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STATE OF CONNECTICUT CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

Reporter: Lisa L. Warner, CSR #061

Docket No. 509

Homeland Towers, LLC and New Cingular Wireless
PCS, LLC d/b/a AT&T application for a Certificate
of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need for
the construction, maintenance, and operation of a
telecommunications facility located at
1837 Ponus Ridge Road, New Canaan, Connecticut.

VIA ZOOM AND TELECONFERENCE

Continued Public Hearing held on Tuesday,

August 16, 2022, beginning at 2 p.m.,

via remote access.

Held Before:

JOHN MORISSETTE, Presiding Officer

1	Appearances:
2	
3	Council Members:
4	BRIAN GOLEMBIEWSKI, Designee for Commissioner Katie Dykes, Department of
5	Energy and Environmental Protection
6 7	QUAT NGUYEN, Designee for Chairman Marissa Paslick Gillett, Public Utilities Regulatory Authority
8	ROBERT SILVESTRI LOUANNE COOLEY
9	DANIEL P. LYNCH, JR.
11	Council Staff:
12	MELANIE BACHMAN, ESQ. Executive Director and Staff Attorney
13 14	ROBERT MERCIER Siting Analyst
15	LISA FONTAINE Fiscal Administrative Officer
16	
17 18	For Applicants, Homeland Towers, LLC and New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC (AT&T):
19	CUDDY & FEDER LLP
20	445 Hamilton Avenue, 14th Floor White Plains, New York 10601
21	BY: LUCIA CHIOCCHIO, ESQ.
22	For Intervenor, Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless:
23	ROBINSON & COLE LLP
24 25	280 Trumbull Street Hartford, Connecticut 06103-3597 BY: KENNETH C. BALDWIN, ESQ.

1	Appearances: (Cont'd)
2	
3	For Grouped Parties and CEPA Intervenor,
4	Jamie Buschmann, Trustee, Mark Buschmann, Trustee and Mark Buschmann:
5	MORIARTY, PAETZOLD & SHERWOOD 2230 Main Street, P.O. Box 1420
6	Glastonbury, Connecticut 06033-6620 BY: DAVID F. SHERWOOD, ESQ.
7	DI. DIVID I. DIIDIMOOD, DOQ.
8	Party and CEPA Intervenor, New Canaan Neighbors:
9	JUSTIN NISHIOKA 60 Squires Lane
10 11	New Canaan, Connecticut 06840
12	
13	Zoom go hogh. Joseph Domoroogh
14	Zoom co-host: Aaron Demarest
15	**All participants were present via remote access.
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MR. MORISSETTE: This continued remote evidentiary hearing session is called to order this Tuesday, August 16, 2022, at 2 p.m. My name is John Morissette, member and presiding officer of the Connecticut Siting Council. If you haven't done so already, I ask that everyone please mute their computer audio and/or telephones now. copy of the prepared agenda is available on the Council's Docket No. 509 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.

Other members of the Council are Mr. Silvestri, Mr. Nguyen, Mrs. Cooley, Mr. Quinlan, Mr. Golembiewski, Mr. Lynch, Executive Director Melanie Bachman, staff analyst Robert Mercier, and Fiscal Administrative Officer Lisa Fontaine.

This evidentiary session is a continuation of the public hearing held on June 28, 2022 and July 14, 2022. It 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 New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC

doing business as AT&T for a Certificate of
Environmental Compatibility and Public Need for
the construction, maintenance, and operation of a
telecommunications facility located at 1837 Ponus
Ridge Road in New Canaan, Connecticut.

A verbatim transcript will be made of this hearing and deposited with the New Canaan Town Clerk's Office and the Stamford City Clerk's Office for the convenience of the public.

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

We'll now continue with the appearance of the applicant. In accordance with the Council's July 15, 2022 continued evidentiary hearing memo, we will commence with the appearance of the applicants, Homeland Towers, LLC and AT&T, to verify the new exhibits marked as Roman Numeral II, Items B-12 through 14 on the hearing program.

Attorney Chiocchio or Motel, please begin by identifying the new exhibits you have filed in this matter and verifying the exhibits by the appropriate sworn witnesses.

- RAYMOND VERGATI,
- 24 HARRY CAREY,

25 ROBERT BURNS,

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1
   MICHAEL LIBERTINE,
2
   DEAN GUSTAFSON,
3
   BRIAN GAUDET,
4
   MARTIN LAVIN,
5
   ERIC
             FINE,
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        having been previously duly sworn, continued
7
        to testify on their oaths as follows:
8
              DIRECT EXAMINATION
9
              MS. CHIOCCHIO: Thank you, Mr.
10
   Morissette. So the new exhibits include the
11
   Applicants' Late-File exhibits submitted on August
12
   8, 2022; the Applicants' response to the New
13
   Canaan Neighbors' Interrogatory No. 14, dated
14
   August 8, 2022; and the Applicants' supplemental
   submission, dated August 8, 2022.
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16
              I'll ask the witnesses, Mr. Vergati,
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   Mr. Carey, Mr. Burns, Mr. Gustafson, Mr. Gaudet
18
   and Mr. Lavin, to verify these exhibits. Did you
19
   prepare or assist in the preparation of the
20
   exhibits as identified?
21
              THE WITNESS (Lavin): Martin Lavin.
22
   Yes.
23
              THE WITNESS (Vergati): Ray Vergati.
24
   Yes.
25
              THE WITNESS (Carey): Harry Carey.
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   Yes.
2
               THE WITNESS (Burns): Robert Burns.
3
   Yes.
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               THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Dean
5
   Gustafson, Yes.
6
               THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Brian Gaudet.
7
   Yes.
8
               MS. CHIOCCHIO: Do you have any
9
   corrections or updates to the information
10
   contained in those exhibits?
11
               THE WITNESS (Lavin): Martin Lavin.
12
   No.
13
               THE WITNESS (Vergati): Ray Vergati.
14
   No.
15
               THE WITNESS (Carey): Harry Carey. No.
16
               THE WITNESS (Burns): Robert Burns.
17
   No.
18
               THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Dean
19
   Gustafson.
              No.
20
               THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Brian Gaudet.
21
   No.
22
               MS. CHIOCCHIO: Is the information
23
   contained in the exhibits as identified true and
24
   accurate to the best of your belief and knowledge?
25
               THE WITNESS (Lavin): Martin Lavin.
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1
   Yes.
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               THE WITNESS (Vergati): Ray Vergati.
3
   Yes.
4
               THE WITNESS (Carey): Harry Carey.
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   Yes.
6
               THE WITNESS (Burns): Robert Burns.
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   Yes.
8
               THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Dean
9
   Gustafson, Yes,
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               THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Brian Gaudet.
11
   Yes.
12
               MS. CHIOCCHIO: And do you adopt these
13
   exhibits as your testimony in this proceeding?
14
               THE WITNESS (Lavin): Martin Lavin.
15
   Yes.
16
               THE WITNESS (Vergati): Ray Vergati.
17
   Yes.
18
               THE WITNESS (Carey): Harry Carey.
19
   Yes.
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               THE WITNESS (Burns): Robert Burns.
21
   Yes.
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               THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Dean
23
   Gustafson. Yes.
               THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Brian Gaudet.
24
25
   Yes.
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1	MS. CHIOCCHIO: Thank you. Thank you,
2	Mr. Morissette. We ask the Council to accept the
3	Applicants' exhibits.
4	MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney
5	Chiocchio.
6	Does any party or intervenor object to
7	the admission of the applicants' new exhibits?
8	Attorney Baldwin.
9	MR. BALDWIN: No objection, Mr.
10	Morissette.
11	MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney
12	Baldwin.
13	Attorney Sherwood.
14	MR. SHERWOOD: No objection, Mr.
15	Morissette.
16	MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney
17	Sherwood.
18	Justin Nishioka.
19	MR. NISHIOKA: No objection.
20	MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. I
21	apologize for the mispronunciation.
22	MR. NISHIOKA: Sure.
23	MR. MORISSETTE: The exhibits are
24	hereby admitted.
25	(Applicants' Exhibits II-B-12 through

1 II-B-14: Received in evidence - described in 2 index.) 3 MR. MORISSETTE: We'll continue with 4 cross-examination of the applicant by the Grouped 5 Parties and CEPA Intervenor, the Buschmanns, by 6 Attorney Sherwood. Attorney Sherwood. 7 CROSS-EXAMINATION 8 MR. SHERWOOD: Thank you, Mr. 9 Morissette. I'd like to start by referring to the 10 wetlands inspection report which is attachment 6 11 to the application. I believe that's Mr. 12 Gustafson. 13 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes. Good 14 afternoon. 15 MR. SHERWOOD: Good afternoon, Mr. 16 Gustafson. On the 14th we started to discuss 17 this, and I asked you whether you had characterized the soils on the site and you said 18 19 that the characterization you had done was 20 included in this report; is that correct? 21 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): That's 22 correct. We referenced the data as mapped by the Natural Resource Conservation Service mapping, 23 24 soil mapping. 25 Right. So that's on MR. SHERWOOD:

page 2. It says, "Are field identified soils consistent with NRCS mapped soils?" And you've checked the box that says "yes."

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): That's correct.

MR. SHERWOOD: And in the applicants' response to the Siting Council's prehearing interrogatories, Answer 25, you refer to, the applicants' refer to a phase 1B archeological survey and the State Historic Preservation officer's, essentially, letter accepting the survey. And in the State Historic Preservation officer's letter he says, "Soil profiles are identified as Charlton and Chatfield complex, characterized as very deep, low sloping, well-drained soils." Would you agree with that characterization, Mr. Gustafson?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes, I believe that's an accurate characterization of the upland soils on this subject parcel.

MR. SHERWOOD: And in the phase 1B archeological report, apparently, the investigator apparently dug 12 shovel tests looking for archeologic remains to a depth of, it looks like a depth of 19.3 inches, and 9 of the 12 shovel tests

1 had to be terminated due to large immovable rocks. 2 So based on that, it would seem that the soils are 3 relatively shallow to bedrock; would you agree to 4 that? 5 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): I don't since 6 I didn't perform those shovel tests, and there is 7 no indication that they found refusal on bedrock, 8 it could have just been large boulders. I'm not 9 sure that it's an accurate representation. 10 Certainly based on the characterization of the 11 soils out there, there are some shallow to bedrock 12 soils in the site. So some of those test pits 13 could have found refusal on bedrock. It's unclear 14 based on their characterization in that report. 15 MR. SHERWOOD: So we would need a 16 geotechnical study in order to determine that? 17 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): That's 18 correct, that would be the most accurate way to 19 determine depth to bedrock on this property. 20 MR. SHERWOOD: Mr. Gustafson, would you 21 agree that Charlton and Chatfield soils are to be 22 characterized as highly erodible soils in 23 Fairfield County? 24 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes, yes,

that's how they're characterized.

25

MR. SHERWOOD: And that they encompass the majority of the site, would you agree with that?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): I do agree with that.

MR. SHERWOOD: Thank you. I'd like to continue with some questions about the Department of Public Health letter, dated June 1, 2022. If you can refer to that. On June 28th at page 130 of the transcript, Mr. Gustafson, you testified, quote, "Sure. As far as what, you know, Homeland could accommodate, I think overall between the state agency comments from DPH and CEQ, the proposed facility, we can accommodate the majority of those recommendations and provide a facility that would avoid any significant resource impacts either during or after construction..."

What recommendations in the DPH letter do you think you cannot accommodate?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): At least from my perspective, I don't see any reason why we can't accommodate their requests. As we've indicated through the materials filed with this application, the protection measures that we're proposing to put in place for this facility,

1 particularly during construction, are consistent 2 with recommendations from Department of Public 3 Health contained within this docket as well as 4 consistent with previous dockets of projects that 5 have occurred within public water supply 6 watersheds. 7 MR. SHERWOOD: And your testimony is 8 that you can accommodate all of the 9 recommendations in the Department of Health 10 letter? 11 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): So I would 12 defer to Mr. Vergati with respect to whether the 13 applicant can accommodate all of them. 14 MR. SHERWOOD: Mr. Vergati, would you 15 be kind enough to indicate whether or not Homeland 16 is prepared to do that? 17 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yeah, I think it would be appropriate for Mr. Vergati to respond 18 19 to that question since he's the representative of 20 the applicant. 21 Mr. Vergati, is he with MR. SHERWOOD: 22 us today? 23 THE WITNESS (Vergati): Ray Vergati, 24 Homeland Towers. In regards to the June 1st 25 letter from DPH, I think there were 12 items or

recommendations from the DPH. I'd have to obviously read it in a little more detail to see what as the applicant Homeland could adhere to. I see one item here about the recommendation of using a shared propane generator. That is something that Homeland does not get into. That's a carrier decision with Verizon and AT&T to have their own generators for back-up power. I don't see anything that is earth shattering in a sense as far as not being able to adhere to, but I'd like to look it over a little closer as far as the recommendations.

MR. SHERWOOD: Would you do that, please, and we'll come back to you, Mr. Vergati?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Absolutely.

MR. SHERWOOD: Before you do, before you go though, why can't all of the companies with antennas on the tower share a generator, why is that?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I'll let the carriers speak for their own network needs, but it's been our experience that the carriers are responsible for their own equipment, be it their antennas, their ground equipment, their generators. They don't typically cross-mingle or

cross-connect. And we've also found it's rather wise to have multiple back-up generations. When you have one single shared source of back-up, you have a single source of failure, meaning if that generator goes out everybody goes out. So I think it makes good business sense, argument in the sense that each carrier and the town in this case having their own individual back-up supply is a prudent decision.

MR. SHERWOOD: So it's basically a business decision, would that be a fair statement?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): No, absolutely not. I think it's a public safety decision.

These carriers, you know, these networks save lives, and these networks are used by public safety. And as I mentioned earlier, you get away from a single point of failure when you have one single source of back-up generation. It's not a cost savings or a money or business decision.

It's a network decision.

MR. SHERWOOD: Okay. Thank you.

Recommendation No. 1, this is for Mr. Gustafson or

I guess Mr. Burns, recommendation No. 1, it's

recommended that the number of trees removed is

minimized and other vegetation is planted wherever

possible. Has a planting plan been done to show what will be planted on the areas that are cleared or to be cleared?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): No, that has not been developed. We anticipate developing that planting plan should the Council approve this application during the development and management plan, and at that point we'll have the data from the geotechnical investigation so we'll understand the depth to bedrock for those soils to determine what's appropriate for planting in those various zones depending on the soil characteristics.

MR. SHERWOOD: So you can't determine at this point what plantings would be appropriate; is that correct?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): That's correct. I mean, we are planning on proposing plantings. And it's just a matter of understanding the soil characteristics to determine what species would work best and survive best in those conditions post-development.

MR. SHERWOOD: Recommendation No. 3, the proposed access road will increase the amount of impermeability on the parcel and increase the risk of runoff. Measures should be taken to

increase infiltration near the road such as a rain guard. Are there any measures shown on the current site plan which allow for infiltration?

That may be for Mr. Burns.

THE WITNESS (Burns): Good afternoon.

Robert Burns, All Points Technologies. The

drainage system as it's designed, yes, there will

be opportunities for infiltration, but when we

finalized the drainage computations recently we've

been able to match runoff pre and post-development

for the 2 year, 10 year, 25 year and the 100 year

storm. So the amount of runoff coming off this

parcel will be exactly the same post-construction.

And any infiltration will only improve that

situation.

MR. SHERWOOD: But you haven't provided us with those calculations, you've done them but you haven't provided it, correct?

THE WITNESS (Burns): A full drainage report will be submitted as part of the development and management submission.

MR. SHERWOOD: But you're not planning on submitting that now?

THE WITNESS (Burns): We will submit it as part of the D&M submission, correct.

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MR. SHERWOOD: What measures on the current site plan allow for infiltration?

THE WITNESS (Burns): So for infiltration the riprap swales with the stone check dams will allow if soils permit as well as the riprap stilling basins which will hold the water for a period of time will allow for infiltration if soils permit.

MR. SHERWOOD: But again, we don't know whether soils permit without a geotechnical --

THE WITNESS (Burns): That's correct.

That's why it's important to note that we're

matching the runoff pre and post-development. So

any infiltration will just be an improvement to

the situation in terms of runoff.

MR. SHERWOOD: No. 7, recommendation
No. 7 in the letter, servicing of machinery should
be completed outside the public water supply
watershed. What machinery would be serviced on
the site?

THE WITNESS (Burns): There should be no machinery serviced on the site. If he brings any construction equipment in that needs to be serviced, he needs to take it off site. I'm sorry, when I say "he," I mean the contractor

needs to take it off site.

MR. SHERWOOD: So during construction there would be no servicing at all of machinery?

THE WITNESS (Burns): That's correct.

MR. SHERWOOD: What about the generators, do they require servicing?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Occasionally they they require some servicing. Those obviously will have to be done on site. They need to be exercised once a week, which is done remotely, but if any of the telecommunication, radio equipment or the generator needs to be serviced, obviously that will have to be done on site.

MR. SHERWOOD: So you're not going to be able to comply with recommendation No. 7?

THE WITNESS (Burns): As far as the permanent equipment that will be there, it will be serviced on site. Any construction equipment will be serviced off site.

MR. SHERWOOD: With respect to recommendation No. 9, fuel and other hazardous materials should not be stored within the public water supply watershed. What fuel and hazardous materials would be stored on site, can you tell us?

THE WITNESS (Burns): There's no fuels
that will be stored on site. The generators will
be by propane, so if that's considered a fuel, it
will be a liquid gas propane. But other than
that, there will be no diesel stored on site, no
gasoline stored on site, no oil stored on site.

So that one we will be able to adhere to.

MR. SHERWOOD: Recommendation No. 12, Aquarion Water Company personnel should be allowed to periodically inspect this project to ensure that drinking water quality is not being adversely impacted.

THE WITNESS (Burns): I'm going to let Mr. Vergati answer this.

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Ray Vergati,
Homeland Towers. In response to your question or
the recommendation of Item No. 12, I've had
conversations with Aquarion on this matter. We
have no issue in periodically allowing them to
check in on the site to make sure it is staying
within the bounds of its approvals.

And getting back to your original question as far as me, Homeland Towers, the applicant having any issues with these 12 items from the June 1st memo, I think my team has

already spoken on a number of them, and in reviewing them I see no issues in adhering as best we can to these 12 items.

MR. SHERWOOD: So you're not going to adhere to No. 4 which is shared use of one propane generator?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): That's correct.

MR. SHERWOOD: And you're going to be servicing what you're calling the permanent equipment on site. So apart from those two, you think you can comply with these?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I believe so.

And I think in response to Question 7, I want to
differentiate between servicing machinery, which
is what question or recommendation 7 states,
versus servicing the equipment. There will be no
servicing of machinery on the subject parcel, only
the carrier equipment obviously.

MR. SHERWOOD: Again, with reference to recommendation No. 12, in your response to the Siting Council's June 28, 2022 hearing request, response A7, you say, quote, with respect to DPH comment 12 regarding Aquarion's periodic inspection, Homeland confirmed that Aquarion personnel can access the site for one site visit

during construction and one site visit when the project is complete. This access is strictly limited to Aquarion personnel only. So you've modified that position?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): We can work with Aquarion how many visits they'd like to do. We've had some trespassing issues on the property. It was a conversation I've had with the underlying landlord on who steps on that property from a liability perspective. What I'm telling you and the Council is we have no issue in working closely with Aquarion to ensure that they can visit the property both post and preconstruction. It's not an open invitation for them to go there at any time. It's an open pipeline that I'll have with Aquarion should this project be approved and they wish to take a look at it we will make accommodations for that.

MR. SHERWOOD: Thank you, Mr. Vergati.
THE WITNESS (Vergati): Thank you.

MR. SHERWOOD: I have some questions about Homeland's supplemental submission and response to the Council's June 14th hearing request. I guess this is for Mr. Burns. It deals with stormwater.

1 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir. Robert 2 Burns, All Points Technologies. 3 MR. SHERWOOD: Mr. Burns, on Question 2 4 the Council asked for information on the existing 5 stormwater management features on Ponus Ridge 6 Road. And you respond that they are very limited. 7 There are, apparently there's a catch basin at the 8 intersection of Ponus Ridge and Dans Highway, and 9 the majority of runoff discharge is directly into 10 adjacent areas on either side of the road. 11 There's a small swale which runs along the north 12 side and discharges into an existing culvert. So 13 the catch basin at Dans Highway and Ponus Ridge 14 picks up water. Where does that water go? 15 THE WITNESS (Burns): Hang on, let me 16 get my bearings. It goes away from the site to 17 the east. 18 MR. SHERWOOD: Away from the site to 19 the east you said? 20 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir. 21 MR. SHERWOOD: So it goes in the Dans 22 Highway direction? 23 THE WITNESS (Burns): Well, I believe 24 it goes, continues down Ponus Ridge Road, so I 25 guess that's really southeast.

1 MR. SHERWOOD: Southeast. 2 THE WITNESS (Burns): But it doesn't 3 come in our direction. It goes the opposite way. 4 MR. SHERWOOD: So would it be fair to 5 say that the site drains onto Ponus Ridge Road? 6 THE WITNESS (Burns): The majority of 7 the site, yes, there is an existing drainage swale 8 along Ponus Ridge on our side that runs to that 9 existing culvert, but it's not very large. 10 the majority of the road will run -- the majority of the runoff will run where it runs today 11 12 currently onto Ponus Ridge Road. 13 MR. SHERWOOD: And the Ponus Ridge Road 14 stormwater goes into the reservoir, correct, lower 15 reservoir? 16 THE WITNESS (Burns): It probably 17 eventually makes its way there or, yes, I would 18 say it eventually makes its way there. 19 MR. SHERWOOD: And are you familiar 20 with the New Canaan town prohibition on draining 21 water onto public roadways? 22 THE WITNESS (Burns): I'm not. 23 MR. SHERWOOD: So you haven't looked 24 into that and that issue has been not been raised 25 by the town?

THE WITNESS (Burns): No, because this is a Siting Council jurisdiction.

MR. SHERWOOD: So in your judgment, an ordinance prohibiting that would not be an impediment to the development?

THE WITNESS (Burns): That's correct.

MR. SHERWOOD: If we look at Answer 3, clarification on the number of trees to be removed on sheet SP-2, you indicate that the updated survey has removed all of the existing trees that were surveyed less than 6 inches diameter at breast height. The updated survey is the June 24th version?

THE WITNESS (Burns): The updated survey is, I believe it's the June 24th, yes. And what had happened was the background to our site plans had the updated survey but the old tree chart was still in the set. And then when they updated it, they pulled the 4-inch trees off and renumbered everything. So there was some confusion, so I recounted them all myself and there are 103 trees to be removed. Four of them are dead, but they'll still be removed.

MR. SHERWOOD: We have one survey and one tree survey, correct?

1 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir, but 2 it's been revised a couple times. 3 MR. SHERWOOD: And we don't have those 4 copies? 5 THE WITNESS (Burns): I believe you do. In the last set we sent I had updated the surveys, 6 7 but we certainly can get them to you. All he did 8 was update them to pull the 4-inch trees off. 9 MR. SHERWOOD: I'm not talking about 10 the site plan. In the first submission in 11 attachment 4 you submitted a tree survey which is 12 basically a table indicating, numbered indicating 13 the type of trees and the size of the trees on the 14 site, and then a survey which showed no 15 development, it just showed existing conditions, 16 correct? 17 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir. 18 MR. SHERWOOD: And you say that both of 19 those have been revised since the initial 20 submission? 21 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yeah, I believe 22 so, yes, sir. The only reason I'm hesitating is 23 because I don't remember when they got put into 24 the updated set. 25 Because I've only MR. SHERWOOD:

seen -- I mean, I've seen revised site plans, but I haven't seen any revised survey or tree survey. And what's puzzling to me is that if the site plan has been revised to remove the trees under 6 inches, how is it that the number of trees that are to be removed has increased instead of decreased? In other words, if the trees under 6 inches have been eliminated from the base map for the site plan, presumably there are fewer trees shown on the map, but we've gone from 94 trees on the 624 plan to now 103 trees.

THE WITNESS (Burns): So -- and I'll try and explain this as best I can. So when the surveyor updated his survey, the plant, his existing conditions, not the chart, he pulled all the 4-inch trees off. Unfortunately, he renumbered all the trees too. And what happened was, the original count for the removal of trees used the old table that still had 4-inch trees on it. So, in other words, if tree 25 according to the new survey had to be removed, then tree 25 under the old chart was a 4-inch tree, it was disregarded. But what he did was what the surveyor did was renumber them all. So now tree 25 is a different tree. So I've recounted all the

trees. It's 103 trees to be removed. Like I said, four of them are dead, but they're still under the count of 103 trees.

MR. SHERWOOD: And that would be with respect to the plan that was submitted on June 24th?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir.

MR. SHERWOOD: In Question 4 and Answer 4, the Council asks for a construction sequencing phasing erosion sedimentation stormwater control site stabilization measures and any other measures necessary to prevent runoff from impacting Ponus Ridge Road and the lower reservoir, construction phasing plan. And you submitted that as attachment 1, correct?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir.

MR. SHERWOOD: And in your response you say, preliminary sequence of construction activities based on engineering judgment and best management practices can be found on the suggested construction sequence document, including attachment 1, additional details regarding erosion sedimentation stormwater controls is provided as part of the D&M plan should the application be approved, but you don't have any type of soils

analysis or geotechnical study. And then you say,
quote, it is important to note that the contractor
selected for the project, should it be approved,
may elect to alter the sequencing based on
existing site activities, weather conditions and
construction schedule.

So you think it's appropriate to allow a contractor to modify your construction schedule?

THE WITNESS (Burns): With my approval, yes. It's done all the time.

MR. SHERWOOD: With a site next to a public water supply reservoir with highly erodible soils and endangered species on the property?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir.

MR. SHERWOOD: My next question is, I guess it's for both you and Mr. Gustafson, if you compare attachment 1, which is your construction sequence, and sheet EN-1 which is part of the updated drawings which were submitted on June 24th, it appears that none of the measures in EN-1, that's the environmental note sheet, are incorporated into the suggested construction sequence.

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir. The construction sequence is typically provided with

the erosion control drawings and documents.

MR. SHERWOOD: Right. Well, you've provided a suggested construction sequence, right, that's attachment 1?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir.

MR. SHERWOOD: And none of the measures in the environmental notes are included or incorporated into the suggested construction sequence. Is that an oversight or do you not intend to combine them?

THE WITNESS (Burns): No, they are meant to be done in sequence with each other.

MR. SHERWOOD: Well --

Sherwood, if I could interject here. So as Mr. Burns had noted that those would be incorporated into the final erosion control plan set, they'll be part of the D&M plan. At that point the construction sequence would get folded into those plan sheets which would be all part and parcel that also includes the EN-1 notes. So at the D&M phase all of the various additional plan sheets to be incorporated into the combined project plan set so they would all be incorporated at that point in time.

MR. SHERWOOD: So it's important in attachment 1 in the suggested construction sequence to contact the owner to schedule a preconstruction meeting and to notify the owner 48 hours prior to demolition, construction or regulated activity, but we can leave till later notification of Aquarion at least three business days prior to the preconstruction meeting, we could leave out Aquarion Water Company personnel shall be allowed to periodically inspect the project during construction, in other words, those aren't the same type of requirement? Why leave those out?

THE WITNESS (Burns): The preconstruction meeting is held with the owner, the owner's rep, general contractor, designated subcontractors, the person or persons responsible for implementation, operating, monitoring and maintenance of the erosion and sedimentation control measures. And certainly Aquarion, since they will be monitored, is part of that.

MR. SHERWOOD: Right. So why not include that in the construction sequence?

THE WITNESS (Burns): It's not --

MR. SHERWOOD: In other words -- just

let me finish my question. You've got two
parallel tracks here. You've got your suggested
construction sequence, which doesn't provide for
notice to Aquarion, which doesn't provide for
periodic sweeps for wildlife in the construction
zone every morning, which doesn't provide for
daily inspections of sedimentation erosion
controls, which doesn't contain any prohibition on
refueling machinery, which doesn't provide for the
establishment of an impervious pad with secondary
containment for fueling machinery and equipment on
the site, which doesn't limit tree clearing to
November 1st through March 30th, which doesn't
prohibit the use of herbicides and pesticides.

THE WITNESS (Burns): So first of all --

MR. SHERWOOD: Aren't all those part of the construction sequence?

THE WITNESS (Burns): No, some of those are actually, what's the word I'm looking for, instructions to the contractor. The construction sequence is the order that I think they should go in in constructing it. The other thing is these will be included in the drawings the same way the environmental notes will be included in the

drawings. So they have to adhere to everything within the set of drawings, not just the, well, we're just going to do the sequence and we're not going to pay attention to the environmental notes.

MR. SHERWOOD: If tree clearing -- go ahead.

THE WITNESS (Burns): I'm finished.

MR. SHERWOOD: If tree clearing occurs between November 1st and March 30th, how are you going to stabilize the site after clearing?

That's outside of the growing season, isn't it?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, which is why they will put in the erosion control measures and they could button it up for the winter if they go into winter construction, but there are mechanisms for stabilizing during that period as well.

MR. SHERWOOD: But none of those are appropriate to include in the suggested construction sequence?

THE WITNESS (Burns): They will be part of the D&M set when submitted and the contractor will have to adhere to everything that's within that D&M set, whether it's in the sequence or on a note sheet.

MR. SHERWOOD: If we look at Question 5

1 and Response 5, "Clarification of the statement 2 'Wetland Inspection Report included in Application 3 Attachment 9' provided on page 2 of the applicants' supplemental submission, dated June 4 5 21st," your response is that the reference should 6 have been to attachment 6 of the application which 7 is the Wetlands Inspection Report, but that the 8 Wetlands Inspection Report does not speak to 9 surface or subsurface water runoff or waterflow. 10 And then you say, "Nevertheless, the stormwater 11 management system as currently proposed maintains 12 the existing local drainage basin flow patterns to 13 the greatest extent possible in order to avoid 14 post-construction drainage pattern changes." 15 Presumably you can't say that the 16 proposed facility will not alter existing surface 17 or subsurface water flow? 18 THE WITNESS (Burns): Sorry, I don't 19 understand. 20 MR. SHERWOOD: Well, in the 21 supplemental submission dated June 21st it says, 22 as detailed in the Wetlands Inspection Report, the 23 proposed facility will not alter existing surface 24 or subsurface water flow. Is that the case?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, it will not

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1 alter the surface drainage patterns, correct, and 2 the pre and post-construction runoff will be the 3 same, same quantity and same pattern. 4 MR. SHERWOOD: But you don't know 5 anything about the subsurface water flow, correct? 6 THE WITNESS (Burns): That's correct. 7 MR. SHERWOOD: So you can't make that 8 statement? 9 THE WITNESS (Burns): No, we can't make 10 that statement. 11 MR. SHERWOOD: Thank you, Mr. Burns. Ι 12 have a question for Mr. Gaudet. 13 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Good afternoon. 14 MR. SHERWOOD: Good afternoon, Mr. 15 In the applicants' supplemental Gaudet. 16 submission dated August 8th it deals with two 17 items, visibility from Centennial Watershed State 18 Forest and then a separate section on stormwater 19 measures. And I just want to be clear on your 20 opinion with respect to visibility. So I'm 21 looking at attachment 5 to the applicants' 22 responses to the Connecticut Siting Council 23 interrogatories, Set One, the viewshed analysis 24 map. 25 THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Yes.

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               MR. SHERWOOD: Do you have that?
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               THE WITNESS (Gaudet): I do, yes.
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                              This is the last version
               MR. SHERWOOD:
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   of this map, right, the viewshed analysis map?
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               THE WITNESS (Gaudet): That's correct,
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   that's the one that included the GIS Centennial
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   Watershed DEEP Layer.
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               MR. SHERWOOD: And the yellow on this
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   map represents year-round visibility?
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               THE WITNESS (Gaudet): That's correct.
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               MR. SHERWOOD: And the brown on the map
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   represents seasonal visibility?
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               THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Yes,
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   orange-brown, yes.
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               MR. SHERWOOD: Orange-brown. And that
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   continues to be your opinion?
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               THE WITNESS (Gaudet): That these would
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   be the limits of visibility?
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               MR. SHERWOOD: Yes.
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               THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Yes.
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               MR. SHERWOOD: Okay. Thank you.
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   have some questions about the Stormwater Measures
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   section in this supplemental submission. I don't
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   know who is responsible for those.
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               THE WITNESS (Burns): Robert Burns, All
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Points.

MR. SHERWOOD: Mr. Burns, in the response or in the statement you say, "Indeed, experience has demonstrated that these protection measures," your E&S protection measures, "are effective in mitigating potential impacts to sensitive species, wetland and watershed properties. APT has designed and been involved in monitoring and inspecting over 25 wireless telecommunication facilities that were issued certificates by the Siting Council over the last approximately ten years, including Dockets 449 Redding, 455 Southington, and 473 Easton, all of which are located within a watershed protection area."

None of these three sites are located anywhere near a drinking water supply reservoir, correct?

THE WITNESS (Burns): This wasn't me.

MR. SHERWOOD: Redding, which is Docket
No. 449, is approximately two miles from the
Saugatuck Reservoir, 3.84 miles from the Hemlock
Reservoir, and 3.92 miles from the Easton
Reservoir. Southington Docket 455 is not in a
watershed protection area at all. And Easton,

Docket No. 473, is more than a mile away from the
Hemlock Reservoir to the west and more than a mile
away from the Easton Reservoir to the east. So
none of those three sites really compares to this
site which is 70 feet away from Laurel Reservoir.
Wouldn't that be a fair statement?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Dean, Mr.

Gustafson, could you weigh in on this?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yeah, I mean, Attorney Sherwood, I agree that, you know, those dockets, you know, they do provide similarities to this one in that they are located with a public water supply watershed, but you correctly point out that there is a distinction for this application due to its proximity to Laurel Reservoir.

MR. SHERWOOD: And Southington is not in a watershed, in a public supply watershed. And then you say with respect to Petition 1178, which is the Sprague solar facility, quote, The release of sediment for the Petition 1178 solar project was a similar situation where a strong storm caused the release. No significant release of sediment occurred in the wetland.

And I'm looking at a letter from Joseph

Theroux who was the Spraugue wetlands enforcement officer. This is correspondence which is included in the D&M plan section of the docket on the website. And according to Mr. Theroux he says, quote, There have been three or four significant discharges of stormwater transported sediment which I have directly observed into adjacent properties, several intermittent watercourses and recently two farm ponds and the Little River. These discharges have occurred from only 1 to 2-inch storm events. Is he mistaken, Mr. Gustafson?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): So those storm events could have been in that range of 1 to 2 inches, but those storm events were high intensity where that amount of rain fell over a short period of time.

MR. SHERWOOD: And you don't think that the release of sediment was significant?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): With respect to that project, the area of impact was fairly isolated and was remediated fairly quickly. So based on those conditions, you know, I wouldn't consider them a significant release of sediment that would have impacted any of those receptors,

either wetlands or the farm pond.

MR. SHERWOOD: He said, he continues on page 2, It was reported to me that oil sheen was observed by neighbors in stormwater discharges and construction equipment was directly observed leaking oil. Allegedly a tarp was strung beneath particular pieces of equipment to catch the oil and yet it was still being use for grading. Did you observe that?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): I don't have any recollection of that occurrence.

MR. SHERWOOD: So generally you believe you would stick to your characterization that the sedimentation erosion control problem in Sprague was caused by a strong storm and that there was no significant release of sediment to the wetlands or the watercourse?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes, I'll stick by my statement.

MR. SHERWOOD: Thank you. I have a question about the applicants' supplemental submission and response to the Council's June 28th hearing request, specifically A7 which deals with visibility.

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): All right. I've

got that in front of me.

MR. SHERWOOD: It says "Visibility, The proposed facility is designed as a monopine tower in a location with interspersed stands of conifers." I looked in the tree survey, which I now understand has been revised, and it shows only three conifers which are numbers 208, 226 and 229, all three of them are hemlocks and all three are shown as being removed. Where are the stands of conifers that this monopine is going to be placed within?

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): Yeah, so the reference to location here does not mean specifically the host parcel. So generally in the vicinity of the proposed monopine you can find interspersed stands of conifers.

MR. SHERWOOD: But not on the property?

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): I have not studied the tree survey at length so I can't speak to that.

MR. SHERWOOD: Well, if you take a look at the photographs that have been submitted, presumably you've seen those and you've been on the property, there's no conifers on the property other than these three hemlocks which are going to

be cut down.

THE WITNESS (Gaudet): I don't recall.

I have not been on the property in about a year.

MR. SHERWOOD: The New Canaan zoning regulations, this is Section 7.8.G.13, which deal with telecommunications towers, and they are recommendations because they don't have jurisdiction, but they are recommendations nevertheless say, quote, For equipment shelters associated with telecommunications facilities, the presence of wireless communication equipment shall be concealed within buildings that resemble sheds and other building types found in New Canaan.

And the Planning and Zoning Commission submitted comments to the Siting Council, dated July 12, 2022, and asked that you contemplate using a structure to enclose the equipment. The structure should resemble a residential accessory structure, for example, a barn. Will Homeland agree to comply with that request?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): This is Ray

Vergati, Homeland Towers. That was a

recommendation from the town. They've recommended

that on previous application sets Homeland has put

before for towers in New Canaan. No, we don't

feel it's inappropriate to have a structure on this particular property given the lack of what we feel are any viewsheds from surrounding homes or from surrounding roads.

MR. SHERWOOD: So you will not agree to that?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Correct. We feel the best measure for screening in this case will be a solid stockade wood fence, same height that we did over on Soundview Lane, as well as mature hemlock trees, I believe we've shown for landscaping around the compound itself. And I've had, you know, conversations with some abutters. We are not against simply just screening on the compound itself, but if it's appropriate and it makes sense any off site screening could be a possibility as well. But in reference to a common building structure, it's overkill and we don't see the need for it and we would not look to construct that.

MR. SHERWOOD: So you would disagree with the Planning and Zoning Commission?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I would disagree with -- yes, I respectfully disagree with the recommendation having a common building that's

going to have roof lines and so forth. We don't feel it's appropriate for this particular setting where the site is situated on the subject parcel 4 that has lack of views from residential roads and 5 really primarily from residential homes as well. We feel it's better to do screening both on the 7 subject parcel with mature hemlocks and possibly some off site screening.

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MR. SHERWOOD: Thank you. And then my last question on this set of responses deals with the invasive species control plan which is at the end of the response to Question 7. And your response says, "To address possible colonization by invasive plant species during construction, an invasive species control plan has been added to the environmental notes - resources protection measures provided on Sheet N-1 of the updated site plans."

I can't find that on the environmental note sheet. Is it there and I'm missing it or has it not been added?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): I believe it's been added, but I can double check during the break.

> Thank you. There's only MR. SHERWOOD:

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one version of EN-1, right, the June 24th version?

MS. CHIOCCHIO: That's correct, yes.

MR. SHERWOOD: And then in your response, in Homeland's response to the Siting Council's prehearing interrogatories, Set One, Question 9, "Would any blasting be required to develop the site? How would bedrock be removed?" You respond, "Homeland does not anticipate the need for blasting to construct the proposed facility." Does that continue to be your position?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): This is Ray
Vergati, Homeland Towers. We'll make that final
assessment assuming an approval on the D&M. We
will conduct a geotech on the premises and
determine the soils and bedrock depth both on the
road that's proposed as well as the foundation for
the tower and the compound area. At that point
we'll be able to make a true determination if
blasting is needed or not needed.

MR. SHERWOOD: Well, for Mr. Burns, first of all, isn't that the case that the environment impact or the potential environmental impact could vary significantly depending on whether or not blasting is required?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I'll have Mr. Burns answer that question.

THE WITNESS (Burns): Mr. Sherwood, could you repeat the question and maybe clarify it a little bit?

MR. SHERWOOD: Sure. Is it not the case that the determination of whether or not blasting would be required in the construction of the site could significantly affect the potential for adverse environmental impact to the wetlands and the reservoir?

THE WITNESS (Burns): As far as blasting is concerned, it's not the preferred method, but if done properly, I don't necessarily agree with that statement. I don't think it will affect the wetlands or the reservoir if it's done appropriately and done per jurisdictional regulations.

MR. SHERWOOD: It doesn't have a significant effect on the design of the site? We discussed this on the 14th. If the nature of the ground under the access road is rock, whether it's bedrock or large rocks, the construction of that access drive is going to be different than if it's all soil, and that's going to make a significant

1 difference not only in the site plan but in the 2 accompanying sedimentation erosion control plans. 3 Isn't that the case? 4 THE WITNESS (Burns): The construction 5 methods will be different, but the ultimate 6 product will be the same. Maybe I'm not 7 understanding what you're asking. 8 MR. SHERWOOD: The limits of clearing 9 won't differ? 10 THE WITNESS (Burns): No. Well, let me 11 back up. If they find the rock is suitable in the 12 areas where there's large cut embankments that they could go steeper, it would actually decrease 13 14 the limit of disturbance and decrease the amount 15 of tree removal. But we won't know that until we 16 get into the rock. So I don't see it increasing 17 the limit of disturbance. I actually think that with the right type of rock we can decrease the 18 19 limit of disturbance. 20 MR. SHERWOOD: But we can't determine 21 that at this point. 22 THE WITNESS (Burns): That's correct. 23 MR. SHERWOOD: And you're not, I assume 24 you read the Council on Environmental Quality's

supplemental comments dated August 9th, you're not

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concerned about acid drainage from exposed bedrock?

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THE WITNESS (Burns): Dean, could you comment on that, please?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): So with -again, Dean Gustafson. With respect to the concern about the acid rock drainage, we've taken a look at the geologic map of Connecticut, and bedrock that underlies the site is mapped as Trap Falls Formation and granite gneiss. That particular bedrock formation includes quartzite, schist and gneiss, and it has the potential to include pyrite minerals. And why pyrite minerals are important with respect to this potential concern is that pyrite minerals can contain sulfide minerals, particularly iron sulfide, FeS2. And the potential for those pyrite minerals and the sulfide minerals represents a potential for acid rock drainage, you know, which it is a natural process but it can be exacerbated when the rock is crushed and used for fill or other purposes to expose the freshly crushed rock to precipitation. And if the bedrock contains these iron sulfide minerals, there's a potential for acid rock drainage coming off of this crushed

material.

So the geotechnical investigation will include testing of the mineralogy and chemistry of the bedrock material. And as part of that, an evaluation will be performed with respect to potential for acid rock drainage concern. And if through that testing the bedrock is found to contain high levels of pyrite and sulfide minerals, the recommendation would be not to include those materials in the fill and that they would need to be hauled off site. So that assessment would be performed during the geotechnical investigation.

MR. SHERWOOD: Well, at this point we don't know.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): The only thing we know is that based on the bedrock mapping of the site in the surrounding area that there is a potential for acid rock drainage to be a concern and that it would be properly evaluated, assessed and recommendations would come out of the geotechnical investigation on whether any crushed rock material from on site, whether it could be reused or if it should be removed from the site to avoid this issue.

1 MR. SHERWOOD: Thank you, Mr. 2 Gustafson. I have one final question which I 3 think is for Mr. Burns. 4 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, sir. 5 In the Connecticut MR. SHERWOOD: 6 Siting Council Application Guide for Community 7 Antenna Television and Telecommunication Facilities DEEP on page 5 of 11 at Section D4 it 8 9 says, and this is a discussion or this is a list 10 of what should be submitted to accompany an 11 application, it says, quote, "Where relevant, a 12 terrain profile showing the proposed facility and 13 access road with existing and proposed grades." 14 Would you be willing to submit a profile showing the access road and the compound? 15 16 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yeah, it's 17 already done. Yes, we can submit that. And as 18 far as the terrain profile, you're looking at a 19 grading plan there which shows all the proposed 20 and existing grading as well. 21 MR. SHERWOOD: Right, but that's a 22 plan, not a profile, right? 23 THE WITNESS (Burns): That is a plan, 24 not a profile, correct. 25 MR. SHERWOOD: And so you will submit

1 the profile? 2 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, I'll submit 3 the profile. 4 MR. SHERWOOD: Thank you, Mr. Burns. 5 Mr. Morissette, I've done my -- I've 6 completed my cross-examination. Thank you. 7 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney 8 Sherwood. We'll now continue with 9 cross-examination of the applicant by the New 10 Canaan Neighbors, Justin Nishioka. Justin. 11 MR. NISHIOKA: Thank you, Mr. 12 Morissette. Good afternoon. 13 MR. MORISSETTE: Good afternoon. 14 MR. NISHIOKA: Mr. Vergati, I have a 15 quote for you, and I'd like you to let me know if 16 you agree with it. I'll give Mr. Vergati a moment to sit down. Good afternoon, Mr. Vergati. So 17 18 it's a quote from the 2004 Connecticut Stormwater 19 Quality Manual. And it says, quote, Streams, 20 brooks and rivers that are classified by DEEP as 21 Class A, parenthesis, fishable, swimmable and 22 potential drinking water, parenthesis, as well as 23 their tributary, watercourses and wetlands are 24 high quality resources that warrant a high degree 25

of protection, unquote.

1 Mr. Vergati, do you agree with this 2 statement? 3 THE WITNESS (Vergati): If that's a 4 statement that you're reading from that, I would 5 tend to agree that there is some areas that may be 6 more sensitive than others. 7 MR. NISHIOKA: But Mr. Vergati, 8 specifically to my question, do you agree that 9 these are high quality resources that warrant the 10 highest degree of protection? 11 THE WITNESS (Vergati): I can't comment 12 on that. I'm not a biologist or an environmental 13 person. 14 MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. So are you saying 15 that you don't necessarily agree with that comment 16 from the 2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality 17 Manual? 18 THE WITNESS (Vergati): I'm not saying 19 that I agree or disagree with that comment from 20 the stormwater management. 21 MR. NISHIOKA: So if I were to say then 22 that high quality resources such as the Laurel 23 Reservoir warrant a high degree of protection, 24 what would you say to that, Mr. Vergati? 25 THE WITNESS (Vergati): Again, I'm not

1 environmental. It's not my background. I'm real 2 estate. Common sense would tell you though as a 3 reservoir that has drinkable water the utmost 4 importance should be paid attention when designing 5 any site, be it commercial or residential. 6 MR. NISHIOKA: Great. Thank you, Mr. 7 Vergati. 8 Mr. Gustafson, I think Mr. Vergati 9 referred to you as the person who to ask this 10 question: Would you agree with that statement? 11 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): 12 Considering the site's location and close 13 proximity to the Laurel Reservoir or public 14 drinking water supply watershed, I would agree 15 that that would be characterized as a high quality 16 resource. 17 MR. NISHIOKA: And do you agree that it 18 requires a high degree of protection? 19 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes, I do 20 agree. 21 MR. NISHIOKA: Great. Thank you, Mr. 22 Gustafson. 23 Mr. Vergati, so if you have two 24 potential cell facility options which are similar 25 in all respects, one option is adjacent to a Class

1 1 watershed and one option is not, isn't the 2 option that is not adjacent to the Class 1 3 watershed the preferred option? 4 MS. CHIOCCHIO: Mr. Morissette, I'm 5 objecting to that question. We're not dealing in 6 hypotheticals here. We would like questions about 7 our proposal. 8 MR. NISHIOKA: Mr. Morissette, this 9 goes directly to the General Statute 16-50p(a)(3), 10 which says that the Council should not issue a 11 certificate unless the applicant shows a basis of 12 public need, but it also goes directly to 13 16-50p(a)(3)(B) which specifically says that the 14 Council should not issue a certificate 15 specifically concerning water purity and that 16 that's to be a consideration for the Council when 17 it's considering an application. 18 MR. MORISSETTE: Yes. Thank you. Go 19 ahead, Attorney Chiocchio. 20 MS. CHIOCCHIO: There's no alternative 21 There's a question about an alternative. here. 22 This is our proposal. We're not dealing with 23 hypotheticals or a hypothetical alternative. 24 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney

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Chiocchio.

Attorney Bachman, would you like to comment on the situation?

MS. BACHMAN: Thank you, Mr.

Morissette. Mr. Nishioka is correct that under our statutory criteria we are to analyze any impacts to water purity, but certainly I would limit any questions regarding water purity to the proposal that's part of the application or any alternatives that may be available and have been presented by the applicant. Thank you.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney Bachman. So Mr. Nishioka, so please continue with your questioning but limit it to the site that is on the docket here today, please. Thank you.

MR. NISHIOKA: So Mr. Vergati, so if we have two, say, different options, we have this site and we have another, say, telecommunications option that will not impact the Class 1 watershed, let's say, don't you think that the option that will not impact the Class 1 watershed and has no opportunity to impact the Class 1 watershed is the preferred option?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I'm going to respond by saying that if you're talking a hypothetical, I can't answer that. You know, you

1 can make the statement or I can make the 2 statement, okay, let's move the telecommunication 3 site 20 miles away from a drinkable reservoir. 4 Well, it doesn't work from a network perspective. 5 These sites are very fine tuned to work for public 6 safety and for the carrier's network. It's a 7 balancing act that goes in, in selection of these 8 sites with interested landlords. We have to have a site that has the least visual impacts to an 9 10 area. And we look for the perfect site. You're 11 asking me hypothetical questions. If you had a 12 specific site, Mr. Nishioka, I would ask you to 13 put forward, if you feel there's another 14 appropriate site with an address and an interested 15 landlord with lesser of a visual impact, maybe 16 further away from the reservoir, I would ask you 17 to put it forward. We'd certainly take a look at 18 any particular options that may come forward 19 during this process --20 MS. CHIOCCHIO: That hasn't already 21 been --22 THE WITNESS (Vergati): That hasn't 23 already been obviously reviewed by Homeland Towers

MR. NISHIOKA: And just to let the

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and the RF engineers.

record reflect that Attorney Chiocchio made a comment there too.

Thank you, Mr. Vergati, that certainly helps. Let's move on to something that I think that you'll feel more comfortable with. It's not a hypothetical. It's the Aquarion public comment. And I recognize the instructions given by Attorney Bachman previously on this. So if you could pull that up, I just have a few questions on that public comment letter. So if you look at the Aquarion letter, the public comment, at the very upper left-hand corner there's a letterhead. Mr. Vergati, is that Aquarion Water Company's letterhead?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I believe it's Aquarion's letterhead.

MR. NISHIOKA: In the upper right-hand corner there is an address and a website. Are those Aquarion Water Company's address and website?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I'm assuming that's their website and address if it's on their letterhead. I know their address when I've met with them in person to be in downtown Bridgeport. This is an eastern Connecticut address. But this

1 is most likely, it's listing their environmental 2 center. The operations maybe is in Bridgeport 3 where I've been. 4 MR. NISHIOKA: Thank you for that 5 clarification. What about the date on which this 6 public comment letter was written, May 18, 2022, 7 do you have any reason to believe that that wasn't 8 the date that Mr. Welsh drafted or submitted this 9 letter? 10 THE WITNESS (Vergati): I have no 11 reason to believe that is not the date that it was 12 drafted. 13 MR. NISHIOKA: And then below that you 14 have Attorney Bachman as well as the Siting Council's address. Does that look accurate to you 15 16 as well? 17 THE WITNESS (Vergati): It does. 18 MR. NISHIOKA: And then below that we 19 have the docket number, we have the title of these 20 proceedings. Does that look accurate to you as 21 well? 22 THE WITNESS (Vergati): It looks like a

MR. NISHIOKA: Thank you. That's what I was getting at. So in that first bulk paragraph

letter that came from Aquarion.

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1 just below where it says Dear Ms. Bachman and 2 members of the Siting Council, it says, quote, 3 Aquarion Water Company source protection staff has 4 received notification and received the plans for 5 this tower which is situated on source water watershed lands, unquote. Is that an accurate 6 7 statement, Mr. Vergati? 8 MS. CHIOCCHIO: Mr. Morissette, I want 9 to object. Mr. Vergati cannot verify the contents 10 of this letter. He's not the author of the 11 letter --12 MR. MORISSETTE: Mr. Nishioka, hold on 13 a second here. Please complete what you were 14 saying, Attorney Chiocchio. 15 MS. CHIOCCHIO: We don't have Mr. Welsh 16 here as a witness to verify the contents of this 17 letter so --18 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney 19 Chiocchio. I'd like to say please get to your 20

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney
Chiocchio. I'd like to say please get to your
point here on this letter. We've all established
that it's from Aquarion Water Company. Please get
to where you want to go with your line of
questioning associated with this, please.

MR. NISHIOKA: Certainly, Mr.

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Morissette. So I want to see if you agree, Mr.

Vergati, with the first three sentences of that paragraph. And again, I'll read it again just so you can hear it again. Quote, Aquarion Water Company source protection staff has received notification and reviewed the plans for this tower which is situated on source watershed lands. These are also known as Class 1 and Class 2 lands. This site is located directly across from the Laurel Reservoir, an important public drinking water supply that serves over 120,000 customers in the lower Fairfield County. Do you agree with that statement or do you have any reason to believe that that statement is not true, Mr. Vergati?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I have no reason to believe it is not true.

MR. NISHIOKA: Thank you, Mr. Vergati.

Mr. Burns, I have some questions when you have a chance. So I'd like to ask some questions about the most recent site drawings that were submitted. So you stated at the first hearing, quote, At the toe of slope there will also be either filter socks or silt fence, unquote. So is the toe of slope aptly named, is it located at what would be the bottom of a hill?

1 THE WITNESS (Burns): At the bottom of 2 the proposed grading, yes, sir. Where the 3 proposed grading meets the existing grading that's 4 the toe of slope or at least that's what I meant 5 by toe of slope. 6 MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. So the existing 7 grading, how far down that hill does the existing 8 grading go, Mr. Morissette -- I'm sorry, 9 Mr. Burns? 10 THE WITNESS (Burns): How far down the 11 hill does the existing grading go? 12 MR. NISHIOKA: So really what I'm 13 trying to get to, Mr. Burns, is -- I'm sorry, what 14 I'm trying to get to is I'm just trying to 15 understand what you mean by toe of slope. So 16 you're saying it's on the existing grading. Is 17 that on the --18 THE WITNESS (Burns): Let me explain it 19 this way. If you have a fill slope, right, you're 20 filling and your side is coming down at a 21 two-to-one slope, it's where it meets existing 22 In other words, it's the limit of 23 disturbance. 24 Got it. Isn't typically MR. NISHIOKA: 25

the toe of slope considered actually at the toe of

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slope, so typically wouldn't the toe of slope be located at the very bottom of wherever the slope ends, so usually, say, at the bottom of a hill? THE WITNESS (Burns): No. I would say that -- let me rephrase what I had said. Proposed toe of slope. But the toe of slope meant from an engineering perspective where the proposed grade meets the existing grade in a fill section. MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. So that might explain some of my confusion here. I Googled it, and it said the baseline section of a soil mass from which the slope arises. So when you are referring to the toe of slope, you're not referring to this baseline section from which this

THE WITNESS (Burns): Correct. I'm referring to the proposed alteration of the existing grades, if you will.

MR. NISHIOKA: And so right at the toe of slope there's a silt fence. Is that like a geotech style silt fence right there at the end?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yeah, it's a geotech style fabric. They tow it in about 6 inches into the ground and they stake it. And for the toe of slope we may even back it up with straw hay bales as well.

MR. NISHIOKA: And how far -- sorry, go ahead.

THE WITNESS (Burns): We're going to put silt fence in.

MR. NISHIOKA: So when I'm reading the 2002 Connecticut guidelines for soil erosion and sediment control, when they refer to a toe of slope, are they referring to what you are saying is a toe of slope which is actually on the downgradient of the slope or are they referring to what is commonly understood as the bottom of a hill?

THE WITNESS (Burns): I don't have that in front of me. I've been doing this almost 40 years, and I've always said toe of slope being the proposed bottom of a fill slope. That was what I was taught back in college in nineteen eighty -- (muffled voice) --

(Laughter.)

MR. NISHIOKA: So the 2002 Connecticut guidelines for soil erosion and sediment control says to locate silt fences, quote, 5 to 10 feet downgradient from the toe of slope generally on the contour with maintenance and sediment removal

1 requirements in mind. So looking at your updated 2 drawings, wouldn't you agree that this isn't quite 3 what would be commonly understood as the toe of 4 slope and that you would not be aligning with this 5 recommendation? 6 THE WITNESS (Burns): I have to be 7 honest, I don't understand the question. The silt 8 fence will be at the bottom of the fill slope 9 where it's appropriate. I'm not sure, we must be 10 disconnecting here somewhere because I don't 11 understand the question. 12 MR. NISHIOKA: Well, it's entirely 13 possible that I am asking an inelegant question, 14 so let me try to clarify. So let's just go 15 through the principles of what the silt fence and 16 the filter sock does. So theoretically it filters 17 out sediment and then the water will continue 18 into --19 THE WITNESS (Burns): Correct. 20 MR. NISHIOKA: -- another place and 21 that's the idea, right? 22 THE WITNESS (Burns): That's correct. 23 MR. NISHIOKA: Thank you. And so I'm 24 looking at the map and I'm seeing the filter sock

and the silt fence and then I'm seeing lots of

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1 little lines which indicate that there is quite a 2 bit more additional slope following that area of 3 disturbance; isn't that correct? 4 THE WITNESS (Burns): There's existing 5 slope outside our limit of disturbance, yes. 6 Those are contours. 7 MR. NISHIOKA: And those contours 8 continue down to what most reference materials 9 will refer to as the toe of slope which is the 10 very bottom of a hill just to put it in simple 11 terms; isn't that right? 12 THE WITNESS (Burns): The bottom of the 13 slope. Look, maybe I can clarify it this way: 14 The silt fence that we're proposing here will be 15 shown at the bottom of the proposed fill grading 16 It will not be further down the road 17 towards the hill towards Ponus Ridge Road. 18 MR. NISHIOKA: And it also won't be 19 down into the wetlands and that tributary wetland 20 stream, right, is that correct? 21 THE WITNESS (Burns): That's definitely 22 correct. We don't want to be anywhere near the 23 wetlands. 24 MR. NISHIOKA: And so if the 2002 25 guidelines understands toe of slope to mean the

bottom of a hill, you cannot align this site drawing or this parcel or this construction with the recommendation that 5 to 10 feet downgradient from the toe of slope the silt fence will be placed; isn't that correct?

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THE WITNESS (Burns): If I put silt fence at the bottom of the existing slope, it will serve zero purpose because the erosion will have already occurred up where we are doing the improvements. The silt fence needs to be put in as close to the proposed improvements as possible so it does its job and picks up the sediment. idea is we want to pick up the sediment until the turf establishes on that hillside which by the way an erosion control blanket is also being put on that hillside. The idea is to control the amount of erosion until we've stabilized and established the vegetation on that hillside. And the filter socks, the same sort of thing, although we use it on the cut hillside at like I think they're 10 foot intervals to catch any water on that hillside as well.

MR. NISHIOKA: And I appreciate that clarification but really what I'm trying to figure out here is whether or not this proposed site will

align with what the recommendation is in these guidelines.

THE WITNESS (Burns): It will.

MR. NISHIOKA: Very specifically, can you align this site with that recommendation that 5 to 10 feet downgradient from the toe of slope silt fences are supposed to be located?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): And if I could interject. Dean Gustafson. If you look at the 2002 Erosion Control Manual, in particular, I'll point you to a figure that's labeled GSF-3, toe of slope installations with wing walls, it's on page 5-11-38 of that document, it graphically depicts the erosion control measures installed 5 to 10 feet from the toe of the slope of the proposed fill slope, not the entire parcel or project area.

MR. NISHIOKA: Thank you, Mr. Gustafson. I will look at those later. Thank you.

So I have a question about the proposed access road. I reviewed the July transcript, and there was a discussion between Mr. Silvestri and Mr. Burns, and I'm still a little confused as to

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where exactly on this site trucks intend on turning around. Can you just point me to where exactly trucks are supposed to turn around? THE WITNESS (Burns): So to clarify your question, are we talking construction vehicles or vehicles that the operations members will bring once the site is built and online? MR. NISHIOKA: Thank you for that

THE WITNESS (Burns): Okay. So for construction they'll be able to turn around at the top because they'll be putting the fence in at the very last so they'll be able to use that room up there to turn around. Once construction is complete and the fence is in place, there is areas on either side, although it's probably tough to see on this 11 by 17, there's areas on the northeast side and the, I guess that's southwest side for parking and turning around, and the operations guys mostly drive a pickup truck so there's plenty of room for them to turn around.

MR. NISHIOKA: And that's true during winter as well when there's snow on the ground? THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes.

MR. NISHIOKA: All right. So I have

1 another quote, Mr. Burns. It's from the 2004 2 Stormwater Quality Manual, and it states that, 3 quote, Roads and highways typically generate high 4 stormwater pollutant loads due to vehicle traffic 5 and winter deicing activities. Will the applicant 6 be using salt to deice and clear snow from the 7 access road? 8 THE WITNESS (Burns): No. 9 MR. NISHIOKA: What will be used to 10 clear the snow? 11 THE WITNESS (Burns): I imagine sand. 12 MR. NISHIOKA: And I'm sorry, do you 13 think that sand will be capable of deicing that 14 road capably enough to ensure that vehicles such 15 as, for instance, first responder vehicles can 16 safely get up that access road? 17 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes. 18 MR. NISHIOKA: Thank you. So most 19 mitigation practices of stormwater runoff provide 20 some treatment benefit but do not adequately 21 address all of the water quality impacts 22 associated with roads. Would you agree with that, 23 Mr. Burns? 24 THE WITNESS (Burns): With roads, yes. 25 MR. NISHIOKA: And you stated before

1 that this site is adjacent to the Class 1 drinking 2 water reservoir and tributary stream directly 3 feeding the Laurel reservoir; is that right? 4 THE WITNESS (Burns): I don't believe I 5 stated that, but one of my colleagues has. MR. NISHIOKA: I'm sorry, my apologies, 6 7 I put words in your mouth. I think you're right, 8 that was Mr. Vergati. But I think we agree that 9 it's across the street, right? 10 THE WITNESS (Burns): We agree. 11 MR. NISHIOKA: And so you admit that 12 there is a major drinking water supply across the 13 street from this compound; isn't that right? 14 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes. 15 MR. NISHIOKA: And I think that earlier 16 you've testified that the water will do what it 17 does now which is ultimately flow off the road and 18 over the embankment down into the reservoir. So 19 basically the water is just doing exactly what 20 you're claiming it does right now, isn't that 21 right? 22 THE WITNESS (Burns): Correct, yes. 23 MR. NISHIOKA: And part of this 24 compound is a steep access road; is that right? 25 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes.

1 MR. NISHIOKA: It's about 19 percent at 2 certain portions; is that correct? 3 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yeah, the first 4 portion is around that, yes. Up to the compound 5 it goes down to, I think it's around 8 percent. 6 MR. NISHIOKA: Great. Thank you. So 7 the slopes then from the stilling basins from 8 there will be about two to one; is that correct? 9 THE WITNESS (Burns): From the stilling 10 basins down the hill, yes, it varies, the existing 11 grade varies, but two to one is probably a pretty 12 good average. 13 MR. NISHIOKA: And that's the absolute 14 maximum slope allowable in the 2002 guidelines of soil erosion; isn't that right? 15 16 THE WITNESS (Burns): For proposed 17 slopes I believe so, yes. 18 MR. NISHIOKA: So would you agree that 19 this project is teetering right on the nice edge, 20 right at the very max of what the guidelines will allow in this regard? 21 22 THE WITNESS (Burns): I don't know if 23 I'd use "on a nice edge." We are adhering to the 24 guidelines. 25 MR. NISHIOKA: And the greater the

slope of the land being developed, the greater the potential threat of damage to the adjacent wetlands and watercourses from erosion and sedimentation; isn't that right?

THE WITNESS (Burns): If not constructed and treated properly, that could be the case, but I feel the design we have and will have that will not be the case.

MR. NISHIOKA: And isn't it true that challenging steep sloped parcels with rock ledge like the one in this matter pose a greater potential threat of damage to the watershed from erosion and sedimentation than, say, other compounds that are located further away from a drinking water reservoir?

THE WITNESS (Burns): With the same topography? Are you asking me if I built a house up the street on a flat site whether that would be the same or I built a house on this site if the issues would be the same? It all depends on the underlying conditions.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. So maybe let me take a step back here. So the New Canaan Neighbors, we submitted administrative notice item in the public record 26 where Mr. Vergati said to

the public works director, Tiger Mann, quote, We are challenged with the steep slopes and existing ledge on the parcel, unquote.

Do you think Mr. Vergati was accurate when he said that?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Are you asking me if there's steep slopes and ledge out here? There absolutely is.

MR. NISHIOKA: And would you say that it's accurate to say that you're challenged by those steep slopes and ledge?

THE WITNESS (Burns): This design is a challenge, but I think it's done properly and will work. Every design I do is a challenge. They all have different challenges depending on existing conditions and actually what's being proposed. So is this site more challenging than a different site? It could be, but the other site could be challenging for different reasons.

MR. NISHIOKA: Thank you for clarifying that, Mr. Burns. So I guess that brings me to my next question that wouldn't siting the cell compound next to the existing driveway or next to Ponus Ridge Road take out some of this erosion sedimentation challenge and risk that this parcel

presents?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, but then it would raise other challenges.

MR. NISHIOKA: What are those other challenges, Mr. Burns?

THE WITNESS: Well, he's talking about, what was the pole now, 110, we're going down, we're probably going up to 150 foot pole, 70 feet off the roadway with the 10 to 15 foot retaining wall sitting on a steep slope. It can be done, but you're talking challenges there as well. So, I mean, it's six of one, half a dozen of the other.

MR. NISHIOKA: What about putting the macrocell on an already existing building or, say, a flagpole on the driveway, wouldn't that remove all the risk or challenge when it comes to erosion and sedimentation?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Mr. Nishioka, I was hired to design a tower site on this site. I have no opinion on whether it was done at a different site on a rooftop or a parking lot, a flat site. My charge is to design a site on this parcel.

MR. MORISSETTE: I'm going to interrupt

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   here for a second, Mr. Nishioka. I think it's
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   time for us to take a quick break. We will return
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   back here at 3:45. And actually the line of
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   questioning concerning small cells probably should
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   be directed to somebody else within the panel.
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   when we come back we will continue with
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   cross-examination.
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               We do have one homework assignment that
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   needs to be looked at during the break. I believe
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   it relates to the invasive species outline on
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   drawing sheet EN-1, dated June 21st, that Mr.
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   Gustafson was going to look at to ensure whether
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   it was called out or not.
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               So with that, we will break until 3:45,
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   and then we'll continue with cross-examination.
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   Thank you, everyone.
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               MR. NISHIOKA: Thank you.
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               (Whereupon, a recess was taken from
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   3:35 p.m. until 3:45 p.m.)
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               MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, everyone.
   We will continue with cross-examination by Mr.
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   Nishioka. Please continue, Mr. Nishioka.
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               MR. NISHIOKA: Thank you, Mr.
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   Morissette.
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               Mr. Vergati, in the materials provided
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to the public for the town meeting in January of this year, nothing in those materials references mitigation measures to protect the reservoir. Was the reservoir considered an important factor to discuss with the town?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Ray Vergati,
Homeland Towers. In the design of the site we are
cognizant of the proximity of the reservoir. I
think our experts on the environmental side have
spoken to the design and any mitigation for the
site itself. I don't know specifically if you're
asking me if the reservoir itself was considered
during that time frame, but we designed it with
the best standards we can right now.

MR. NISHIOKA: Was the close proximity of this site perceived as a negative factor when considering locations in New Canaan?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): No, I don't think it was perceived as a negative site. As a matter of fact, Aquarion back in 2015 had entertained a tower on the parcel itself strictly for public safety, and that tower was a mere 100 feet from the reservoir itself and even closer to a wetland stream and that was an 80-foot public safety tower back in 2015. It was met with major

opposition from the North Stamford Homeowners Association.

So to answer your question, it's a balancing act. As I've said before, we try to pick sites that have an interested landlord, constructible, has to work for the carriers network, public safety network, least visual impact. So we think we have a great site here. We think we have lack of homes in the area and we think it's a great site.

MR. NISHIOKA: So you mentioned a public safety tower on Aquarion land. Wasn't that proposed tower downgradient from this reservoir?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): It was about 90 feet lower in elevation I believe it was proposed at roughly 310-foot ground elevation and we're at I believe right around 395.

MR. NISHIOKA: And water typically doesn't go uphill, does it?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I don't believe in physics, so no, I don't believe it goes uphill. That's not to say that -- excuse me, that's not to say that something can't leach from that public safety tower that's downgradient from the reservoir where something cannot leach underground

and go into a reservoir. Again, I'm not a biologist, I'm not an environmental person. I'm a real estate person. So I'm not going to opine so much on those, but what I'm stating is that we look at a number of certain characteristics of sites and feel we have a great site here.

MR. NISHIOKA: Earlier you stated that you tend to do site visits periodically and that carriers will go to service equipment every couple months; is that right?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Yeah, each carrier has their own technician, either Verizon or AT&T or T-Mobile and so forth, and they typically visit sites once every few months.

MR. NISHIOKA: So if there was damage being imparted to the Class 1 drinking water source or to the adjacent tributary stream on the parcel say through erosion and sedimentation, heavy metals, turbidity from sand, how would you know that the watershed is being damaged during those periodic site visits?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I think we'd have to rely on the measures we put in place with the design. These are unmanned facilities. You know, you can make the same argument, a house

across the street from the reservoir with a septic system, that homeowner goes away for six months, that septic overflows and leaches, who's watching that, who's monitoring that. So I can play the game all day long what if. What I can tell you is that we design these sites and try to minimize and mitigate any issues.

MR. NISHIOKA: So I think what you're saying is that you wouldn't know if there was harm being imparted upon the reservoir; is that an accurate statement?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): What type of harm are you speaking about?

MR. NISHIOKA: Say through erosion and sedimentation.

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I know during the pre and post construction this site will be monitored obviously until the seeding and landscaping matures and takes effect and does what it is supposed to do. Beyond that, no. I mean, we would keep an open dialogue. I've had conversations with Aquarion already. If they wish to visit the parcel and look at the site after the site is constructed, we have no issue with that.

MR. NISHIOKA: And that's great, but

you wouldn't know whether or not there was erosion and sedimentation leaching into the water supply.

Is that what you're saying? I'm just trying to get a clear response here.

THE WITNESS (Vergati): These are unmanned facilities. No one is there on a daily basis, just like a homeowner that leaves their house for six months, no one would know that that septic is leaching into a reservoir or drinking water.

MR. NISHIOKA: I think I have some clarity. Thank you, Mr. Vergati.

Mr. Burns.

THE WITNESS (Burns): Robert Burns,
All-Points.

MR. NISHIOKA: Mr. Burns, isn't it true that the erosion rate for a cleared acre of land is 250 times greater than that of a wooded parcel?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Specifically those numbers I would have to research, but I would make this statement that a cleared parcel and a wooded parcel with the same topography, the cleared parcel would have -- a cleared parcel with no ground vegetation would have more -- would be more susceptible to erosion than a non-cleared

parcel.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. And haven't the steep slopes on this parcel in their natural vegetated state achieve a certain state of stability, not subject to excessive erosion -- and I'm sorry, yes, not subject to excessive erosion.

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yeah, that's true. I'll say yes to that.

MR. NISHIOKA: And so if vegetation is removed, the potential for erosion increases; would you agree with that?

THE WITNESS (Burns): During construction until new vegetation is established which is why we put up silt fence and straw bales and filter socks to prevent that from happening. We seed it as soon as it's possible to seed it. So during construction without erosion controls would have more erosion than exists today, yes.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. Thank you. So I'm going to quote the 2002 guidelines for soil erosion and sediment control. It says, quote, "When sites are developed and the natural vegetation is removed, the potential for erosion increases dramatically, unquote. So if I'm hearing you correctly, you would agree with that

statement?

THE WITNESS (Burns): I would agree with that statement during construction. And I would -- I'm sorry, without erosion control measures.

MR. NISHIOKA: And --

THE WITNESS (Burns): We're putting blankets down, we're putting silt fence down, we're putting filter socks down. So that's why we do that to prevent that from happening.

MR. NISHIOKA: So don't the stilling basins that you have on your site plans, don't they concentrate the water, the stormwater runoff into a single point; is that right?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Don't they concentrate the water into a single point? The water empties into the stilling basin and it sits for a period of time before it either infiltrates into the ground or slowly overtops and runs down the existing topography. I don't know if that answers your question, but I'm not sure what the question is, to be honest.

MR. NISHIOKA: No, you answered it.

Thank you. And won't there be fill used to even out the slopes here on this parcel?

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THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes, there's fill used, and the hope is that we are excavating more than we're filling so that we can use some of the material that we're excavating out as the fill material if it's suitable and meets spec.

MR. NISHIOKA: And shouldn't fill never be subjected to, say, a concentrated overland flow like you're describing?

THE WITNESS (Burns): No. We're putting the fill down, we're putting a blanket down and we're seeding it. If it rains, it's going to go down the slope but the silt fence and the erosion control blanket is there to mitigate that.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. All right. the 2002 Connecticut guidelines for soil erosion it states, quote, Filled slopes should not be subjected to concentrated overland flow, unquote. So are you disagreeing with this statement?

THE WITNESS (Burns): I'm not disagreeing -- well, it doesn't pertain here, so I'm not sure why I'm answering that. There are no concentrated slopes on the fill slope, on the large fill slope here. There's no culvert. The culverts are all further down in the cut slope.

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1 So I'm not sure what the question -- whether I 2 agree or disagree with that is pertinent. 3 MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. So here, let me 4 just, I guess let me back up. So is there fill 5 downhill following the stilling basin? 6 THE WITNESS (Burns): There might be a 7 little where we may berm up on that side, but it's 8 not anything significant. 9 MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. So in the 10 previous hearing, Mr. Burns, you said, quote, 11 Those are stilling basins that we're carving into 12 the side of the --13 THE WITNESS (Burns): Hillside, 14 correct. 15 MR. NISHIOKA: There might be some fill 16 on the extreme downhill side of it. 17 THE WITNESS (Burns): That's true, yes, minimal, minimal, yes. 18 19 MR. NISHIOKA: And then I think we 20 talked about this before, but the greater the 21 slope, the greater the erosion, right? 22 THE WITNESS (Burns): The greater 23 potential for erosion. 24 MR. NISHIOKA: And so with the access 25 road, basically less access road means less

1 erosion potential; would you agree with that? 2 THE WITNESS (Burns): Less access road 3 means less erosion potential. There would be less 4 disturbance, so yes, I would agree with that. 5 MR. NISHIOKA: All right. And I want 6 to talk about these tubes that go under Ponus Road 7 that if you are looking at the tributary stream 8 there are these tubes that go directly under Ponus 9 Ridge Road. So are those tubes there constructed 10 to take water from the tributary stream to the 11 reservoir? 12 THE WITNESS (Burns): Are we talking 13 about the cross culvert in the -- where the hell 14 is north on here -- in the northwest, sort of 15 northwest corner of the property, is that what 16 you're talking about because I'm not sure what you 17 mean by tubes. 18 MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. So yes, it would 19 be directly under Ponus Ridge Road. 20 THE WITNESS (Burns): Right. 21 MR. NISHIOKA: And --22 THE WITNESS (Burns): There's only one, 23 there's a cross culvert, correct, is that what 24 you're talking about? 25 MR. NISHIOKA: And I apologize, I'm not

quite sure what a cross culvert is. Can you just briefly define what a cross culvert is?

THE WITNESS (Burns): It's basically pipes carrying runoff from one side of the road to the other.

MR. NISHIOKA: Yes. Thank you. So this would be a cross culvert; is that right?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes. So yes, the answer is yes.

MR. NISHIOKA: And basically the water that is taken through that cross culvert flows directly, or I won't say directly, it flows into the Class 1 watershed and basically there's a steep down slope and then it goes right into the Laurel Reservoir; is that right?

THE WITNESS (Burns): I'm not exactly sure where they outlet, but I do know they cross Ponus Ridge onto Aquarion's property. I'm not exactly sure where they outlet specifically on their parcel.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. And so isn't sand typically a concern for tubes of this type because oftentimes sand can cause clogging, and if it clogs then that allows excess sediment to be carried into the reservoir?

1 THE WITNESS (Burns): So most towns 2 have a maintenance program because they sand and 3 salt their roadways, so they have to come out 4 periodically and vac out their existing catch 5 basins and any cross culverts as a point of 6 regular maintenance. My feeling is that we're far 7 enough away from Ponus Ridge Road that they won't see any of the sand from any type of plowing 8 9 activities considering the limited amount of 10 times, you know, this access drive will be plowed 11 and the proximity to Ponus Ridge, well, the 12 proximity to those, to that cross culvert. I 13 almost said "tubes." 14 MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. So wouldn't you 15 agree that every winter there's going to be snow, 16 there's going to be ice, and sand is going to be 17 used on this access road to deice the access road. 18 Is that an accurate statement? 19 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes. 20 MR. NISHIOKA: And that's going to 21 occur forever into the future, right? 22 THE WITNESS (Burns): During the 23 winter, of course, yes. 24 Right. So over time, MR. NISHIOKA: 25 and I would imagine the sand over time can build

1 up and ultimately wash itself down into this tributary stream area into these pipes and 2 3 potentially clog them; would you agree with that? 4 THE WITNESS (Burns): No. The access 5 drive as designed slopes into the riprap swale. 6 From that swale through the check dams, which some 7 of that settlement can occur, it flows into a 8 catch basin that has a 2-foot sump in it. That 9 sump is put there to help with settlement of sand 10 and suspended solids. Those basins will have to 11 be vacced out on a periodic basis, similar to what 12 is done maintenance wise in the town, but I do not 13 believe the sand will make it through that system 14 all the way down to the existing cross culverts. 15 MR. NISHIOKA: Sorry, give me one 16 second. I just lost my place. 17 THE WITNESS (Burns): Sure. 18 MR. NISHIOKA: So you said the plowing 19 will be done into basically the inside of the 20 road; is that right? 21 THE WITNESS (Burns): The plowing will 22 be done --23 MR. NISHIOKA: When you're saying that 24 the snow will be plowed, you said you're not 25 plowing down the hill, you're basically plowing

1 into the hill; is that what you're saying? 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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THE WITNESS (Burns): No, I'm saying once they plow it then they come back and sand it typically. Now, I'm not a snowplow contractor, but I think I've seen it done enough. And any kind of washing of that sand into the adjacent areas to the sides of the access driveway will flow into the swale and then ultimately make it into the basins, into the sumps, et cetera, et

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. So regarding that plowing, so basically what you're saying is the snow -- so, okay. So after -- I'm sorry, I'm easy to confuse.

So the sand will first be put down and then the plowing will occur or will the plowing first occur and then the sanding will occur?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Just like if you had your driveway plowed at home, they'll plow it first and if they have to put any type of deicer, which I'm considering the sand to be a deicer in this case, it goes down after you've cleared the surface. Because putting it on the snow and then plowing the snow really doesn't do much.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. The 2004

1 Stormwater Quality Manual, it says, quote, Waste 2 snow accumulated from plowing activities can be a 3 source of contaminants and sediment to surface 4 waters if not properly located, unquote. Would 5 you agree with this statement? 6 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yeah, depending 7 on what you're plowing. If you're plowing, you 8 know, a Stop & Shop parking lot then yeah. 9 access drive, which is going to have extremely 10 limited vehicle traffic on it once it's 11 constructed, I think the chances for that are 12 significantly less. 13 MR. NISHIOKA: And isn't it true that 14 storm drainage systems such as catch basins and 15 swales should never be a place for this snow, this 16 plowed snow? 17 THE WITNESS (Burns): That's correct. 18 MR. NISHIOKA: And isn't it -- I'm 19 sorry, were you saying something? 20 THE WITNESS (Burns): No. 21 MR. NISHIOKA: And isn't it also true 22 that snow should never be plowed, I think we 23 talked about this earlier, on the banks of the 24 streams on the areas that are down slope towards

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the water, right?

THE WITNESS (Burns): We try and do that as little as possible, yes. Again, I'm not a plowing contractor so --

MR. NISHIOKA: So I think that we agree. So the 2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual says, quote, Waste snow piles should be located in upland areas only and should not be located in the following locations, storm drainage catch basins, storm drainage swales, stream or river banks that slope toward the water, within 100 feet of private drinking water supply wells, or in public drinking water supply watershed areas, unquote. So will the applicant will able to abide by these guidelines?

THE WITNESS (Burns): I believe so.

I'd have to look at it. The plowing would be done such that it would be put in a spot as least obtrusive as possible. But again, I'm not a plowing contractor, but I'd like to look at that before I answer that question.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. So you're saying that it will be plowed somewhere if it's not in any of those places. Just based on your understanding of the site map, where on the site map would that place be that you're plowing to

1 that doesn't fit any of those descriptions? 2 THE WITNESS (Burns): To be honest, I'm 3 not sure. I think they may plow it. They're not going to make it all the way to the top. I mean, 4 5 we could show some snow pile areas on here, some 6 storage areas. I do think that with the limited 7 amount of time it's going to be plowed, I don't 8 think it's going to be a huge amount of snow, but 9 I would recommend that they pile the snow more up 10 towards the top near the compound. 11 That would still be MR. NISHIOKA: 12 either in a public drinking water supply 13 watershed; isn't that right? 14 THE WITNESS (Burns): I believe so, 15 yes. 16 MR. NISHIOKA: And that would still 17 either be on a slope that slopes downward towards the river or the inside of the road which is a 18 19 swale; isn't that correct? 20 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes. 21 MR. NISHIOKA: So can you say here 22 today that you can abide by that 2004 Connecticut 23 stormwater guideline? 24 THE WITNESS (Burns): Again, I need to 25 look at it because that's just one statement in

that book, and I would rather go through and look at it myself before I answer that question. So I'm not going to answer that right now.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. So I'm going to skip a bunch of these questions then on that and try to appreciate the fact that you'll get back to us on that. Sorry, let me just see where I can continue.

Okay. So are you aware of any natural swales or depressions that would be sufficient on the site to cause any infiltration?

THE WITNESS (Burns): No. I mean, the only natural swale I know of is further down adjacent to Ponus Ridge Road that leads to the underground existing culverts. I'm not aware of any swales offhand.

MR. NISHIOKA: And are any swales or infiltration basins being constructed in this project?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yeah, we're constructing a riprap swale with stone check dams and the stilling basins could be considered infiltration, but again, we don't know what the soils are there, so we've sized it such that the pre and post-runoff will be the same, and again,

1 any infiltration we get will just be a bonus. 2 MR. NISHIOKA: In the 2004 Connecticut 3 Stormwater Manual it says, quote, Swales and 4 infiltration basins cannot be used in steep 5 terrain, unquote. Would you agree with that 6 statement? 7 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes. 8 MR. NISHIOKA: So wouldn't the terrain 9 make those mitigation devices that you just 10 described infeasible? 11 THE WITNESS (Burns): If you're going 12 to use them for infiltration, yes. I still think 13 they will provide some infiltration, but again, 14 we've designed this so that without infiltration 15 the stormwater runoff or up to 100-year storm is 16 the exact same pre and post-construction. 17 MR. NISHIOKA: Right. And you've 18 already described that as flowing into the 19 tributary and into the reservoir, correct? 20 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes. 21 MR. NISHIOKA: And what down slope 22 analyses were performed for water runoff outside of the parcel? 23 24 THE WITNESS (Burns): None. 25 MR. NISHIOKA: Isn't that recommended

1 by the 2002 Connecticut guidelines for soil 2 erosion and sediment control where it says, quote, 3 Evaluate the environmental conditions in areas 4 down slope and up slope from the construction 5 project, unquote. 6 THE WITNESS (Burns): So we did 7 computations based on the overall site. So it is 8 how much water leaves the property down slope, 9 hits that property line down slope, and will leave 10 the property and then eventually either cross the 11 street or do what it does today. 12 MR. NISHIOKA: Do you see that as a 13 concern? 14 THE WITNESS (Burns): No. 15 MR. NISHIOKA: The 2002 Connecticut 16 guidelines it specifically says, quote, Down slope 17 wetlands and watercourses, especially those 18 containing drinking water reservoirs which will 19 receive runoff from the site are concerns, 20 unquote. So, do you believe that your thoughts 21 align with that statement? 22 THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes. 23 MR. NISHIOKA: How so? 24 THE WITNESS (Burns): Well, I think 25 I think the design was put it's a concern.

1 together to mitigate the concern, so I don't have 2 a concern. 3 MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. And phosphorus 4 removal from stormwater is an important factor in 5 protecting the downstream Class 1 watershed; isn't 6 that right? 7 THE WITNESS (Burns): Dean, do you want 8 to weigh in on this one? 9 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): That's 10 correct, phosphorus can have an effect on water 11 quality. 12 MR. NISHIOKA: And I'm not sure if Mr. 13 Gustafson or Mr. Burns, who's the best person to 14 answer this, but aren't stormwater ponds and other 15 infiltration practices best at removing phosphorus 16 from stormwater? 17 THE WITNESS (Burns): Dean. 18 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): I'm sorry, I 19 didn't catch the last bit of your question, if you 20 could please repeat it. 21 MR. NISHIOKA: Sure. Certainly. Well, 22 there's a chart. Here, I'll back up a little bit. 23 There's a chart in the 2004 Connecticut Stormwater 24 Quality Manual and it says that infiltration 25 basins provide high phosphorus removal and so do

wet ponds and detention ponds. Would you agree with that?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): I would, yes.

MR. NISHIOKA: And are those methods going to be used here, Mr. Gustafson?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): No. But we're not talking about a facility that's going to generate excess nutrients, including phosphorus. You're dealing with a facility that's unmanned with very minimal traffic generation and there's no on site occupation of the facility that could generate excess phosphorus.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. Mr. Burns, so back to these detention ponds which we can't have on the site which has been testified to just now, you mentioned that the design of the facility is made to act basically like a retention pond or something similar. You stated, quote, It's difficult for us to put any kind of retention pond or anything similar to that out here so this design is kind of pieced together to do that, unquote.

So how would you say this design is pieced together to accomplish what a retention pond would normally accomplish?

THE WITNESS (Burns): So a retention pond would take the water from some stormwater If it's a parking lot, they have catch basins, they'll collect somewhere and will flow into, one, into one detention basin. I don't have the ability to design that out here. So in putting two, three stilling basins in, some swales, check dams and sumps in the catch basins, I was able to do the same thing in terms of detention.

MR. NISHIOKA: Have you been successful in this piecemeal approach before in capturing water runoff?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Yes.

MR. NISHIOKA: Isn't it true that the piecemeal approach may not adequately solve -- I'm sorry, let me rephrase that.

Isn't it true that this kind of piecemeal approach is not as good at solving downstream impacts, like it may solve the local drainage problems, but wouldn't you say it's unlikely to address downstream impacts to the Laurel Reservoir?

THE WITNESS (Burns): So if you're asking me if this system is going to correct areas

or any construction off site, no. This site, this was designed to handle the construction improvements from this facility.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. And would you agree then also that these drainage systems proposed here could actually increase downstream flooding?

THE WITNESS (Burns): No.

MR. NISHIOKA: The 2004 Connecticut
Stormwater Quality Manual says, quote, The
piecemeal approach may adequately solve localized
drainage problems but seldom addresses downstream
impacts. The dynamic interactions between
upstream drainage improvements may actually
increase downstream flooding. So are you saying
you don't agree with that statement?

THE WITNESS (Burns): I'm saying that statement and what we're doing here may have nothing to do with each other. You need to define for me what they're talking about a piecemeal approach and when that definition should include a riprap swale with stone check dams and three stilling basins for a drainage area such as this. I consider the whole thing, I probably misspoke when I called it piecemeal. This is a drainage

system meant to detain the water so that pre and
post-conditions for runoff are the same. So no, I
don't agree with that.

MR. NISHIOKA: If we were to put the macrocell on already existing infrastructure, say in the driveway on a pole or on an existing chimney, if there is one, would there be any downstream impacts to, say, the Laurel Reservoir for a facility like that?

MS. CHIOCCHIO: Mr. Morissette, once again, we're talking about speculative options here. We need to focus on the project.

MR. MORISSETTE: Yes, please, Mr. Nishioka, please keep your questions related to the specific site at hand here. Thank you.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. All right. So we have here challenging steep slopes and ledge, a drinking water reservoir across the street, a stream feeding the reservoir on the parcel, three listed species. Your plan is to conform this difficult site to fit a large tower into it to fit the propagation desires that you have here. Would you say that's an accurate statement?

THE WITNESS (Burns): My plan is to design an access driveway and compound for a tower

site on 1837 Ponus Ridge Road as directed by my client, Homeland Towers.

MR. NISHIOKA: Isn't it better to conform a cell facility to a site rather than try to conform and manipulate a site in such a way that it meets the interests of the desired facility?

THE WITNESS (Burns): I think it depends on the site. I think if you were to put a house on this site, the limit of disturbance would be even more than what's being shown here. And if I'm not mistaken, it's zoned for residential.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. So let me know if you agree with this. The 2002 Connecticut guidelines for soil erosion, it suggests that you, quote, start by selecting a site that is suitable for a specific proposed activity. Sites with resource limitations should be developed in conformance with the capacity of the site to support such development rather than by attempting to modify a site to conform to a proposed activity, unquote.

So are you saying that you disagree with this statement from the 2002 Connecticut guidelines?

1 THE WITNESS (Burns): I'm saying --2 MS. CHIOCCHIO: Mr. Morissette, these 3 statements from the guidelines and the design 4 manual taken out of context, we could go on all 5 day about this. 6 MR. MORISSETTE: Yes, I agree. Please 7 continue. I'm sorry I interrupted you. 8 MS. CHIOCCHIO: That's all I have to 9 Thank you. say. 10 MR. MORISSETTE: Okay. Let's move on. 11 We're going back to the guidelines time and time 12 again trying to get the witnesses to where I don't 13 know. So please continue and try to get to your 14 point. Thank you. 15 MR. NISHIOKA: I'll move on, Mr. 16 Morissette. 17 Thank you. MR. MORISSETTE: 18 MR. NISHIOKA: So when we're 19 considering two sites, say --20 MS. CHIOCCHIO: Once again, we're not 21 considering two sites in this application. 22 one site. 23 MR. NISHIOKA: Well, okay. So what I'm 24 going to discuss is earlier in these proceedings 25 it was stated that there were comparable sites

that the applicant has constructed that would make it familiar with constructing a site on a steeply terrained ledgy parcel. So I wanted to ask some questions in regards to that statement.

MS. CHIOCCHIO: Okay.

THE WITNESS (Burns): Okay.

MR. MORISSETTE: Please continue.

MR. NISHIOKA: So let me -- I guess

I'll rephrase it. In terms of those comparable

sites, would you say that two sites can be

considered comparable if they have the same amount

of trees being removed and, say, the same amount

of cut?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Let me answer it this way, Mr. Nishioka. I've been doing this almost 40 years. I've put up hundreds of cell sites. I can't remember two that are exactly the same. Each one of them comes with its own issues, if you will, design challenges sometimes, but we make it work. So if you're asking me have I seen a site exactly like this one that I've designed exactly like this one that's going to work exactly like I'm saying here, the answer to that is no.

MR. NISHIOKA: And my apologies, that's not quite what I was asking so I guess I'll try to

take this in a different direction. Would 20 percent more trees be considered significant enough to say that a project is more difficult than another project?

THE WITNESS (Burns): Not necessarily because we could be dealing with electric issues. Eversource may not be able to feed a line up to the site. Fiber may be two miles away that we have to bring in. You're asking me to compare apples and oranges and I can't do it.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. Let's try to say that these are apples and apples. Let's make a big jump. How about twice as many trees. If one site has 100 trees and another site has 200 trees, would those still be considered similar?

MS. CHIOCCHIO: Mr. Morissette, we can do this all day with what ifs and speculation back and forth. The answer is not going to change. We can't do a comparison of sites and specific issues for each site.

MR. MORISSETTE: Yes, Mr. Nishioka, you're getting into a lot of hypotheticals here in trying to compare other sites that are nonexistent to this site here. I'm not really following where you're trying to go with this. We're giving you a

lot of latitude. But if you could get to your point and ask the question that's relevant to this site, I would appreciate it. Thank you.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. Let me move on.

So where I'm going is, so there was -- and this is actually for Mr. Vergati. So Mr. Vergati, I'd like to talk to you a bit about the discussions you had with the residents of 168 Lost District Road. Wasn't a public safety antenna solution provided by those residents?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I believe there was discussion between the town and I believe it was Don Carmel of 168 potentially hosting a public safety antenna on their property.

MR. NISHIOKA: Do you happen to know why that offer was declined?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I recall there was correspondence that Mr. Carmel quote-unquote did not want an 11-story tower on the property and to cut to the chase, that particular site was too far north and was ruled out by the RF engineer.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. So that site is about 2,500 feet from this proposed location. Is that considered very far?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I'm not an RF

1 engineer. All I can tell you is that the radio 2 frequency engineer, Martin Lavin for AT&T, 3 reviewed that site and he rejected it. 4 MR. NISHIOKA: Is Mr. --5 THE WITNESS (Vergati): My guess would 6 be it is too far north to an existing tower in 7 Scott's Corner, New York that provides coverage 8 that bleeds in just over the border. So I can't 9 speak specifically for the RF engineer, but it was 10 reviewed and it was rejected. And that's number 11 24 on my alternate site analysis. 12 MR. NISHIOKA: Right. And I'm asking specifically about just a public safety antenna 13 14 there. So I guess I'll save this question for, 15 you said it was Mr. Lavin who did the analysis? 16 THE WITNESS (Vergati): Mr. Martin 17 Lavin is the RF engineer for AT&T. 18 MR. NISHIOKA: Mr. Lavin. Is Mr. Lavin 19 here today? 20 THE WITNESS (Vergati): Yes, he is. 21 MR. NISHIOKA: Mr. Lavin? 22 THE WITNESS (Lavin): Martin Lavin on 23 behalf of AT&T. 24 Mr. Lavin, I MR. NISHIOKA: 25 mispronounced your name earlier so I apologize for that. So isn't this location at 168 Lost District approximately 685 feet above sea level?

THE WITNESS (Lavin): I know I analyzed it. Offhand, I don't know the site elevation. It might be in the alternate site analysis, 450 feet above mean sea level.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. Let me know if you would agree with this: So presently on that site there is already a public safety antenna. And Mr. Carmel states that it can reach repeaters at Mount Beacon, in midtown Manhattan and all the way up to North Adams, Massachusetts. Is that consistent with what your findings were for that location?

THE WITNESS (Lavin): I believe this would be a question for Mr. Fine.

MR. NISHIOKA: Oh, sorry. Okay, let's ask that of Mr. Fine.

THE WITNESS (Fine): Sorry. So in regards to this site, I have no knowledge of the site at all. I have no idea what kind of, you know, radio frequency propagation he's talking about in regards to being able to talk to those locations. I'm going to make a guess that this gentleman may be a ham radio operator and does

some kind of amateur radio operation off of his house. But we haven't looked at it. We've done no analysis of it from a public safety, from the Town of New Canaan's public safety radio perspective.

MR. NISHIOKA: So no one -- Mr. Fine, so no one from the town ever presented or requested of you to do an analysis of this location for public safety antenna analysis?

THE WITNESS (Fine): Not to date, no.

MR. NISHIOKA: What about anyone from the applicant, so did Homeland ever ask you to do an analysis?

ask us to do an analysis at that location. We are, you know, for lack of better terms, kind of riding on the coattails of the carriers, meaning if the carriers can successfully construct the tower, get it approved for construction at the proposed facility, that the town is going to reap the benefit of it as well. You know, and this is an agreement that was worked out between Homeland Towers and the Town of New Canaan. So the town hasn't actively gone out -- hasn't been actively seeking an alternative location on their own

because we have a site up on a private residence
on Oenoke Ridge now. The town's desire is to get
it off of Oenoke Ridge if another site becomes
viable, and this site is a good fit for that. The
proposed site is a good fit for that.

MR. NISHIOKA: But you can't attest whether or not today whether 168 Lost District is a good site for that?

THE WITNESS (Fine): I can't. It would take analysis on our part. I would have to have the specific site coordinates, ground elevation and all and look at what the benefit, if any benefit, or detraction is of that site over the proposed site.

MR. NISHIOKA: Mr. Gustafson, on the same issue --

THE WITNESS (Fine): Can I interrupt for one second, please?

MR. NISHIOKA: Oh sure.

THE WITNESS (Fine): Sorry. I just want to let everybody know I have a drop dead of right now. So if there's any questions that you need me for, either it's going to have to come to me in writing for a response or if there's another hearing I'll be available. But I have a drop dead

time right now, so I have to sign off and just want to let you know that.

MR. NISHIOKA: Thank you, Mr. Fine. We can certainly save any questions for you at the next hearing.

Mr. Gustafson, that site at 168 Lost
District, which is about 2,500 feet north of the
proposed site here on Ponus, that's outside of the
DEEP listed protection area for those three
species; isn't that correct?

MS. CHIOCCHIO: Mr. Morissette, I think any questions about the site are irrelevant.

We've already established that it doesn't work for AT&T, so it's not a viable alternative to what we've proposed.

MR. NISHIOKA: Mr. Morissette, that wasn't the testimony provided by the applicant. The applicant, Mr. Fine, testified that no analysis had been performed. Furthermore, this was a site that was listed in the application materials as a location that was considered.

MR. MORISSETTE: Please continue -
MS. CHIOCCHIO: The town is not the

applicant. The applicant is Homeland and AT&T.

The site has to work for AT&T for their coverage

needs. The public need that we are demonstrating is AT&T's need.

MR. NISHIOKA: That's --

MR. MORISSETTE: So with that, please keep your questions associated with Homeland and AT&T as it relates to the alternative site.

MR. NISHIOKA: Mr. Gustafson, isn't this entirely outside of the DEEP listed protected area where three listed species are known to live?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): I have not evaluated that alternate property that you're referencing so I cannot answer that question.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Gustafson.

Mr. Vergati, I should have asked you this at the outset. Did you ever communicate to the town that this was a potential site for a public safety antenna?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I believe the town had mentioned this site to me. Keep in mind this project is twofold. Public safety, critical public safety for the Town of New Canaan, as well as serving the carriers. The only thing I can say the site was looked at by the RF engineer for AT&T and it was rejected. It's over 3,000 feet away

from our existing site. It's less than a mile from the existing site, Pound Ridge Scott's Corner. It does not work for AT&T's network as stated in my alternate site analysis.

MR. NISHIOKA: So the public safety antenna is presently at a site at 982 Oenoke and it will be there for a minimum of six more years; isn't that correct?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): You'll have to direct those questions to Mr. Fine who just dropped off, and I believe, Mr. Fine, Eric Fine had previously testified on that particular site that's located on the barn that went through a recent purchase with a new homeowner, there is an agreement in place, but I'm not sure of the terms. They're saying six years. I think the homeowner has the right, from what I've been told, to potentially ask the town to remove that antenna at any given point in time.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay.

MR. MORISSETTE: Mr. Nishioka, let me interrupt you. The Siting Council does not have jurisdiction over public safety equipment. I don't know where your line of questioning is going, but we have no authority over that.

1 MR. NISHIOKA: Yes. Thank you, Mr. 2 Morissette, for clarifying that. The public 3 safety is a matter by which will determine whether 4 or not this facility has a need. So this all goes 5 to that public need for the facility. 6 MS. CHIOCCHIO: I disagree. The public 7 need, as stated in the statutes, is the wireless 8 carriers' need for a facility and not the town's 9 public safety needs. 10 MR. MORISSETTE: I will agree with 11 And please continue and move on off the that. 12 public safety issue, Mr. Nishioka. 13 MR. NISHIOKA: Certainly, Mr. 14 Morissette. 15 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. 16 MR. NISHIOKA: Sure. Let's discuss 17 well water a bit. I only have a couple questions 18 for this. And I think probably the best person to 19 ask is Mr. Gustafson. Isn't it true that the 20 rainfall and snow melt from this construction has 21 the potential to contaminate private wells? 22 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): I don't -- I 23 think the question you're asking requires 24 expertise beyond mine. 25 MR. NISHIOKA: I can appreciate that.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): You're looking at possibly a hydrogeologist do it, evaluate possible groundwater impacts.

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MR. NISHIOKA: I can appreciate what you're saying. So basically, suffice to say, the applicant is not in a position where it can make any statements as to the impacts that this site will potentially have on wells, say, within 200 feet of this site; is that accurate?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): I mean, there's a lot of factors that come into play if you're trying to evaluate possible impacts to groundwater and surrounding wells that could be associated with the facility or construction of the facility. If it requires blasting, then there will probably be a need for doing some surveys in the surrounding properties, make sure none of those wells or structures are affected by any blasting activities, but I will say that the facility is designed in accordance with, and as you had referenced in your questioning, in accordance with guidelines from Connecticut DEEP with respect to erosion sedimentation controls and project phasing and stormwater management treatment. And so those design elements do help

protect any type of resource impacts, including groundwater.

MR. NISHIOKA: Mr. Gustafson, earlier you testified that this is not water company land. And I just want to know what you're basing that on.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): I'm sorry, I lost the last part of your question, if you could please repeat it.

MR. NISHIOKA: So earlier in these proceedings you testified that this, I believe Mr. Sherwood was asking you about whether or not these would qualify as Class 1 or Class 2 watersheds under the applicable water protection statutes, I believe it's 22a-32, and you stated these are not water company lands. I just wanted to know what you're basing that off of, what information, what evidence, what on the docket?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): So this is a privately-owned parcel. It's not owned by Aquarion or any other water company. And by reference to the state statutes that you just made, a land can only be considered Class 1 or 2 first and foremost if it's owned by a water company.

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MR. NISHIOKA: So the intervenors have been precluded from knowing who the members are of the 1837, LLC, but are you testifying here that you know who those members are and that you know that they're not water company members?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): So I don't -MS. CHIOCCHIO: I'm going to object to
that question. We've already had a decision on
this through the motions that were decided on by
the Siting Council.

MR. MORISSETTE: We've already dealt with this issue, so let's move on.

MS. CHIOCCHIO: We've established it's a privately held parcel.

MR. NISHIOKA: So again, the proper forum we were told was this hearing for asking questions as to who the owners are of this parcel. If indeed that the owner is a water company, then there would be certain regulations that would come into play. Again, we were precluded from getting that information. But if it was indeed a water company, certain permits would be required of this parcel and those permits would have a pretty dramatic impact on these proceedings. So I think it's certainly relevant to the discussion here

today to certainly at least confirm whether or not those persons within the water company or within the LLC are a water company, otherwise we don't know whether or not these important water protection regulations under 22a-32 apply to the circumstances here, because if they do, then this situation changes quite a bit because a permit would be required of the applicant from the Department of Public Health. So that's why this line of questioning, I think, is important that we just make sure that this is not water company land. MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr. Nishioka.

Attorney Chiocchio, do you have any further comments on this matter?

MS. CHIOCCHIO: I do. I disagree.
We've established that this property is privately held. It's not owned by a water company, therefore it's not classified as a Class 1 watershed. No permits are required. There's no need to go any further. The Council already decided on the motion with respect to the specific members of the LLC.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney

Chiocchio.

Attorney Bachman, do you have any comments on this matter?

MS. BACHMAN: Thank you, Mr.

Morissette. Attorney Chiocchio is correct, we did in fact deem any ownership members in the LLC to be irrelevant to the Council's decision-making criteria. In fact, we shall not take into account an applicant's interest in any parcel as part of our analysis. And so I would agree with Attorney Chiocchio we've already addressed the issue in a motion. It can be brought up again in a post-hearing brief, but for now, Mr. Morissette, I suggest we move on to relevant matters. Thank you.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney Bachman. Therefore, Mr. Nishioka, we're going to move on, if you would, please.

MR. NISHIOKA: Yes, certainly. Thank you.

So the New Canaan Neighbors, Mr. Gustafson, we issued an interrogatory to the applicant and it was Interrogatory 10, and we asked whether or not a permit was necessary for this General Statutes 22a-32, and the applicant

responded that no regulated activity shall be conducted upon any wetland without a permit.

And then you testified in the last hearing you said, quote, I have not provided an evaluation whether this activity would conceptually be considered a regulated activity, unquote. If you don't mind just kind of describing that discrepancy to me.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yeah. So you're mixing jurisdictions here. My response to the interrogatory which relates to that state statute that would be with respect to any activities directly in wetlands or watercourses would be considered regulated activity. The second response was associated with speculation whether the Town of New Canaan's inland wetland commission would consider this project a regulated activity. They regulate an upland review area and as well as they also have discretion to regulate activities outside of their upland review area, if they deem so.

So with respect to the interrogatory response, since there's no direct wetland impacts, there's no impacts to watercourses or wetlands, it wouldn't be considered a regulated activity by

state statute. There is no upland review area in the state statute. From the local jurisdiction standpoint, it's up to the discretion of the inland wetland commission whether they would consider this a regulated activity. We don't have any activities within 100 feet of wetlands or watercourses, so by that measure it wouldn't be considered regulated activity, but they do have some discretion to regulate activities beyond the upland review area.

MR. NISHIOKA: So I was taking the Connecticut General Statutes 22a-38, sub 13, and it says, quote, that a -- I'm sorry, not quote. I'm going to paraphrase because this is fairly long. But it says that a regulated activity in this context includes stream tributaries within a half mile of a drinking water supply downstream. Is that also your understanding of a regulated activity? That's also on the applicants' bulk filing and the technical report as well.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): So that is correct, but you're still dealing directly with the resource, not any activities in proximity to that resource. So at the end of the day the Siting Council's jurisdiction supercedes any local

jurisdiction, including inland wetlands. So the Council has the authority to evaluate the project's impacts to wetland and watercourse resources.

MR. NISHIOKA: And I appreciate that.

What I'm going to ask you is basically do you
think that that regulation is indicative of a
water protection measure that the state believes
is necessary to protect, say, a resource by saying
that you cannot, that you are required to have a
permit within a half mile of a stream feeding a
reservoir?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): So it's not a restrictive, there's no restrictions in the state statute to prevent that activity. It's just a regulated activity. So it should be reviewed by the applicable agency to determine the project's possible effects and assess whether they are significant or not and if there is mitigation that should be required as part of that. But the state statute also doesn't restrict you from filling in wetlands or watercourses. It is considered a regulated activity. So you would require a permit by the applicable agency in order to conduct that regulated activity.

MR. NISHIOKA: Thank you. Mr. Vergati,
I just have a few questions here about some of the
contracts that are associated with this property.

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Go ahead.

MR. NISHIOKA: So there are several contracts that are attached to the property at 1837 Ponus Ridge Road; isn't that correct?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Homeland Towers has a ground lease with 1837, LLC. Homeland also has an agreement with the Town of New Canaan to place public safety equipment on this facility. Homeland Towers has an agreement with AT&T to place their antenna on this facility. And Homeland has an agreement in place with Verizon to place their equipment on this facility.

MR. NISHIOKA: Isn't there also a lease between the Town of New Canaan and 1837, LLC?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I don't know if there's a direct lease. I believe there's some type of addendum that they may have. This was such a critical site for the town for public safety. The town worked out some assurances I believe with 1837 that in the event Homeland Towers ever abandoned the site for whatever reason that the town had assurances with 1837 that the

tower would remain so the town could continue to operate their public safety network.

MR. NISHIOKA: Thank you. I think you just answered my next couple of questions. And in that lease between the town and the 1837, LLC, it states that there's a \$10,000 option and a \$15,000 -- or sorry, a \$50,000 exercise payment as well; isn't that right?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I cannot comment on that agreement. I was not involved in the signing or direct negotiation. That was between the town, the town's attorney and the 1837. I did have some limited exposure to it, but I cannot speak to the specifics of any monetary contractual issues as it relates. And I don't even know if an agreement, a lease agreement, as you're calling it. It may just be a letter of intent or addendum, but if you have a copy of it and you're calling it lease agreement, it very well could be.

MR. NISHIOKA: I apologize, that was the wrong term. I believe it's defined as an option agreement. So I'm sorry, so you're testifying that you don't know about this, but isn't the --

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THE WITNESS (Vergati): I'm not testifying that I don't know about it. I don't have that agreement in front of me. I can't speak to specifics. I know there was some type of agreement between the town and 1837, LLC as a backstop specifically in the event Homeland Towers were to abandon this site, and I believe Homeland even had language in our option and ground lease with 1837 that the Town of New Canaan would have first right of refusal to take over the site for a dollar. But I can't speak to the specifics of what the town has signed with 1837, LLC.

MR. MORISSETTE: Mr. Nishioka, that's a private agreement between the town and 1837, LLC that we have no jurisdiction over and Homeland is not a party to that agreement, so you can't expect the witness to testify to something he's not a party to. So please move on.

MR. NISHIOKA: Just respectfully, Mr.

Morissette, Connecticut General Statute 16-50k(b)

states that, quote, A certificate may be

transferred subject to the approval of the Council

to a person who agrees to comply with the terms,

limitations and conditions contained therein. The

Council shall not approve any such transfer if it

finds that such transfer was contemplated at or prior to the time the certificate was issued and such facts were not adequately disclosed during the certification proceeding.

So what I'm arguing here or what the line of questioning is going to is that the applicant is required to provide this information because the town or this option agreement signed by the town is a successor in interest that this Siting Council has authority and kind of the mandate to review and to determine whether or not that interest is adequately disclosed in these proceedings. So that's the basis for this line of questioning, if I may continue.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you for that clarification. I will ask Attorney Bachman to provide an opinion on that matter. It sounds like a legal issue to me. Attorney Bachman.

MS. BACHMAN: Thank you, Mr.

Morissette. Under 16-50k(b), there needs to be a certificate that could be transferred, and at present the record of this matter represents that there is an agreement between Homeland Towers and the owner of the parcel. Any agreement between the town and the owner of the parcel or any

1 agreement related to public safety equipment 2 necessary for the town is not jurisdictional to 3 this Council. Homeland Towers and AT&T are the 4 applicants for a certificate. If they receive a 5 certificate and they seek to transfer it in the 6 future, they may ask the Council for permission to 7 do so and that is within the discretion of the 8 Council. Thank you. 9 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney 10 Bachman, for that clarification. 11 Mr. Nishioka, I'll ask you to please 12 Thank you. move on. 13 MR. NISHIOKA: Thank you, Mr. 14 Morissette. 15 Mr. Vergati. 16 THE WITNESS (Vergati): Yes. 17 MR. NISHIOKA: Did the Town of New 18 Canaan provide support letters or, I'm sorry, did 19 you provide the Town of New Canaan support letters 20 that was modeled after similar safety tower 21 projects? 22 THE WITNESS (Vergati): Absolutely. In 23 my correspondence with the town I provided 24 templates of what other towns have written in

support for public safety, asking the Town of New

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Canaan if they wished to use those letters as templates feel free to do so. So to answer your question, absolutely.

MR. NISHIOKA: And just to be clear, do you have any experience as a first responder, Mr. Vergati?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I do not.

MR. NISHIOKA: Was the template that you chose chosen because the narrative fit kind of what you felt was best for the public safety aspect of this application?

Public safety is safety. First responders, they make their own decisions when it comes to saving lives, and the police chief, the fire chief, the ambulance folks they've been crying for this public safety network in this section of town for years, and they're behind this project 110 percent. So when they write support letters, they had an interest obviously for public safety and protecting residents. So the letters provided to them, I'm not particularly sure which sites. There's many times when we have towns, public safety folks that will write a support letter for the first responders. Whatever is shared with the

town is certainly public information and simple as that.

MR. NISHIOKA: So the New Canaan
Neighbors, we administratively noticed a record
that was correspondence between the Town of New
Canaan and myself, and the Town of New Canaan in
its response to our public records act request
stated that in the past ten years or I think it
was ten years that there was not one first
responder report in one statement that stated that
cell service specifically was an issue in terms of
responding to a call. Are you aware of that
document that was submitted?

of that, and I think Mr. Fine from Norcom has testified the need for the public safety in this section of town. And I think if you have a question relating to public safety, you can certainly reach out to your first selectman, Mr. Moynihan, or any of the officials that run the fire, ambulance and police and hear it directly from them. From what I've been told, there's been issues and instances where first responders were not able to either receive or get a phone call out, and that's a bad thing obviously.

1 MR. NISHIOKA: I would just like to 2 object to that statement that he's been in 3 communication, that Mr. Vergati has been in communication with first responders. They are not 4 5 available for cross-examination. And we have 6 already discussed this in these proceedings that 7 because they're not an applicant that that's purely public comment and that Mr. Vergati's hearsay testimony is not appropriate in these 10 proceedings.

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THE WITNESS (Vergati): Well, then I would just direct the Council or anyone else to the support letters that were provided by the town that are part of this record, and I would also look to review Mr. Fine's comments on the need for public safety in this area and for the town.

MR. NISHIOKA: I think certainly the next several questions based on that response would probably be best suited for Mr. Fine. So, Mr. Morissette, this may be a good point to stop.

MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Thank you, Mr. Nishioka. Mr. Fine will not be, we will not be cross-examining the applicant at the next hearing, so this is your last bite of the apple. We will be doing the parties at the next

1 proceeding so we will finish up with the applicant 2 today. 3 MR. NISHIOKA: In that case, Mr. 4 Morissette, I have quite a few more questions that 5 I'd like to direct towards the witnesses. Τf 6 you're saying this is the last opportunity that I 7 have to question witnesses, I have quite a few 8 more that I'd like to present. 9 MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Please 10 continue then. 11 MR. NISHIOKA: And just for some 12 clarification, since Mr. Fine isn't available to 13 testify here today, will I have an opportunity to 14 cross-examine him at all at the next proceeding? 15 MR. MORISSETTE: I'm going to ask 16 Attorney Bachman to provide guidance in this 17 matter. We are trying to wrap up the applicants' 18 cross-examination today, so therefore they would 19 not be available -- they'll be available but not 20 for cross-examination. 21 Attorney Bachman, do you have any 22 opinion on this matter? 23 MS. BACHMAN: Thank you, Mr. 24 Morissette, I do. Unfortunately, we didn't know 25 that Mr. Fine wouldn't be available after 4:30

1 this afternoon. What I might suggest is that to allow Mr. Nishioka to continue with his 2 3 cross-examination of the applicant of the 4 witnesses that are available today. And if there 5 are any relevant questions for Mr. Fine that don't 6 relate to any relationships between and agreements 7 with the town, I want to just make sure that we're 8 clear the jurisdiction of the Council does not 9 extend to the public safety equipment. Mr. Fine, 10 as a witness as a courtesy, described the type of 11 equipment and what it would look like on the 12 proposed tower by Homeland Towers and AT&T. So if 13 I could recommend we continue with 14 cross-examination and try and finish Mr. 15 Nishioka's cross-examination of the applicants, I 16 would limit cross of the applicants at the next 17 hearing to any questions that are relevant for 18 Mr. Fine. Thank you. 19 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Attorney 20 Bachman, for your guidance. 21 Mr. Nishioka, is that acceptable to 22 you? 23 MR. NISHIOKA: Certainly for Mr. Fine, 24 but I have quite a few more questions for the rest 25 of the witnesses who are available here today.

MR. MORISSETTE: Very good. Please continue.

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MR. NISHIOKA: Mr. Vergati, the Town of New Canaan's planning code says that the town's preference is to install small cells instead of macrocell towers such as the one that Homeland is proposing here today; isn't that correct?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I can't speak to exactly what it says. I can't say yes or no.

MR. NISHIOKA: So we've noticed these planning regulations and I believe they were noticed by the applicant here in the technical report. And at 7.8 they say, quote, For new towers New Canaan expresses its preference that the number of towers be minimized, especially visually prominent ground mounting towers. New Canaan express its preference for wireless communication facilities in the following order slash hierarchy. One, small cell or other similar telecommunication facilities on existing utility distribution poles. Two, totally enclosed within an existing structure such as a steeple, chimney or similar. Three, externally mounted on the wall of an existing structure.

This proposed site and this proposed

telecommunications facility does not meet those town preferences; isn't that correct?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I can tell you that there are no existing structures in the area that would afford the required height for the carriers' networks to work. Regarding small cells, the town, I believe, looked into this years ago, the feasibility of small cells and just found it wasn't feasible, but I can certainly have the RF engineer, Mr. Lavin, speak to the small cells if that's where your line of questioning is going.

MR. NISHIOKA: No, that's not where it's going, but we will stay away from small cells for the purposes until the next hearing, but what I do want to talk about are the town preferences. The town zoning regulations are the only indication of town preferences that have been filed by the applicant; isn't that correct?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I believe we may have included in our application part of their code that lists preferences.

MR. NISHIOKA: And the monopine structure is part of the town's, quote, not preferred, unquote, communication facilities; isn't that correct?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I wouldn't say that at all. In my discussions with the town, going back to 2016 when Homeland was awarded an RFP by the town to basically partner with the town and solve the coverage gaps and public safety issues, there was a lot of talk about tower heights and tower designs and what the town preferred, and my discussions with many officials over the years was that a monopine structure 110 feet and below was a preferred macrosite design.

MR. NISHIOKA: And I'd just like to object to Mr. Vergati's testimony. The town isn't available for cross-examination, but I'll continue.

The RFP that this tower is based on specifically stated the town's preference to, quote, design infrastructure within the town's aesthetic preferences and to, again, quote, minimize the use and proliferation of conventional wireless towers whenever feasible; isn't that correct?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): If you're stating that, I don't have it in front of me, but if you say so I would generally agree with that.

MR. NISHIOKA: And as the selected

contractor and consultant for the town, did you attempt to construct the facilities in accordance with those town preferences?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I will tell you that we have, yes, to answer your question, we have more of a handshake agreement with the town that we would keep our structures as best we could 110 feet below stealthed in some fashion we feel the monopine pole in this case was appropriate and hence that's what we are proposing.

MR. NISHIOKA: But that's not what the town preferences were as we just previously discussed, right, the town preferences were cited in the zoning regulations that first requested small cells then externally mounted either macro small cells on structures and then externally mounted on walls of existing structures; isn't that right?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): So if you're stating that that's their preference, I'm not going to argue with you about that, but when those preferences are not available or appropriate, you have to have a macro tower site. And in this particular case we have a 110-foot monopine of stealth design to support carriers and public

safety.

MR. NISHIOKA: And when you say it wasn't available, there is a structure on this property; isn't that correct?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): There is a one-story home on this particular property.

MR. NISHIOKA: Putting a macrocell on that property would have been in alignment with those town preferences; isn't that correct?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I'm not an RF engineer, but I would basically say that the rooftop of an existing home that's one story will not work for the carriers. But if you'd like an RF engineer to confirm that, Mr. Lavin will certainly state that.

MR. NISHIOKA: Certainly. Thank you. You referenced a wireless study. You've done that a couple times now in these proceedings. And it says, quote, The town had a study back -- I'm sorry, you said, quote, The town had a study back in, I think, 2012 or 2014 looking at a wireless study. We also know that the town's preference and then -- I'm sorry, let me rephrase that. I was going to put this in such a way that would have been very confusing.

Let me just talk about those preferences in that study just briefly or let me ask you about those preference in that study.

Isn't it true that the study showed that town residents wanted better service without intrusive tall towers?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I believe the town did a pole and there was an overwhelming vote to have additional sites in town. I can't speak to the aesthetics that you're talking about.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. So the New Canaan neighbors we administratively noticed the cell study, and it says, quote, sorry, it says -- I'm going to paraphrase because there's a lot here -- that the residents want, quote, better service without intrusive cell towers, unquote. Is that not your understanding of what the study said?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): No, I would tend to agree with that, and I would take it one step further and I would state that I think our record that we've submitted speaks that this particular site has a relatively shorter tower in the tower world being only 110 feet and disguised as a monopine fits with that. We're not proposing a standard 180-foot, 175-foot monopole. We are

being sensitive to the viewsheds. We think we're in an area that has a lack of residential homes and that this tower will blend in very well.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. Well, the study also says that, quote, that macrocells -- I'm sorry, I'll paraphrase again. This is quite long -- that macrocells, quote, detract from the environment of communities they aim to serve, unquote. Do you agree with that statement, Mr. Vergati?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): Can you repeat that?

MR. NISHIOKA: Sure. It says regarding macrocells that they, quote, detract from the environment of the communities they aim to serve, unquote.

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I think that's an opinion. I can't say yes or no. Everybody has an opinion about a tower. Homeland just constructed a stealth monopine on the east side of New Canaan and we're very proud of it. It blends beautifully. People may say it's a welcome structure to the community because of public safety and coverage. Others may say I can see a pine branch and I don't like it. So everybody has

an opinion on this obviously.

MR. NISHIOKA: Well, the town certainly does have an opinion. I'm going to continue with the town's opinions on this. So would you disagree with the study's claim that hilly terrain west of Oenoke Ridge Road creates numerous shadowing gaps in the valleys of the western portion of New Canaan?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): I can't speak to coverage. You know, I will tell you that there are terrain issues that the RF engineers were challenged with not only in New Canaan but in many towns throughout Connecticut. If you have a specific question on coverage and how it affects the terrain and how it affects coverage, I would reserve those for Mr. Lavin.

MR. NISHIOKA: Will do. Let me just ask you then about another preference that was noted by the town. It says that the residents in New Canaan want telecommunications facilities on public land in northern New Canaan, and that was the 2012 phone survey results. Did the applicant try to align with that preference, the town preference?

THE WITNESS (Vergati): We absolutely

1 If you're talking about Aquarion being did. 2 quasi-public, we certainly tried to work with 3 Aquarion to site a facility on their property. Wе 4 went so far as to try to site a tower within a 5 right-of-way that the town obviously has rights 6 to, per se. When there is no municipal property 7 or public property that is available, in this case 8 there was not, we had to turn to private 9 properties. 10 MR. NISHIOKA: Wouldn't the potential 11 for putting small cells or macrocells on telephone 12 poles in the public right-of-way, wouldn't that 13 have aligned with the town's preferences stated in 14 these studies and in the zoning regulations? 15 THE WITNESS (Vergati): That's a 16 question for Mr. Lavin. He'll be happy to answer 17 it. 18 Is Mr. Lavin --MR. NISHIOKA: 19 MR. MORISSETTE: Excuse me, Mr. 20 Nishioka. We're getting late in the afternoon 21 How much more time do you think you'll here. 22 need? 23 MR. NISHIOKA: Let me see here. 24 I would like to wrap MR. MORISSETTE: 25 it up by 5:50, if we could.

1 MR. NISHIOKA: I think it's very 2 unlikely that I will wrap it up, unfortunately, by 3 5:50. I thought this questioning would go quite a 4 bit faster, but it did not. So if I had to 5 estimate, I would say I have maybe another hour 6 and a half of questioning. 7 MR. MORISSETTE: Hour and a half. Okay. Very good. Okay. Please continue till 8 9 5:30, and then we're going to call it a day. 10 Thank you. 11 MR. NISHIOKA: Certainly. Sorry, let 12 me go right back to the place I was. So I'm going 13 skip past these questions for Mr. Lavin unless 14 he's still -- is he still here? THE WITNESS (Vergati): He is, yes. 15 16 MS. CHIOCCHIO: He's here. 17 MR. NISHIOKA: So Mr. Lavin -- sorry, I 18 keep mispronouncing your name -- I just asked Mr. 19 Vergati isn't it true that the desired approach of the town is for small cells or macrocells on 20 21 utility poles within the public right-of-way, 22 wouldn't you say that that is the town's 23 preference? 24 MS. CHIOCCHIO: Mr. Morissette, I think 25 we established what the town's preferences are

1 with respect to siting of the facilities. I think 2 we need to move on. Plus, Mr. Lavin is an RF 3 engineer. He can talk to the ability of small 4 calls to cover the gap, not the town's 5 preferences. 6 MR. NISHIOKA: I agree --7 MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you. Please 8 continue. 9 MR. NISHIOKA: I agree. I think that 10 Mr. Vergati is probably the best person to answer 11 that question. 12 MS. CHIOCCHIO: Well, I think we need 13 to move on. We've established what the town 14 preferences are. 15 MR. MORISSETTE: Yes, I think we 16 clearly have, so let's move on. 17 MR. NISHIOKA: So Mr. Lavin, this tower 18 will not be 5G capable in the sense that it won't 19 be able to accommodate the millimeter wave 20 spectrum; isn't that right? 21 THE WITNESS (Lavin): The tower itself 22 is perfectly capable of accommodating those 23 antennas. As originally configured on launch it 24 won't have those antennas, but there's no reason 25 it couldn't.

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forward here then. It doesn't presently have the capability of the 5G millimeter wave spectrum; isn't that correct?

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. Let me move

THE WITNESS (Lavin): As presently proposed, yes.

MR. NISHIOKA: Isn't it true that to meet rapidly increasing demand for wireless services and prepare our national infrastructure for 5G millimeter wave, providers must deploy infrastructure at significantly more locations using new small cell facilities?

THE WITNESS (Lavin): In the case of New Canaan, no. It's not, as a matter of closing the coverage gap, it's not a densely populated area. It is not a place that's crying out for millimeter wave. It's crying out for coverage, and that's what the macrocell tower we proposed does.

MR. NISHIOKA: I'd like to refer you to something that was administratively noticed by the council. It's called the FCC fact sheet. In the very first sentence it says, quote, To meet rapidly increasing demand for wireless services and prepare our national infrastructure for 5G,

providers must deploy infrastructure at significantly more locations using new small cell facilities.

Is the Siting Council wrong in relying on this FCC recommendation?

THE WITNESS (Lavin): In the case of New Canaan, yes. These small cells on telephone poles and things of that nature is for high density areas. In Connecticut you'd be thinking Bridgeport, Hartford and places like that, New Haven and so forth. In the case of New Canaan, no. The way to bring this in as quickly as possible is to build the tower we're proposing.

MR. NISHIOKA: Okay. And that same fact sheet says, quote, The deployment of small cell systems to support -- and let me back up a bit in that quote. So the FCC fact sheet recommends that providers move away from macrocells and encourage, quote, the deployment of small cell systems to support increased usage and capacity. Would you agree with that statement?

THE WITNESS (Lavin): Where it is appropriate, that's exactly what AT&T is doing right now. I think we have over 200 small cells in the state right now. They're just not

appropriate to this area.

MR. NISHIOKA: Isn't it true that the FCC states in the same fact sheet that there is an urgent need to remove -- I'm sorry, let me skip that question. I think that that would actually probably be better for Mr. Fine.

Mr. Lavin, isn't that same fact sheet that was noticed by the Council, it's basically an argument for why more small cell facilities should be deployed, but it says, quote, to your point of what you were just saying, it says, quote, that small cells should be deployed in places including, quote, rural and suburban communities that otherwise would be on the wrong side of the digital divide, unquote.

So do you disagree with that statement that rural and suburban communities should be -- should have small cells available for them?

MS. CHIOCCHIO: Mr. Morissette, can we move on from this? I think Mr. Lavin explained small cells and how they apply and how carriers deploy them.

MR. NISHIOKA: Mr. Morissette, Mr. Lavin just testified that this area is unsuitable for this type of facility, yet the FCC fact sheet

very specifically says that rural and suburban communities are appropriate for this type of facility, and so I think it's important for the applicant to be able to say whether or not it will align with these materials that have been noticed by the Council.

MS. CHIOCCHIO: That's a general statement by the Federal Communications Commission. It doesn't apply to this application.

MR. MORISSETTE: Mr. Lavin has already spoken to what AT&T's position is related to small cells and the deployment of small cells by AT&T. That's on the record and we'll let that stand. So therefore if you could move on, that would be good. Thank you.

MR. NISHIOKA: Has the applicant considered a flag pole installation on the existing driveway of 1837 Ponus Ridge Road?

THE WITNESS (Lavin): A flag pole solution for AT&T's network, they are on their way out. The size and scope of the antennas we need does not lend itself to that. We would need at least three 10-foot levels in a flag enclosure, a flag pole. Verizon can speak to their own needs, which I'm guessing are similar. Suddenly our

1 10-foot section of the pole becomes 30 feet, Verizon becomes 20 or 30 feet and the pole gets a 2 3 whole lot bigger. 4 MR. NISHIOKA: Mr. Gustafson --5 MR. MORISSETTE: Mr. Nishioka, I'm 6 going to interrupt you at this point. It sounds 7 like you're shifting gears. I believe this would 8 be an appropriate time to end for the day. Is 9 that correct? 10 MR. NISHIOKA: We certainly can, Mr. 11 Morissette, if that's your preference. Ι 12 certainly do have quite a few more questions, and 13 I can certainly continue at the next hearing, if 14 that's what you would prefer. 15 MR. MORISSETTE: We're going to end for 16 today, and thank you for your cross-examination. 17 We do have one housecleaning item to take care of. 18 I think Mr. Gustafson was going to look at the 19 drawing sheet EN-1 for the invasive species 20 call-out on the 6/21 drawings. Do we have an 21 answer to that? 22 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes, we do,

Mr. Morissette. So we have internally drafted the

inadvertently left off on some of our Late-File

invasive species control plan, but it was

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submissions, so we will correct that and provide that as a Late-File after the close of this hearing.

To try to answer Attorney Sherwood's question, at this point in time I would make reference to Docket No. 499. We submitted an invasive species control plan that's very similar in nature to what we're going to be proposing on this project. So if he's interested in seeing what that will look like now, I would point him in that direction, but we will follow up with a Late-File. Thank you.

MR. MORISSETTE: Thank you, Mr.

Gustafson. All right. So thank you, everyone.

So the Council announces that it will continue the evidentiary session of this public hearing on Thursday, September 8, 2022 at 2 p.m. via Zoom remote conferencing. A copy of the agenda for the continued remote evidentiary hearing session will be available on the Council's Docket No. 509 webpage, along with the record of this matter, the public hearing notice, instructions for public access to this remote evidentiary hearing session, and the Council's Citizens Guide to Siting Council Procedures.

Please note that anyone who has not become a party or intervenor but who desires to make his or her views known to the Council, may file written statements with the Council until the record closes. Copies of the transcript of this hearing will be filed in the New Canaan Town Clerk's Office and the Stamford City Clerk's Office. I hereby declare this hearing adjourned. Thank you, everyone, for participating and have a great evening. Thank you. (Whereupon, the hearing adjourned at 5:27 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE FOR REMOTE HEARING

I hereby certify that the foregoing 150 pages are a complete and accurate computer-aided transcription of my original stenotype notes taken before the CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL of the CONTINUED REMOTE PUBLIC HEARING IN RE: DOCKET NO. 509, HOMELAND TOWERS, LLC AND NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC d/b/a AT&T APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY AND PUBLIC NEED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF A TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY LOCATED AT 1837 PONUS RIDGE ROAD, NEW CANAAN, CONNECTICUT, which was held before JOHN MORISSETTE, PRESIDING OFFICER, on August 16, 2022.

Lisa L. Warner, CSR 061 Court Reporter

In Wallell

Notary Public

My commission expires:

May 31, 2023

1	INDEX	
2		
3	WITNESSES: (Previously sworn)	
4	RAYMOND VERGATI HARRY CAREY	
5	ROBERT BURNS MICHAEL LIBERTINE	
6	DEAN GUSTAFSON BRIAN GAUDET	
7	MARTIN LAVIN ERIC FINE	
8	EXAMINERS: Ms. Chiocchio (Direct)	PAGE 6
9	Mr. Sherwood (Start of Cross) Mr. Nishioka	10 52
10	mr. Nibiriona	32
11	APPLICANTS' EXHIBITS	
12	(Received in evidence)	
13	EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION	PAGE
14 15	II-B-12 Applicants' Late-Filed Exhibits, submitted August 8, 2022	9
16	II-B-13 Applicants' responses to New Canaan Neighbors' interrogatory No. 14, dated August 8, 2022	9
17	II-B-14 Applicants' supplemental	9
18	submission, dated August 8, 2022	
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		