be it a hurricane, a blizzard or Nor'easter or something like that, do you make preparations to go to the site and secure it and see that the tanks are all topped off and it would be able to withstand any type of strong winds? And what's the -- this is a question our late friend, Mr. Ashton, used to ask all the time -- what's the wind velocity that these, not poles, but what these antennas can withstand?

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): Ziad Cheiban

1 with Verizon. I can answer part of this question. 2 So whenever there's a storm, a major storm or any 3 other kind of bad weather coming, we do make 4 preparations to make sure that the tanks are 5 topped off and we also have some of our suppliers 6 get ready to start refilling the tanks when the 7 need arises. As far as the wind rating on the 8 antennas, off the top of my head I do not know. I want to say it's at least 150 miles per hour, but 10 I'm not 100 percent sure. 11 THE WITNESS (Burns): This is Bob Burns 12 with All-Points. I'm not totally positive because 13

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I think it varies a little depending on where in the state you are, but they're all dictated under the TIA-222-H. Offhand, I don't have the wind speed number.

MR. LYNCH: I don't want a Late-File, but maybe, and you've got more dockets coming up, could you research that for me?

THE WITNESS (Burns): I shall.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you.

THE WITNESS (Burns): You're welcome.

MR. LYNCH: Now, this question I've asked a number of times, and I don't really think I've got an answer I'm looking for. And that's as far as the site going down, you've got back-up generators in place for both Cellco and the town. But if your trunk phone line goes down, that site is dead. Now, what provisions do you have in place to get the phone company in there to work on that trunk line for the fiberoptic phone?

And hold on, I'll tell you why, and Mr. Baldwin will remember this. Years ago when SNET had these towers, they had an agreement -- of course they owned the towers -- to get people on site very quickly. So I was wondering if you had any type of agreement with Frontier or any of the phone people.

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): This is Ziad with Verizon again. We do have what's called SLAs in place with all our fiber providers and we can escalate incidents to them. It kind of depends on the severity of the cut, if there's a fiber cut, but we do have those agreements in place for them to start repairing, you know, within a very short time frame.

MR. LYNCH: Very short time, can you narrow that down a little and give me a time frame? How quickly could they get on site is what I'm asking. You can lie. It's okay.

(Laughter.)

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THE WITNESS (Cheiban): I would have to research the exact time. I mean, it really depends on what kind of fiber is cut because there are some fiber cuts that would take down multiple sites versus a fiber cut that takes down one site, and those have different SLAs. So I'm not going to go on the record with a guess. I would rather find out and then get back to you.

MR. LYNCH: Okay. Thank you. Now, one other question involving the tower and the antennas. You're not very close to the Sound but you're actually within reach of it. Could your site have any interference to any boat traffic on the Sound?

MR. BALDWIN: I'm sorry, Mr. Lynch, did you say interference or any service to boats on the Sound?

MR. LYNCH: Say that again.

MR. BALDWIN: I just want to make sure I heard the question correctly. Did you ask if this site can provide service --

MR. LYNCH: I'm asking if this, because of the proximity to the Long Island Sound, would this tower, you have to angle antennas or

anything, to prevent any interference with boat traffic or once it hits the water it will travel across to Long Island to prevent interference on the Sound. Sorry, I'm losing my voice.

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): This is Ziad Cheiban again. So the range of these cell sites is not that large. And from this location -- so first of all, the frequencies that we operate at are licensed to Verizon exclusively, so we don't interfere with anybody else as a general rule. And in addition, this site wouldn't propagate that far to reach Long Island Sound to cause any kind of interference.

MR. LYNCH: Let me ask you this. It's a hypothetical question. If your signal possibly at night could reach Long Island Sound, once it hits the water is it able to travel a long distance?

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): The signal does travel farther over water. So Verizon also owns frequencies on Long Island Sound in New York, and we own the same frequencies, both sides, except for our 850 frequency where AT&T owns the same frequency on Long Island Sound. So potentially the only service that we could impact would be

1 AT&T's service, and we run calculations to make 2 sure we don't do that when we activate the site. 3 MR. LYNCH: Thank you. I've heard that 4 before. Thank you. Looking at some of your 5 drawings, your stats, when I look at, I think it's 6 SP-1, "Sarah," "papa," number 1, and I can't 7 really find where the underground trench for the 8 utilities is or hooks up. It's there, I'm sure, 9 but I just, you know, can't really get there from 10 here. 11 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir. 12 Burns with All-Points. I realize it's tough to 13 see on this drawing, but there is a line that runs 14 from the utility pole in the street, it's utility 15 pole number ED63, runs down along, crosses the 16 proposed gravel access drive. 17 MR. LYNCH: Mr. Burns, hold on one 18 second. I've got to get it. 19 THE WITNESS (Burns): Okay. Mr. Lynch, 20 I would say SP-2 might be the best sheet for you 21 to look at. 22 MR. LYNCH: Okay, I'm with you. Sorry 23 about that. 24 THE WITNESS (Burns): That's okay. So

again, Bob Burns with All-Points. We're starting

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at a utility pole on our side of the road on Clintonville Road. It runs along the road, will cross the access drive right in the beginning and then run along the northern side of the access drive. There's a line there that says E slash T which stands for electric telco service.

MR. LYNCH: I thought that's where you were going, but I just wanted a clarification just in case I didn't have it right.

If we go to CP-1, "Charles," "papa," 1, I notice within the compound the propane tank is centered away from your equipment. Is that the 10 feet requirement for the propane tank to be away from structures?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, there's a 10 foot no spark zone, and it is further away from that equipment. Some of the equipment on that equipment platform may or may not generate a spark, but as a rule we try and stay 10 feet off anyway.

MR. LYNCH: Now, regarding the propane tank, I've heard from people that have propane, I do not, that during the winter, in the cold parts of the winter, their regulators can freeze up. Do you have someone, when you do your maintenance on

the site during cold weather, do they check that regulator?

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): This is Ziad

Cheiban with Verizon. I don't know specifically

about the regulators, but the generators are

exercised once a week or once every two weeks

remotely to make sure that they turn on, and if

any issue is detected, then somebody is dispatched

to repair.

MR. LYNCH: As I look at the chart here, I'm still confused. Are we talking -- sometimes you talk about monopines, sometimes you talk about a monopole. From what I understand there's going to be a monopine?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): This is Ray with Homeland Towers. For clarification for the record, we are leading with the primary design as a monopole, not a monopine.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you. It's easy to confuse me.

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I agree.

MR. LYNCH: You did a very good job describing why the DAS system would not work. My question, and again, this is a curiosity question as to, if a DAS system is to be, you know, placed

anywhere on utility poles that are used for distribution, aren't those poles half owned by town -- half owned by the utilities, the electric company and the telephone company, wouldn't that present a big problem for any type of DAS system?

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): So this is Ziad Cheiban with Verizon. We sometimes do use, actually oftentimes do use utility poles to put small cells, and that would be fairly similar to what a DAS installation would be. It's all basically, we basically need to apply to PURA through PURA with the utility company and get the approval to put our equipment there. It is case by case, it depends on the specific pole. It's a case-by-case evaluation, and sometimes we get approved, sometimes we get denied for various reasons. I can't really make a blanket statement one way or the other. I mean, that aspect is fully dependant on the utility company and on PURA.

MR. LYNCH: And my last question is, you've got room for three other carriers, but everything you show is that they go below Cellco on the tower, but under federal guidelines or provision, whatever they are, they can actually go

above, if they wanted to. How would that affect this site, you know, as far as the town is concerned and your equipment is concerned and Cellco's equipment is concerned?

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THE WITNESS (Vergati): This is Ray with Homeland Towers. Right now Verizon has an antenna RAD center of 96 feet. Hypothetically, you can look at that 106 RAD center as another available spot for a carrier which would keep that 10 foot separation between carriers is what they like. We would have to talk to Mr. Zito on his frequencies. And if, let's say, for example a carrier, hypothetically T-Mobile wants that 106 spot, it would work, I think, from a vertical perspective, and Ziad can weigh in on that on interference with Verizon's antennas, but we would also discuss with Mr. Zito if the town's antennas, the standoffs would have to be raised 2 or 3 feet to avoid any interference issues between the top tip of a T-Mobile antenna, per se, at 110 and the bottom of the town's public safety antenna that's currently shown at 110. We may want to just bump the town antenna up 3 feet. And that will be with some consultation potentially with SHPO, if we had to, and with Robinson & Cole as well, our attorney

on that matter.

MR. LYNCH: So if I understand you,
Mr. Vergati, if another carrier came in and you're
at 96 and they went to, you know, 106 or 110,
there would be no, you'd have enough for a clear
signal from both sites? I guess the correct word
is separation.

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): Yes, this is Ziad with Verizon again. So the typical separation between cellular operators is 10 feet. So if we're at 96, then we could have somebody at 106 or somebody at 86.

MR. LYNCH: Thank you. Mr. Morissette, I'm all done.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. Lynch.

Most of my questions have been asked by my fellow Council members, and I thank them for that, however, I do have a couple of clarifications I would like to get onto the record. First of all, I'd like to, I think this is for Ms. Bowman, and it has to do with the monopole and SHPO's recommendation as to going with the monopole versus a monopine. Do we know why SHPO is leaning towards a monopole, is it their preference across the board or is it just,

you know, generically do they prefer that, or is, you know, SHPO specific for this site that they are going with recommending a monopole?

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THE WITNESS (Bowman): This is Maureen Bowman with EBI. I was saying, and no one was hearing, that I don't know that Connecticut SHPO prefers monopoles across the board. I know they have approved monopines elsewhere. So I think they're taking the site location into consideration and said they approved it as the monopine, and then they made the recommendation for monopole. And I don't, like I said, I don't know their thought process, but my assumption is that, because it's my belief as well, is that the monopole will be just less intrusive already screened by the existing trees, so there's no need. Adding branches, I feel like, draws attention to the structure, so leaving it as a monopole is just less visually noticeable in that setting. And it doesn't really, it's not visible above the treelines within the historic district.

MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you.

Now I think this is for Mr. Burns. If we could go
to section attachment 1, SP-1, I have some
follow-up questions on the access road.

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir.

MR. MORISSETTE: Now, the access road goes north and then it runs parallel to the property line. Is that area where it runs parallel to the property line, is it a plateau or are you cutting into that ridge line?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Bob Burns with All-Points. No, it is definitely ascending, and we are cutting in with less of a slope than what's out there today.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. So is it possible to move that down to the south away from the property line because you'd still be cutting into the ridge, correct?

THE WITNESS (Burns): The problem with moving it south is then we're moving it into the wetlands. We're moving the driveway closer to the wetlands and then the subsequent grading from the driveway could actually be impacting the wetlands within the limits of the wetlands.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. You'll have to walk me through that, Mr. Burns. If I look at where the culvert, the new culvert is being installed and I moved to the east, that entire parallel section, you know, if you were to go down

the hill, you're saying that you would be encroaching on the wetlands?

THE WITNESS (Burns): So as I traverse up the hill -- and perhaps, sir, you can see this a little better on SP-2 because it shows the grading.

MR. MORISSETTE: Yes, I'm on SP-2.

THE WITNESS (Burns): Okay. So as you come up to the culvert, you're taking that turn to the -- you're turning to the east and you're running parallel to the property line. If I bring that driveway that is parallel to the property line further south, I'm also bringing all the grading, the swale and the limit of disturbance further south which is closer to the wetlands and possibly within the wetlands. In addition, there's some pretty mature trees that are as we come parallel and then just before we take that other turn to the south, there's a little stand of trees in there too that we were trying to get around.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. So your design, you're pretty comfortable keeping it where it is and not -- you would not recommend going further south with the access road in that area?

THE WITNESS (Burns): No, because I think if we went south, we'd actually be taking down more trees and possibly -- well, I don't know about earth work, but I know we'd probably be taking down more trees and impact the wetlands.

MR. MORISSETTE: I'm not seeing how you would impact the wetlands though because the wetlands --

THE WITNESS (Burns): If I'm taking the grade south pushing those grades down the hill to the wetlands, that wetland limit is, it comes to a point right near the culvert there. So if I pull that driveway further south, those grades are going to come with me. I'm doing this on here like you can see it. But it runs along the property line like this. So as I bring it further this way, all the grades here are coming down with it.

MR. MORISSETTE: So you're saying that it's more so along the, I'll call it the curve to get --

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir.

MR. MORISSETTE: -- to get to that area, you would have to make that a little tighter and that would encroach on the wetlands?

1 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yeah. I mean, we 2 could tighten that curve up a little bit. We'd 3 probably get a little closer to the wetlands with 4 the limit of disturbance, I don't know if we could 5 stay out offhand. But there's also some trees in 6 there that we tried to miss as well. If you look 7 in the interior, there's a couple nice spans of 8 trees that we wanted to keep. 9 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Great. Thank 10 you for that information. That's very helpful. 11 THE WITNESS (Burns): You're welcome. 12 MR. MORISSETTE: Mr. Cheiban. 13 THE WITNESS (Cheiban): Yes, sir. 14 MR. MORISSETTE: I'd like to go to your 15 coverage plots on 6, Tab 6. Now, if I look at 16 your existing Verizon Wireless 700 megahertz 17 coverage plots, it appears that to the southeast 18 you have Crooked Brook and then there's, it 19 appears to be a mountain range in that area. Is 20 that correct? 21 THE WITNESS (Cheiban): Yes, that is 22 correct. 23 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. So that's why 24 you're not getting by the Crooked Brook area not

getting any coverage because it's not making it

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over the mountain?

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): Yes, sir.

MR. MORISSETTE: So if I look at the next page, the existing proposed -- existing and proposed Verizon Wireless 700 megahertz, so your coverage goes right up to what I believe to be is the mountain, it fills in that gap very nicely, but to the north it doesn't seem to fill in the area going north up 150. So what I'm wondering is, why, wouldn't it be beneficial for the coverage plots or the coverage in the area to be a little bit more north so you make up some of that lack of coverage along 150?

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): This is Ziad with Verizon again. I don't think it's very practical to cover both of these with a single site. I'm going to have to come up with a different solution for the 150.

MR. MORISSETTE: You're going to need another site between this site and the Wallingford site?

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): We are probably going to need another site, possibly a collocation or some other solution to fix that, you know, weak coverage on the 150.

MR. MORISSETTE: But if you were able to install a site further north, wouldn't that be helpful?

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): I looked at it, and I was not able to find an area that would cover. So our primary objective here was to cover the intersection of these, you know, commuter highways and state highways, and I was not able to find a location that could cover both of these.

MR. MORISSETTE: Further north?
THE WITNESS (Cheiban): Correct.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Moving on to the 1,900, so existing wireless, Verizon Wireless 1,900 megahertz coverage.

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): Yes.

MR. MORISSETTE: Again, this kind of illustrates the discussion we just had where it's, you know, zero coverage now, but if you go into the proposed, you know, it seems to be very heavy on this southerly coverage versus the northerly coverage.

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): So what happened here is there is a mistake on this plot. We are currently in the process of upgrading our Northford site, which is the most southern one on

1 this plot. 2 MR. MORISSETTE: Yes. 3 THE WITNESS (Cheiban): We are adding 4 that 1,900 frequency to it. And, you know, when I 5 was creating those plots, I included that in it 6 which, you know, at the time I prepared the plot 7 was not correct, but this is being done as we 8 speak within a few days this will actually reflect 9 the reality of what's out there. 10 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. So when you 11 update the plots, what is the result going to be? 12 THE WITNESS (Cheiban): So if you look 13 at that Northford site which is just south of the 14 proposed site. 15 MR. MORISSETTE: Yes. 16 THE WITNESS (Cheiban): It is currently 17 being upgraded to add the 1,900 frequency. So 18 that plot reflects reality, you know, in a few 19 It did not reflect the reality at the time 20 I prepared the plot which was a few months ago. 21 MR. MORISSETTE: Right. So the 22 Northford CT site, correct me if I'm wrong, has a 23 capacity limitation to the alpha? 24 THE WITNESS (Cheiban): It does, but

also we have a coverage issue in the Northford 2,

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the proposed.

MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. But it still doesn't get to my point though. Given that, okay, you update the plot for Northford CT, but that should improve your coverage to the south of Northford 2. So therefore if you have improved coverage to the south, wouldn't it be advantageous for you to go further north recognizing I understand you don't have a site but --

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): I understand your point, and, you know, it would be beneficial for us if we could resolve both the, you know, the coverage issue on 150 and the coverage issue on State Highway 17 and 22 with a single site.

However, I was not able to do that. There was no location where I could drop a site realistically that would cover both of these. So we're --

MR. MORISSETTE: Mr. Vergati, do you have any comments on that about going north?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Ray Vergati,

Homeland Towers. No, you know, I rely on Verizon will speak to their network needs and where they need sites, obviously. I can tell you as a resident of this town for 26 years I am familiar with the dead zones of the village and lack of,

dropped calls in the area, but I rely obviously
and defer to Ziad on any network design for
Verizon. I will tell you that I have received
interest from two carriers from this site, where
it's located right now, so they have a need as
well.

MR. MORISSETTE: It just appears to me

MR. MORISSETTE: It just appears to me that, you know, the site does fill in your objectives that you're trying to accomplish here, but it does seem that if you went further north you would get more bang for your buck.

Okay. Mr. Cheiban, you're going to file those new plots when they become available?

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): Yes, I will.

So, I mean, I'm not sure if I need to file the other plots because, as I said, it was just a timing issue on the 1,900 megahertz plot where, you know, the plot that is currently in the application is correct as of what, you know, just is happening right now on our network.

MR. MORISSETTE: Well, I would appreciate if you filed it primarily because I want to see what it does on the upgrade. So if you can do that, that would be helpful.

THE WITNESS (Cheiban): Okay.

MR. MORISSETTE: All right. I think that pretty much covers my follow-up questions, but let me double check. Okay. That wraps it up for me. I have no further questions. So that concludes our cross-examination, and thank you, everyone. So I will announce that the Council will recess until 6:30 p.m., at which time we will commence with the public comment session of this remote public hearing. Thank you, everyone. We'll see you at 6:30. (Whereupon, the hearing adjourned at 4:30 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE FOR REMOTE HEARING

I hereby certify that the foregoing 104 pages are a complete and accurate computer-aided transcription of my original stenotype notes taken before the CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL of the REMOTE PUBLIC HEARING IN RE: DOCKET NO. 507, HOMELAND TOWERS, LLC AND CELLCO PARTNERSHIP D/B/A VERIZON WIRELESS APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY AND PUBLIC NEED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF A WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY LOCATED AT 222 CLINTONVILLE ROAD, NORTH BRANFORD, CONNECTICUT, which was held before JOHN MORISSETTE, PRESIDING OFFICER, on March 15, 2022.

Yisa Wallell

Lisa L. Warner, CSR 061 Court Reporter BCT REPORTING SERVICE 55 WHITING STREET, SUITE 1A

PLAINVILLE, CONNECTICUT 06062

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