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2	STATE OF CONNECTICUT
3	CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL
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5	Docket No. 536
6	Tarpon Towers III, LLC, and Cellco Partnership
7	d/b/a Verizon Wireless, Application for a
8	Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and
9	Public Need for the Construction, Maintenance, and
10	Operation of a Telecommunications Facility and
11	Associated Equipment Located at 78 Goshen East
12	Street, Norfolk, Connecticut.
13	
14	Zoom Remote Council Meeting (Teleconference),
15	on Thursday, August 14, 2025, beginning at 2 p.m.
16	
17	Held Before:
18	JOHN MORISSETTE, THE VICE CHAIR
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1	Appearances:
2	Councilmembers:
3	JOHN MORISSETTE (Vice Chair)
4	
5	BRIAN GOLEMBIEWSKI,
6	DEEP Designee
7	
8	QUAT NGUYEN,
9	PURA Designee
10	
11	CHANCE CARTER
12	KHRISTINE HALL
13	DR. SCOTT WILLIAMS
14	
15	Council Staff:
16	ROBERT MERCIER,
17	Siting Analyst
18	
19	MELANIE BACHMAN, ESQ.,
20	Executive Director and Staff Attorney
21	
22	LISA FONTAINE
23	Administrative Support
24	
25	

1	Appearances:(cont'd)
2	For The Towers, LLC (APP):
3	ROBINSON & COLE, LLP
4	One State Street
5	Hartford, Connecticut 06103
6	By: JONATHAN SCHAEFER, ESQ.
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9	And: KENNETH BALDWIN, ESQ.
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1 (Begin: 2:00 p.m.) 2 3 THE VICE CHAIR: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. 4 Can everyone hear me okay? Thank you. 5 This public hearing is called to order this 6 Thursday, August 14, 2025, at 2 p.m. 7 My name is John Morissette, Vice Chair of the 8 Connecticut Siting Council. Other members of the 9 Council are Brian Golembiewski, designee for 10 Commissioner Katie Dykes of the Department of 11 Energy and Environmental Protection; Quat Nguyen, 12 designee for Chairman Marissa Paslick Gillett of 13 the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority; Chance 14 Carter; Khristine Hall; and we have a new member, 15 Dr. Scott Williams. 16 Welcome, Dr. Williams. Thank you for joining 17 us. 18 Members of the staff are Executive Director 19 Melanie Bachman, Siting Analyst Robert Mercier, 20 and Administrative Support Lisa Fontaine. 21 If you haven't done so already, I ask that 22 everyone please mute their computer audio and/or 23 telephones now.

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This hearing is held pursuant to the provisions of Title 16 of the Connecticut General

Statutes and of the Uniform Administrative

Procedure Act upon an application from Tarpon

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

Verizon Wireless for a certificate of

environmental compatibility and public need for

the construction, maintenance, and operation of a

telecommunications facility and associated

equipment located at 78 Goshen East Street in

Norfolk, Connecticut.

This application was received by the Council on April 17, 2025. The Council's legal notice of the date and time of this public hearing was published in the Republican American on May 19, 2025.

Upon this Council's request, the Applicants erected signs at the driveway of 78 Goshen East Street and the proposed site access drive on Estey Road so as to inform the public of the name of the Applicant, the type of the facility, the public hearing date, and contact information for the Council, including the website and telephone number.

As a reminder to all, off-the-record communication with a member of the Council or a member of the Council's staff upon the merits of

this application is prohibited by law.

The parties and interveners to the proceeding are as follows. The Applicants, Tarpon Towers
III, LLC, and Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon
Wireless; its representatives Jonathan Schaefer,
Esquire; and Kenneth C. Baldwin, Esquire, of
Robinson & Cole, LLP.

We will proceed in accordance with the prepared agenda, a copy of which is available on the Council's website along with the record of this matter, the public hearing notice, instructions for public access to this public hearing, and the Council's citizens guide to the Siting Council's procedures.

Interested persons may join any session of this public session, the public hearing to listen, but no public comments will be received during the 2 p.m. evidentiary session. At the end of the evidentiary session, we will recess until 6:30 p.m. for the public comment session. Please be advised that any person may be removed from the evidentiary session or the public comment session at the discretion of the Council.

The 6:30 p.m. public comment session is reserved for members of the public who have signed

up to make brief statements into the record. I wish to note that the Applicants, parties and interveners, including their representatives, witnesses, and members are not allowed to participate in the public comment session.

I also wish to note for those who are listening and for the benefits of your friends and neighbors who are unable to join us for this public comment session that you or they may send written statements to the Council within 30 days of the date hereof, either by mail or by e-mail, and such written statements will be given the same weight as if spoken during the public comment session.

A verbatim transcript of this public hearing will be posted on the Council's website and deposited with the Norfolk's Town Clerk's office for the convenience of the public.

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

We have one motion to take care of this afternoon, Tarpon Towers III, LLC, motion for protective order, lease agreement financial terms dated May 22, 2025. Attorney Bachman may wish to comment.

1	Attorney Bachman, good afternoon.
2	ATTORNEY BACHMAN: Good afternoon, Vice Chair
3	Morissette, and thank you.
4	Pursuant to General Statute Section 16-50o,
5	Tarpon Towers III, LLC, submitted a motion for
6	protective order for the lease agreement financial
7	terms, which are exempt from disclosure under the
8	Freedom of Information Act. And therefore, staff
9	recommends the motion be granted.
10	Thank you.
11	THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you, Attorney Bachman.
12	With that, is there a motion?
13	MR. NGUYEN: Good afternoon.
14	I move that the motion be approved.
15	Thank you.
16	THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Nguyen.
17	Do we have a second?
18	MR. CARTER: I'll second.
19	THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Carter.
20	We have a motion by Mr. Nguyen to approve the
21	motion for protective order, and we have a second
22	by Mr. Carter. We'll now move to discussion.
23	Mr. Golembiewski, any discussion?
24	MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: No discussion. Thank you.
25	THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you.

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              Mr. Nguyen, any discussion?
    MR. NGUYEN: No discussion. Thank you.
2
3
    THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you.
4
              Mr. Carter, any discussion?
5
    MR. CARTER: No discussion. Thank you.
6
    THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you. Ms. Hall?
7
8
                           (No response.)
9
    THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. I don't see Ms. Hall.
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11
              Dr. Williams, any discussion?
12
    DR. WILLIAMS: Not at this time. No, thank you.
13
    THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you. And I have no discussion.
14
         We'll now move to the vote.
15
              Mr. Golembiewski, how do you vote?
16
    MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: I vote to approve. Thank you.
17
    THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you. Mr. Nguyen?
18
    MR. NGUYEN: Vote to approve.
19
    THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you. Mr. Carter?
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    MR. CARTER: Vote to approve. Thank you.
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    THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you. Dr. Williams?
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    DR. WILLIAMS: I vote to approve.
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    THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you. And I vote for approval.
24
         We have five for approval. The motion passes.
25
         The motion for protective order is approved.
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1 We'll now move on to administrative notices 2 taken by the Council. I call your attention to 3 those items shown on the hearing program marked as 4 Roman Numerals 1C, items 1 through 90. Does any 5 party or intervener have an objection to the items 6 that the Council has administratively noticed? 7 Attorney Schaefer or Attorney Baldwin, good 8 afternoon. 9 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Good afternoon, Vice Chair 10 Morissette. No objection. 11 THE VICE CHAIR: Very good. Thank you. 12 Accordingly, the Council hereby 13 administratively notices these existing documents. 14 We'll now move on to the appearance by the 15 Applicants. 16 Will the Applicants present its witness panel for purposes of taking the oath? And we'll have 17 Attorney Bachman administer the oath. 18 19 Attorney Schaefer? 20 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Yes, thank you. Good afternoon. 21 Again, for the record, John Schaefer and Ken 22 Baldwin with Robinson & Cole on behalf of the 23 Applicant, Tarpon Towers III, LLC, and Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless. 24 25 Our witness panel today consists of eight

representatives from the Applicant. They include Brett Buggeln, President and Chief Operating Officer for Tarpon Towers, LLC; Kenneth Curley, EVP Corporate Development for Tarpon Towers III, LLC; Elizabeth Glidden, real estate regulatory specialist for Verizon Wireless; Shiva Gadasu, radiofrequency engineer for Verizon Wireless; Amy White, project manager for Smartlink.

To my left, Jesse Moreno, professional
engineer, ProTerra Design Group; to my far right,
Dean Gustafson, Director of Environmental
Services, Senior Wetland Scientist, professional
soil scientist at All-Points Technology
Corporation; and next to him, Rick Landino, Senior
Design Analyst at All-Points Technology
Corporation.

I would offer them at this time to be sworn.

THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you, Attorney Schaefer.

Attorney Bachman, please administer the oath.

ATTORNEY BACHMAN: Thank you, Vice Chair Morissette.

Could the Witnesses please raise their right hand?

1 BRETT BUGGELN, 2 KENNETH CURLEY, 3 ELIZABETH GLIDDEN, 4 SHIVA GADASU, 5 AMY WHITE, 6 JESSE MORENO, 7 GUSTAFSON, DEAN 8 LANDINO, RICK 9 called as witnesses, being sworn by 10 THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, were examined and 11 testified under oath as follows: 12 13 ATTORNEY BACHMAN: Thank you. 14 THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you, Attorney Bachman. 15 Attorney Schaefer, please begin by verifying 16 all the exhibits by the appropriate sworn 17 witnesses. 18 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Thank you. Today we have four 19 exhibits listed in the hearing program. Those 20 exhibits are listed under Roman Numerical 2, under 21 the appearance of Applicants, subsection B. They 22 include the application for certificate of 23 environmental compatibility and public need filed 24 on April 17, 2025, along with the bulk exhibits. 25 Item two is the Applicant's affidavit of

1 publication filed with the Council on April 22, 2 Number three is the Applicant's signposting 2025. 3 affidavit filed with the Council on July 31, 2025, 4 and then the Applicant's responses to Council 5 interrogatories filed on July 23, 2025. 6 We will offer these for identification 7 purposes at this time subject to verification by 8 the Witnesses which, unless there's objection from 9 the Council, we would verify the Witnesses as a 10 panel. 11 THE VICE CHAIR: Please do. Thank you. 12 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: May I ask the witness panel -- I 13 will go one by one. Did you prepare or assist in 14 the preparation of the exhibits listed in the 15 hearing program under Roman Numerical two, 16 subsection B, items one through four? 17 Mr. Buggeln? 18 THE WITNESS (Buggeln): 19 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mr. Curley? 20 THE WITNESS (Curley): Yes. 21 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mrs. Glidden? 22 THE WITNESS (Glidden): 23 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mr. Gadasu? 24 THE WITNESS (Gadasu):

Mrs. White?

25

ATTORNEY SCHAEFER:

1 THE WITNESS (White): Yes. 2 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mr. Moreno? 3 THE WITNESS (Moreno): Yes. 4 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mr. Gustafson? 5 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes. 6 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: And Mr. Landino? 7 THE WITNESS (Landino): Yes. 8 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Thank you. Do you have any 9 amendments or modifications to offer to any of 10 these exhibits at this time? Mr. Buggeln? 11 THE WITNESS (Buggeln): No. 12 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mr. Curley? 13 THE WITNESS (Curley): No. 14 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mrs. Glidden? 15 THE WITNESS (Glidden): No. 16 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mr. Gadasu? 17 THE WITNESS (Gadasu): Yes, I do have a few corrections 18 to make. The first one is coming to the narrative 19 on page 9, under cellular system equipment, 20 paragraph 2, the antenna model is misspelled. is NHH-65C. There is no "S" in the model name. 21 22 And coming to the interrogators, question 17, 23 the response under question 17 it says, allow 24 portions of route 272 and 63. It must be Route 25 272 and Route 263. It is misspelled.

And the last correction is interrogatory question 18. There in the response they said, both ineffective attempts -- I mean, ineffective attempts is under .5, and lost calls is .6. But the correction is both ineffective attempts and lost calls are .6 percent.

Thank you.

ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Thank you. Mrs. White?

THE WITNESS (White): No.

ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mr. Moreno?

THE WITNESS (Moreno): Yes, I have four to correct.

Under the application executive summary, the last line should read, overhead utilities to the power site along the access driveway extension.

Likewise, in the application attachment one, page 1, the last sentence should read, utility service would extend from existing overhead service along Estey Road to a new pole on the property and continuing overhead to the cell site along the access driveway.

In the application attachment one, it's shown on A2, D1 and D3. The chain link and fence is intended to be eight feet tall. Six is shown, so that will be eight feet. And then question 13 of the interrogatories, the second sentence of the

1 response was inadvertently left out. I just want 2 to correct that the tower with the antennas and 3 antenna mounts we designed for a basic wind speed 4 of 115 miles per hour. 5 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Thank you. Mr. Gustafson? 6 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): No. 7 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mr. Landino? 8 THE WITNESS (Landino): Yes. I have one correction to 9 make to response to interrogatory question number 10 four. In the first paragraph we state, the second 11 balloon float occurred on April 15, 2025. 12 should read, April 18. 13 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Thank you. 14 Is the information contained in these 15 exhibits true and accurate to the best of your 16 knowledge? Mr. Buggeln? 17 THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Yes. 18 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mr. Curley? 19 THE WITNESS (Curley): Yes. 20 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mrs. Glidden? 21 THE WITNESS (Glidden): Yes. 22 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mr. Gadasu? 23 THE WITNESS (Gadasu): Yes. 24 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mrs. White? 25 THE WITNESS (White): Yes.

- 1 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mr. Moreno?
- 2 | THE WITNESS (Moreno): Yes.
- 3 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mr. Gustafson?
- 4 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes.
- 5 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: And Mr. Landino?
- 6 THE WITNESS (Landino): Yes.
- 7 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: And do you adopt the information
- 8 contained in those exhibits as your testimony in
- 9 this proceeding? Mr. Buggeln?
- 10 THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Yes.
- 11 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mr. Curley?
- 12 THE WITNESS (Curley): Yes.
- 13 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mrs. Glidden?
- 14 THE WITNESS (Glidden): Yes.
- 15 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mr. Gadasu?
- 16 | THE WITNESS (Gadasu): Yes.
- 17 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mrs. White?
- 18 | THE WITNESS (White): Yes.
- 19 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mr. Moreno?
- 20 | THE WITNESS (Moreno): Yes.
- 21 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Mr. Gustafson?
- 22 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yes.
- 23 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: And Mr. Landino?
- 24 THE WITNESS (Landino): Yes.
- 25 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Thank you.

1 Vice Chairman Morissette, I offer them as full exhibits. 2 3 THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you, Attorney Schaefer, and 4 thank you, panel. The exhibits are hereby 5 admitted. We will now begin with cross-examination of 6 7 the Applicant by the Council, starting with 8 Mr. Mercier, followed by Mr. Golembiewski. 9 Mr. Mercier, good afternoon. 10 MR. MERCIER: Good afternoon. Thank you. 11 Can everyone hear me? 12 ATTORNEY SCHAEFER: Yes. 13 MR. MERCIER: Thank you. 14 I'm going to start with the application site 15 plans, and you can refer to the site plans on our 16 website under attachment one near the top of the 17 webpage. And I'm going to actually start at with 18 site plan A-2, which is about PDF page 15 of that 19 site plan document. And the site plan A-2 is the 20 compound plan and elevation plan. It shows the 21 tower and the compound. 22 So, my first question right off is, what was the reason a lattice tower was selected in this 23 24 location over a monopole? 25 THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Council members, this is Brett

Buggeln at Tarpon Towers.

We selected a self-support tower here instead of a monopole in part, or in most -- mostly due to the fact that the access road has at least one sharp turn off of Estey Road. And then as you wind down to the tower site, there's another sharp turn.

Monopole sections are typically manufactured in lengths stretching from 40 feet to 53 feet. And those, those types of lengths of monopole are not easily turned without -- without the turning radius that we would need, which isn't available on Estey Road coming off onto the access road.

Self-support towers are delivered in pieces and then they're put together much like an erector set at the site location itself. And we can use -- we don't have to use tractor-trailer trucks to get the pieces down there. We can use straight trucks that have a turning radius that is more acceptable to the site and getting it off of Estey Road.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. So, the monopole requires tractor trailers, which you don't believe is suitable for Estey Road. Correct?

THE WITNESS (Buggeln): That's correct. This is Brett

Buggeln, Tarpon Towers. That's correct.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. The other question I have, would there be a crane used to construct the tower at this site if it was a self-supporting lattice?

THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Yes, there would be.

MR. MERCIER: Would it be different than a crane required for a monopole? I'm just wondering what the length is there, and whether that crane can actually make the turn radius you're concerned about.

THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Mr. Mercier, this is Brett Buggeln at Tarpon Towers.

When you spec a crane for a monopole, the pieces of the -- those pieces I referenced of 40-foot and 53-foot from a range for those sections are a lot heavier than even sections that are put together for a self-support tower.

So, in terms of the overall capacity of the crane, and thus its size is going to be significantly reduced in using this type of tower at the location. And thus, its access requirements from a turning radius and the like are equally diminished.

I don't have exact numbers for you.

MR. MERCIER: Was the width and turn radius of the

Estey Road and access road, is that the only factor? Or are there other factors here where you decided that a self-supporting lattice tower is better than a monopole?

THE WITNESS (Buggeln): This is Brett Buggeln at Tarpon
Towers.

Those were the main factors since in our community meeting there was concern raised about making sure that our construction was done at a time, and whether that would -- wouldn't present damage to Estey Road that obviously we would be responsible to fix, but it wouldn't occur in the first place. So, responding to those types of comments from the public were our number one priority, which we did in terms of this type of structure.

There weren't any other specific reasons except for emergency services. It's easier to accommodate their typical omni-type antennas attaching to a self-support tower than in some cases a monopole.

MR. MERCIER: You just mentioned some concerns

regarding -- expressed at a public meeting

regarding the road, the potential road damage, you

know, from use of larger vehicles. Is that to the

road surface? Was it to drainage culverts or tree clearing, or removal of electric lines?

Was there a specific concern they had about the road that would be damaged?

THE WITNESS (Curley): This is Ken Curley of Tarpon
Towers.

The concern is that the road has already been eroded from previously -- previous storms and water damage. It was repaired; the concern that the road does not get much traffic because it's a dead-end road, and the equipment that is typically used to construct a cell site is larger equipment.

So, the concern was the impact of the traffic along that, along that Estey road to the site.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you.

Now, for the lattice tower what type of foundation would be required as opposed to a monopole? Is there more excavation? Less construction? How would that tower be supported? THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Mr. Mercer, this is Brett Buggeln at Tarpon Towers.

A lattice tower can be erected or the foundation can be built either using a caisson for each of the three legs, or it can be built with a pad-and-pier foundation.

In -- in this case, depending on how what we found -- would find with the geotech analysis would dictate which foundation type would be most suitable for that soil, the soil types at the site. But in -- it's usual that we would use a pad-and-pier foundation, which is one square or rectangle pad of concrete that is dug out and then poured in one place instead of using three caisson foundations.

MR. MERCIER: Have you done any geotechnical work out at that site?

THE WITNESS (Buggeln): This is Brett Buggeln at Tarpon
Towers.

No, typically our protocol for undertaking that type of investigation, we -- obviously, if this project was to be something the Council approved, then we would go ahead with those steps to engage in -- in that type of investigation after we made sure that there was no archaeological artifacts or otherwise in that soil, which we would have a professional investigation done before we would start doing any type of sample drilling.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. So yeah, that sample drilling and geotech, that would determine what's the

constructability of, like you said, the foundation or other aspects.

That's prior to the D and M plan. Correct?

THE WITNESS (Buggeln): This is Brett Buggeln at Tarpon

Towers.

That's correct, sir. We don't -- we would depend on the recommendations of the geotechnical, professional geotechnical engineers who -- who analyze that type of soil, soil as a profession.

MR. MERCIER: If there's shallow bedrock at the site, would you anticipate any kind of a blasting to install the piers? Or is that just going to be through regular chipping or fracking of the rock somehow?

THE WITNESS (Buggeln): This is Brett Buggeln at Tarpon
Towers.

In the case of shallow bedrock, then obviously we would be more inclined to install a pad-and-pier foundation, which in most cases is only going to involve a depth of eight to ten feet of excavation.

If there was bedrock encountered within that depth, then we would -- blasting would be our last choice in terms of digging to the -- the required engineered depth for that foundation.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you.

Looking at the compound plan over by the driveway entrance up on the upper left of this site plan A-2, you know, I can see the utility pole, overhead utility pole placement. And then as you go on through sheets further down, it would be the B-1 and P-2. It shows additional overhead lines.

What is the reason for an overhead line down the access driveway instead of installing it within the road or next to the road?

THE WITNESS (Moreno): This is Jesse Moreno.

The reason overhead is done here is because it's consistent with the utilities to the site in the region. It also -- in this particular case, you had mentioned shallow to bedrock, and it's probably a better choice here. It would provide less impacts, less excavation, less ledge removal to install those poles.

In this case with this access road on the side, you're looking at five to six poles, which Tarpon felt was a better fit for this site.

MR. MERCIER: You know, given the amount of trees on the adjacent parcels because your access drive is, you know, as the site plan shows, up a very narrow

corridor before it widens out into the larger portion of the parcel, are you concerned about trees?

I mean, do you think Norfolk is an icy, windy area prone to tree fall, as opposed to some other areas? And if so, why not just, kind of, grade the road so you can install it within the base of the road?

THE WITNESS (Moreno): This is Jesse Moreno again.

I didn't -- during the visit, I didn't think it was any more susceptible than the roads and streets around it. Like I said, all of the area consistently is overhead.

As far as the width, it is a 30-foot width. We did a tree survey there and that corridor had been cleared in the past. Not clear cut, but a lot of trees have been removed. So, there was actually more limited removal of trees in those areas, significant ones, anyway. So, we weren't anticipating an issue to put overhead in on that site through the corridor.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you.

I'm going to move to site plan P-2, and I'm basically just going to follow the drainage features as they go downhill from the hammerhead

turnaround. And you know, I see the first one that kind of discharges, I believe, right along the property line.

And what's the control device there? Is that just some type of riprap outlet?

THE WITNESS (Moreno): Jesse Moreno.

So, the first thing I'd point to is the compound itself is graded to match existing drainage paths. So, at the top there, the compound and that turnaround heads to the northeast. And what you were pointing out on the hill coming up there, the driveway has a drainage swale that's rock lined, and at the base of that there's a level spreader.

So, the idea on that relatively short section of driveway, a couple hundred feet or so, that that stone-lined swale would convey runoff down to what's called a level spreader. The idea there is that this settles and allows the -- any runoff to -- to level spread and go into the natural drainage path without being erosive.

MR. MERCIER: Is this better designed sufficiently to avoid any kind of channelization onto the abutting property?

THE WITNESS (Moreno): Yeah, the level spreader is

sized such that the width at the outlet is such that it takes the amount of runoff that you would expect from a design storm, say 25 or 50-year, and spread it so that, you know, only about, you know, an inch or less of runoff is discharging at any one time. And that allows it to sort of mitigate any erosive flows that you would have if you -- if you had no such level spreader and just have, like, a pipe outlet, for example.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you.

How about the next section as it goes downhill, you know, that the level spreader everybody is talking about was, you know, marked in pink. So, how about the next section all the way down to where it says, match line? How is the water controlled there, the stormwater off the road?

THE WITNESS (Moreno): So, there -- Jesse Moreno.

So, that section of the driveway is much less under 5 percent. So, we thought in that area we wouldn't have to put that sort of work on a swale in that location.

We also -- I point out there's a mattress drain there, and this was developed in -- in concert with the wetland scientists who indicated

that was a corridor where some overland flow might occur. Additionally, at the bottom -- and that's sort of off the page, but you'll see on P-1, at the bottom there's a head wall and a culvert, and that area has allowed any drainage that's on the south side to pass safely under the road without overtopping or eroding the road.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. That was one of my questions. So, that one is -- that natural drainage south of that pipe to the head wall, that that's a natural drainage for which you're trying to take care of.

Correct?

THE WITNESS (Moreno): Yeah. So, if -- if you were to look at the -- the driveway profile from Estey, it comes up from Estey about a hundred feet, and then that's like a relative high point. Then it drops down again to where that low point in the culvert is, and then it heads up again up the hill. So, the idea is to keep the natural drainage paths intact.

So, only just the end of the -- the driveway would head out to the right-of-way, Estey. The remaining -- most of the road would head northerly in that vegetated area, and only the top where the compound is would head sort of northeast.

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MR. MERCIER: For that little drainage feature we were just talking about, is there some type of inside or, you know, some type of defined channel, like in terms of the wet -- stream course or anything of that nature?

Or is it just a low area that you want to make sure there's no captured water?

I'll just answer by, when I was out there I did not see a defined channel there, but that might be best answered by one of the other panel members.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Good afternoon. Gustafson.

THE WITNESS (Moreno): Jesse Moreno, again.

So during our wetland investigation of the property, we did take a look at the topographic low point in the access road, and the topography upslope over there does kind of focus some flows to the north, which the proposed access road would intercept.

However, there was no defined bank or channel, or eroded feature within there. just a broad topographic swale that concentrates, concentrates flows. So, we felt working with the engineer it's best to include some accommodations to avoid washing out the road and creating long-term maintenance issues. So, this will appropriately address those drainage concerns.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you.

I'm going to scroll up a couple of site plans to existing condition site plan C-2. Now in this site plan I can see the tower at the 1500-foot above the sea-level location kind of along a flat part of that north-south ridge.

What was the reason that location was chosen, as opposed to some other location on that north-south ridge?

THE WITNESS (White): Amy White.

This location was provided by the property owner as the location for the tower on the property. We did evaluate other locations on the property in spite of that. Any other location moving the tower inward on the parcel would have resulted in the tower being located on a lower elevation, and would therefore increase the height of the tower.

Additionally, it would require a longer access road resulting in a greater environmental impact.

MR. MERCIER: I understand there's some neighbors,

abutting properties to the west there from the location of the tower. I mean, was there any thought of kind of moving the tower location a little bit northeast, maybe in that grove of hemlocks to kind of tuck it up below that, along the east side of the hill rather than on the ridge?

THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Mr. Mercier, this is Brent Buggeln at Tarpon Towers.

I think that the prior answer covers what you're asking about already in terms of, if you look at the topography there it does indicate not significant but some sustained dropoff, which would lead to issues about in terms of the -- the tower height needed for the coverage.

So, that's why this location was chosen on -on the parent parcel because it does slope down in
elevation from there from the point that was
chosen. So, I think that that's the primary
driver in terms of the location of respecting the
other -- the homes that are to the west that are
well over almost 700 feet away from the tower
location as it is now.

MR. MERCIER: Yeah, I understand it slopes off dramatically. I'm just talking maybe, you know,

at the 1493-foot level, you know, something like 50 feet over to the northeast, but -- all right. Thank you.

I'm going to move on to the interrogatory responses. In response four, part one, this had to do with the balloon fly discussed earlier that occurred on April 18th. What were the weather conditions during that balloon fly?

THE WITNESS (Landino): This is Rick Landino.

The second balloon float that we did on April 18th, it had calm winds the beginning of the day around eight o'clock when they first put it up.

And then around 11, 11:30, winds started to pick up. And then by, I believe, 12:45, they had -- they were forced to take it down because the winds picked up significantly.

- MR. MERCIER: Did anybody from Tarpon drive around just to see if the balloon reached its intended height so that the residents that were notified, you know, could observe it and hopefully at the correct height?
- THE WITNESS (Landino): Sure. Rick Landino. Rick Landino again of All-Points Tech.

Yes, our field technician did drive around and he observed it at the appropriate height for,

you know, at least two, three hours before the winds picked up.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Typical with the balloon fly, did you have to replace any balloons? You know, did they get -- did they get blown into trees at some point and had to do a new one? Or if they failed and, you know.

THE WITNESS (Landino): It is --

MR. MERCIER: Or they broke?

THE WITNESS (Landino): It is typical when we are forced to fly balloons on -- on days where, you know, there the winds do pick up. Also, I, you know, it did get tangled I believe in the tree towards the end of the day due to the wind.

I also want to note, though, that the simulations are not based on the balloon test that we're talking about. I want to make that clear, too, that the simulations are based on calm -- calm winds.

But yes, on the second balloon float it did get tangled up in a tree probably around -- I can't say. I wasn't there, but I'm guessing probably around twelve, around noon.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you.

For part three of response four I believe the

Town said something regarding the significant emergency service communication problems in the area. Is the Town intending to locate antennas on this tower? Or were they just speaking as a lack of overall cell service for people in the area?

THE WITNESS (Curley): This is Ken Curley with Tarpon Towers.

Selectman Matthew Riiska spoke about the significant lack of emergency service communication during emergency service requests, or during the winter season where they're performing snow removal, or they're trying to communicate with the Town's members.

We have provided space for that on the tower for the Town if they choose to install at, at no cost. We've also sent certified letters to the Connecticut State Police and the Litchfield County Dispatch offering space on the tower as -- as needed.

MR. MERCIER: Okay, thank you.

I'm going to move over to response 21. This had to do with the Great Mountain Forest, which is west of the host parcel. Do you know if that area is open to public use?

THE WITNESS (White): Amy White.

1 Yes, that area is open for public use. 2 MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you. 3 For response number 22, you know, I 4 understand the initial application coverage plots 5 used a negative 105 dBm signal strength new level. 6 What did that -- what does this service level 7 represent for Cellco? What is the negative 105? 8 Is that outdoor service, or some other threshold? 9 THE WITNESS (Gadasu): This is Shiva Gadasu. 10 It's a general outdoor service, the neg 105 11 dBm parts of the level. 12 MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you. That would include 13 emergency calls, obviously. Correct? 14 THE WITNESS (Gadasu): This is Shiva Gadasu. 15 MR. MERCIER: I did see a statement in the application 16 page 8, and it had to do with capacity relief, the 17 limited capacity relief at adjacent sites. So, 18 can you elaborate on what you mean by limited? 19 I mean, it looks like there's total lack of 20 service here. 21 THE WITNESS (Gadasu): This is Shiva Gadasu. 22 The limited capacity relief was mentioned 23 because so the -- the current sites which are --24 which are being -- which are serving this area are 25 being overextended, you know, to -- to fill in the

service gaps. So hence, you know, once this site is -- is up, it will help with for that, with the user offload on the neighboring sites.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you.

Now, I understand Cellco is going to be locating at the 180-foot level of this tower. Is there a specific area? You know, I understand there's a lack of coverage in its entirety in this area based on the maps, but is there a specific location somewhere where you need the actual 180 as opposed to a lower height?

THE WITNESS (Gadasu): This is Shiva Gadasu again.

Our main areas of concern are the -- are the streets, the Route 270 -- 272 and 263.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. So, areas to the west of this tower, you know, that Great Mountain Forest we talked about is not really a priority because there's no residential development over there, or actually public roads. It's more to the east and, you know, northeast and southeast.

Is that correct?

THE WITNESS (Gadasu): This is Shiva Gadasu.

I -- I wouldn't say it's not a priority.
It's just a low priority compared to, you know,
that, the roads.

1	MR. MERCIER: Did you do any analysis at 170 feet to
2	determine if those two roads and the adjacent area
3	to those roads would be covered?
4	THE WITNESS (Gadasu): This is Shiva Gadasu.
5	Yes, we we did analyze with different
6	heights, and 180 is the minimum we need to, to
7	fill in those gaps on the service we mentioned.
8	MR. MERCIER: If you went at 170 feet, is there a
9	specific spot on one of those roads where there is
10	a coverage gap which you would not have at 180
11	feet?
12	THE WITNESS (Gadasu): This is Shiva Gadasu again.
13	So as we go north along Route 272, going
14	towards go going north, there will be a gap
15	in service once once we go anything lower than
16	180 feet.
17	MR. MERCIER: Now when you say, gap in service, would
18	that be for in building or in vehicle?
19	THE WITNESS (Gadasu): At at neg 95 dBm RSRP, which
20	is vehicle, in vehicle.
21	MR. MERCIER: Do you have an approximate size of the
22	gap that would open up, or an existing gap that
23	would be enlarged if it was 170 feet?
24	THE WITNESS (Gadasu): This is Shiva Gadasu again.
25	I do not have the numbers at the moment, but

there they're significant.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. I'm going to move on to response number 37. This has to do with some visibility issues.

Now, would any of the abutting properties to the west, you know, looking at the aerial photographs, most of the areas on those properties are forested, but then there's some open areas near the homes.

Would any of those locations be able to view the tower compound either seasonally or year round?

THE WITNESS (Landino): Rick Landino, All-Points Tech.

No, there are no properties on the west that would be able to view the tower. That would screen, and it's back off the road almost 800 feet.

MR. MERCIER: Okay, I'm going to move on to attachment number nine of the application. That's the visibility analysis. I'm going to go to photo number three, and that's in front of 177 Estey Road.

Looking at this photo, you have -- there's two photos; there's a photo simulation on the second one. What height can you estimate of that,

1 this view that's proposed above the treeline -seasonal? Is that about a hundred feet above the 2 3 treeline? 4 THE WITNESS (Landino): It's -- it's a hundred feet 5 above the treeline at -- at the location of the 6 tower. Yeah, it's a hundred feet above -- above 7 the main treeline. You can see in the foreground, 8 there are some -- some trees that are -- that are 9 higher than that. It's hard to say how far above 10 that it is, but average canopy around the tower 11 is, I believe, about in -- around 70. 12 The average tree height is 72 feet around 13 that tower. So, that's your -- your main canopy 14 that you see there. See above that, it's about a hundred feet, about a little over a hundred feet. 15 16 MR. MERCIER: When moving the tower to the left, which would be north in this picture, would that reduce 17 18 visibility at all? 19 THE WITNESS (Landino): Rick Landino, All-Points Tech. 20 It's about --21 MR. MERCIER: We'll say about 50 feet? 22 THE WITNESS (Landino): From -- from this isolated 23 location, from where I'm standing here, yes. But 24 globally, across the whole thing, I can't say. 25 You know, it may. It may increase visibility in

1 some areas. 2 MR. MERCIER: Now looking at the property on the 3 visible -- excuse me. Let me check that right 4 there. 5 There's a photo log attached to this 6 visibility analysis, a couple pages before the 7 photos start, before the photos and it shows a 8 closeup of visibility in the area. And in this 9 particular property, it shows some year-round 10 visibility right where this driveway is. 11 However, there's open areas in the picture, 12 basically beyond the truck in photo three to the 13 right. Why wouldn't that also be included as 14 year-round visibility? It's shown as seasonal on 15 that map I was talking about. 16 THE WITNESS (Landino): I'm sorry. Could you -- could 17 you repeat the question? 18 I'm not sure I understand. 19 MR. MERCIER: Yeah. Sorry I rambled on there. 20 THE WITNESS (Landino): It's okay. 21 MR. MERCIER: For photo three on the photo log detail, 22 that's just before where the photos start under 23 your visibility analysis, the photo log detail? 24 THE WITNESS (Landino): Yes.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. And it says number three.

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THE WITNESS (Landino): Yeah?

MR. MERCIER: And it shows a yellow dot and a small year-round area of yellow.

THE WITNESS (Landino): Sure.

MR. MERCIER: And that looks -- it appears to be the driveway. Well, if you look closely, there's also open areas all around that driveway near those structures.

And I guess my question is, why wouldn't that also have year-round visibility?

THE WITNESS (Landino): I think it's just the scale of the map that might be misleading, because as you get closer to that site, the -- the trees are going to -- the trees that are in your foreground are going to screen the tower.

So, we're estimating, you know, at the edge of that driveway for -- for that area, you'll experience year-round views. But once -- once you get closer to the tower and off to the sides, there's a lot of trees in that area that should provide screening.

MR. MERCIER: Looking at that photo log detail map we were discussing, just to the east of number one, there's a residence. I forgot the address, but it does not show any seasonal visibility there.

However, you know, going to the north of the site, there's an extensive area of seasonal visibility.

Why wouldn't there be any seasonal visibility at that particular residence to the right of number one?

THE WITNESS (Landino): Sure. Rick Landino, All-Points

Tech.

Yeah, that's due to a combination of the topography and the existing -- the existing tree cover. It's -- it's not going to continue on forever. Eventually that topography and the combination of topography and tree cover will, you know, will bracket that visibility, and that appears to be where our model is predicting it's going to end.

MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you.

I'm going to move on to photo number seven, and that was taken at 126 Estey Road. There's a structure in this photo. I can't determine if it's an outbuilding, or is that a residence.

Would you know? Would you have any information on that?

THE WITNESS (Landino): I cannot -- I cannot say for certain if it is an outbuilding or a residence.

MR. MERCIER: Thank you.

1 I have a general question on the state and 2 natural -- excuse me, National Historic District 3 mapping, and that was, I believe, in attachment 4 twelve. And in there you had state and national 5 listed and it showed an Amos Baldwin House, and 6 there's no visibility there according to your 7 mapping. 8 My question is, is there also a resource part 9 you can use that shows local designated historic 10 sites? Or is it -- or do you just focus on state 11 and national registered sites? 12 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Yeah, dean Gustafson from 13 All-Points. 14 We only assess recognized state and local 15 historic structures. A VOICE: State and federal. 16 17 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): State and federal, thank you. 18 MR. MERCIER: Okay. So, exclude any local designated 19 sites. And why would that be? 20 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): So, typically for 21 locally-designated historic resources, they would 22 also request eligibility through the State 23 Historic Preservation Office as well. So, if they 24 go through that vetted process and they become,

you know, officially designated by the State, then

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1	they then we would recognize them as as an
2	historic resource.
3	MR. MERCIER: Could it be possible that, you know, some
4	localities don't go through the state registry
5	process, but you know, designate their own
6	districts and historic sites?
7	THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Dean Gustafson, All-Points.
8	That that's certainly possible, but most
9	local historic commissions do coordinate closely
10	with the State Historic Preservation Office. So,
11	if they do feel that they have eligible
12	properties, they will vet them through the State's
13	process and then potentially the federal process.
14	MR. MERCIER: Okay. Thank you.
15	I have no other questions. Thank you.
16	THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Mercier.
17	We'll now continue cross-examination of the
18	Applicant by Mr. Golembiewski followed by
19	Mr. Nguyen.
20	Good afternoon, Mr. Golembiewski.
21	MR. GOLEMBIEWSKI: Good afternoon. I have no
22	questions. Mr. Mercier did a great job.
23	Thank you.
24	THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Golembiewski.
25	We'll now continue cross examination by

Mr. Nguyen followed by Mr. Carter.

Mr. Nguyen, good afternoon.

MR. NGUYEN: Good afternoon, Mr. Vice Chair and good afternoon, panel.

Let me start with a few followups. Now, with respect to the monopole versus lattice tower -- and I know the panel talked about the challenges with the monopole, but the bottom line is, is monopole impossible to be deployed at this site?

THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Commissioner, this is Brett Buggeln of Tarpon Towers.

Of course it's not impossible. It would present its -- its challenges that we believe differentiate it substantially from a lattice tower solution. And specifically, with the discussion that we've had with the Town and it's been answered in -- in the response to the interrogatory that, obviously, Estey Road is worth being considered of in terms of construction vehicles and the construction methodology, as well as the access road.

And the turn to the site will be challenging as well, and incidental damage to ecology and environment can easily be avoided by implementing this type of tower at the particular location.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Sure. Dean Gustafson from All-Points.

So, we did evaluate the habitat within the

MR. NGUYEN: We'll talk about the core forest and at the end of the day, we have 0.87 acres of core forest will be disturbed. Now you mentioned earlier that there's a lot of trees that have been cut in that area. Is that right?

THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Commissioner, this is Brett Buggeln at Tarpon Towers.

During my site visits to the location and in conversations with the owner, he in the past has harvested trees in and around the -- the intended access road for some plans he had related to building other structures or -- or residences on his parent parcel and accessing those. So, there has been some of that type of activity there, but it's easy to tell that it's -- it's been years past now that that occurred.

So, there are some trees remaining in the area where we intend to develop the site, including the access road, but they have been -- I think Mr. Gustafson could possibly concur with me, or not, about the fact that they've been thinned out a little bit.

proposed project area and do agree that the -- the proposed access route has been previously cleared of any, you know, mature tree growth for a large portion of the access road, except as you turn up the hill towards the proposed facility location.

It's -- once you get into the interior of that site where the proposed facility is located, it's an uneven aged forest. There isn't a high density stand, but you know, so there isn't a significant number of trees. Although the area of clearing is what you had stated, you're not looking at a significant amount of mature trees that will be removed as part of the project.

MR. NGUYEN: Now the 0.87 acres of core forest will be disturbed. How much percent of that is associated with the driveway access?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Dean Gustafson from All-Points.

I would -- I would estimate that. So, the area of clearing, it encompasses the proposed access road that has been mainly previously cleared of mature trees. So, we're not -- the area of clearing encompasses the entire -- everything as far as from a vegetative state standpoint, from saplings all the way to mature

1 trees. 2 S,o, of that, the access road probably 3 represents approximately a little bit more than 4 half, maybe two thirds of the total clearing area. 5 MR. NGUYEN: So, it's a 30-foot-wide access road there 6 going through the core forest. Is that right? 7 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): That's -- that's correct. 8 And as we had addressed in our response to 9 interrogatory -- I think it was 39 --10 MR. NGUYEN: Yeah. 11 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): We did provide an evaluation 12 with respect to impacts to the core forest. 13 So, the majority of the access road is 14 located within an area that is classified as edge 15 forest. It's still part of the core forest, but 16 it's already been affected by clearing activities 17 from the adjacent residents. 18 MR. NGUYEN: And then how long is the proposed access 19 road from Estey Road to the compound? 20 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Jesse Moreno --21 MR. NGUYEN: (Unintelligible) --22 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): I'm sorry. Jesse Moreno. 23 It's approximately 915 feet, and then to the 24 end of the turnaround it's approximately 940. 25 MR. NGUYEN: I'm sorry, 915 --

THE WITNESS (Moreno): 915 is to the, like, the edge and then at the back of the turnaround, there's a turnaround for vehicles. The back of that would be 940 feet.

I would add, too, as far as the clearing, if I could? On the plans, particularly on the survey, you'll notice that they've picked up trees. And just doing some quick math here, it looks like only approximately 20 to 25 of those total trees to be removed are in that corridor.

So, as Dean was saying, although that area constitutes maybe 50 percent, it's only about maybe 20 percent or 25 percent of the total trees to be removed, or less. So, I think that bears out that we're trying to utilize an area that was previously cleared at some point and does not have as many mature trees as other parts of the site may have.

MR. NGUYEN: One of the interrogatories asked about the possibility of having an access road from Goshen

East Street, and I think the answer indicated that there's going to be more disturbance.

Would you recall that?

THE WITNESS (White): Amy White.

Yes, moving the access road off of East

Goshen Street would require a longer access road, result in more environmental disturbance, and more tree cutting.

MR. NGUYEN: And when you talk about disturbance, are we talking about going through the core forest?

THE WITNESS (White): Correct.

MR. NGUYEN: And it's about 2,000 linear feet. Is that right?

THE WITNESS (Moreno): Jesse Moreno.

So, if you came in from the other way, you're about 1500 feet from the residence, but you're correct, the access road would be more like 2,000 feet. So, I believe it would be at least twice as much clearing.

And in those areas that hadn't been cleared or thinned previously, you'll likely get more than twice the amount of significant trees removed because of that.

MR. NGUYEN: I'm just trying to understand for the record that assuming the access road going from Goshen Street, and the compound, it being moved from the west closer to Goshen East Street, is that possible? And whether or not the -- what impact would that contemplate in this scenario?

THE WITNESS (Moreno): If you could repeat the

question?

MR. NGUYEN: Yes, sure. Assuming that the access drive is going from Goshen Street. Now, because of the compound, where it is proposed now, it's further away to the west. Assuming the compound moved further down, closer to Goshen Street, the question becomes what environmental impact would that be if the compound moved to the west, further to be moved?

THE WITNESS (Moreno): Jesse Moreno.

I can say from an engineering standpoint, as far as topography is concerned, if you look at where we're coming in off of Estey Street now, that elevation down there is approximately 1470. And the tower compound itself is at 1500.

So, you'll see that there's a climb of about, you know, 25 to 30 feet in that area. If you came in from the east, as you had suggested, the area there is over 120 feet lower than that.

So, in my estimation, there would be significantly more impact for grading, because now you -- even if you moved, were successful moving the tower east, you're still climbing another 120 feet over that same distance. And that would require you to probably switch back the road, and

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that would also require additional clearing and grading, which would, I believe, have a negative impact as far as, you know, tree clearing and overall disturbance.

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): If I can add to that? Dean Gustafson, from All-Points.

So, when you -- you look at this particular core forest, having an access road coming all the way from the east side, and it will essentially bifurcate the heart of that core forest habitat.

The other thing to consider is that, as you saw in the other materials of the application, we did perform a rare plant survey focusing on the proposed development footprint. We didn't find any rare plant species, but that entire area including areas to the east on the subject property are also within an NDDB buffer area, and we would need to survey those areas. There may potentially be better habitat for those rare plants within that part of the core forest.

So, there are potentially secondary impacts of considering an alternate access road through that core forest heart.

So, elevation would be a challenge in a MR. NGUYEN: scenario where you come down and move to the east.

1 Is that right? 2 THE WITNESS (Moreno): Jesse Moreno. 3 Yes, by my estimation, moving it east, it's 4 obviously not as -- as tall, or the elevation 5 isn't as great as where we are now. It's potentially steeper in those areas, so it will 6 7 require more grading and more clearing, in my 8 estimation. 9 MR. NGUYEN: Now, just going back to the monopole, and 10 again, just trying to understand for the record 11 here if a monopole were installed in this 12 particular area or particular site, would that 13 still be a 180-foot monopole, or could it be 14 taller? 15 THE WITNESS (Gadasu): This is Shiva Gadasu. 16 So, the height -- so, from an RF standpoint, 17 the height doesn't vary from a monopole to a 18 lattice tower. It's still that 180 feet. 19 MR. NGUYEN: My apologies. So what would it be? Could 20 you please repeat the answer? 21 THE WITNESS (Gadasu): This is Shiva Gadasu again. 22 So, from an RF standpoint, the height of the 23 tower doesn't vary going from a monopole to a 24 lattice tower. It doesn't matter what kind of 25 tower we -- that gets built. We still need 180

feet to do -- to get the coverage objective we need.

MR. NGUYEN: Now, with respect to the core forest, and CAQ recommends that the Applicant -- this is referencing the CAQ comment letter dated May 28th. They recommend that the Applicant assess the potential impacts to core forests and implement appropriate measures to prevent or reduce the disturbances to the core floors.

So, the question is what -- has the company put any thought on that? And what action plans do you folks plan to address that concern?

THE WITNESS (Gustafson): Sure, I can answer that.

Dean Gustafson from All-Points.

So, first off, we did provide an assessment of the project's impacts to core forest in response to interrogatory number 39 and concluded that the project would impact less than 1 percent of the total core forest area. The majority of that impact would include existing edge forest habitat that's been compromised by existing residential development.

So, we feel the project will have a de minimis habitat reduction to the core forest's value. That being said, there we did, as I had

indicated earlier, we did evaluate kind of the habitat quality of the project area. This forest habitat is, you know, other than some of the, you know, existing and previous timber harvest activities, is -- is a somewhat undisturbed forest habitat and that's more indicative of there's a lack of invasive plants in -- particularly in the understory of this forested area.

So, one possible concern with respect to impact to core forest habitat with development is you're creating soil disturbance. You're providing a potential vector for invasive plant species to come in and devalue some of the value of the core forest habitat.

So, what we would propose, and this is something that we have worked with on other dockets, and I can reference Docket 499, a project in Sherman where we had proposed or recommended implementation of an invasive plant control plan and provided those details to ensure that the contractor, you know, is pre-washing their equipment and materials in bringing them into the site to minimize the introduction of invasive species and taking various other controls during construction of the property to ensure that those

1 habitat values are not diminished within the core 2 forest. 3 So, I think the Applicant would be willing to implement that as part of the construction 4 5 protection plan. 6 MR. NGUYEN: Moving on to question number 13, 7 interrogatory number 13. Now the question asks 8 the maximum wind speed tolerance for the tower, 9 and the answer you reference is standard. 10 So, the question is, do you know what the 11 standard requires for the maximum wind speed tolerance? 12 THE WITNESS (Moreno): Yeah, this is Jesse Moreno. 13 14 So, the 115 miles an hour is the minimum 15 design wind speed that is listed in appendix P of 16 the Connecticut State Building Code. That is for 17 a risk category two structure. So, that is the 18 minimum level to meet the -- the code. 19 Then what is -- your design would meet? MR. NGUYEN: 20 THE WITNESS (Moreno): That design would meet that 115 21 miles an hour, and that's under the current 22 Connecticut Building Code, which is also reflected 23 in TIA rev H. 24 Okay. Now, I looked at the record in MR. NGUYEN: 25 terms of the backup generator and I don't know if

it's a question of Tarpon or Cellco, that if propane gas is proposed as a fuel source for the generator. Now, we have seen that Tarpon Towers or Cellco have utilized diesel, diesel fuel in some dockets.

The question is, what dictates the use of a particular fuel for a particular project?

THE WITNESS (Glidden): This is Liz Glidden with

It depends on environmental factors and if the site is diesel-restricted. And it depends on the availability of natural gas, which that is not available here at the site. And the site is proposed to use propane.

MR. NGUYEN: And why is that?

Verizon Wireless.

THE WITNESS (White): Amy White.

This site would be considered

diesel-restricted by Verizon Wireless standards.

MR. NGUYEN: What I'm trying to get at is under what

circumstances that a particular project -
obviously we're looking for natural gas, but we

have to choose between diesel fuel and propane

gas. I have seen Verizon propose diesel fuel in some area, and in this case propane gas.

I'm trying to understand what dictates the

1 use of the particular fuel for a particular 2 project. 3 THE WITNESS (Gustafson): I can -- I think I can 4 address your question. Dean Gustafson from 5 All-Points. 6 So, with respect to Verizon's environmental 7 compliance standards for restricting -- having a 8 diesel restriction on this particular property, 9 it's because wetlands are located within 300 feet 10 of the proposed facility. 11 We do have an isolated wetland that's located 12 a little over a hundred feet, but it's certainly 13 within 300 feet. So, I believe that's the 14 rationale why this is a diesel-restricted 15 facility. 16 MR. NGUYEN: Uh-huh. Okay. And that's all we have. 17 Thank you, panel. 18 And that's all we have, Mr. Vice Chair. 19 Thank you. 20 THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Nguyen. We'll now 21 continue cross-examination by Mr. Carter followed 22 by Ms. Hall. 23 Mr. Carter, good afternoon. 24 MR. CARTER: Good afternoon, Mr. Vice Chair. I would 25 like to thank my predecessors for their questions,

1 because I don't have any. 2 And I would like to also welcome Dr. Williams 3 before I give back my time. So, thank you. 4 THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Carter. 5 We'll now continue with cross-examination by 6 Ms. Hall followed by Dr. Williams. 7 Ms. Hall, good afternoon. 8 9 (No response.) 10 11 THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. Well, we'll move on. We'll now 12 move on to Dr. Williams. 13 Good afternoon, Dr. Williams. 14 DR. WILLIAMS: Good afternoon. Thank you for having 15 I'm taking it all in right now, so I don't 16 have any questions at this time, but thank you. 17 THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you, and welcome. 18 I have a few follow-up questions and it's all 19 associated with the monopole versus the lattice 20 tower structure. Now, we got a response, 21 Mr. Nguyen's response from an RF perspective that 22 the 180-feet lattice versus 180-feet monopole 23 wouldn't make a difference from an RF perspective, 24 but how about it from an engineering perspective? 25 How tall -- what's the tallest that a

1 monopole can go? 2 THE WITNESS (Moreno): This is Jesse Moreno. 3 That's a great question. Generally, what 4 I've seen is you're probably topped out on a 5 monopole at about 190 feet or so. After that, 6 height in most regions it just becomes too large 7 and bulky, and normally you go to a 8 self-support-style structure that's a little more efficient to handle the loads. 9 10 THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. 11 THE WITNESS (Moreno): You're right at about that 12 tipping point. 13 THE VICE CHAIR: Right about there. 14 THE WITNESS (Moreno): Yeah. 15 THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. All right. So, emergency 16 services are going to be installed on the top. Did I understand that correctly? 17 18 THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Commissioner, this is Brett 19 Buggeln at Tarpon Towers. 20 We've reached out to them to make them aware 21 of this project and our hearing with the Council, 22 but we haven't received any response back to the 23 affirmative that they would be interested in 24 moving forward with that type of location at this 25

point, but they would be able to locate at the top

1 or any other unused space on the -- on the tower. 2 THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. I'm a little confused. The 3 application says that emergency services would be 4 installed at no cost. 5 So is that true, first of all? 6 THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Commissioner, this is Brett 7 Buggeln at Tarpon Towers. 8 We -- we honor a zero-dollar lease with them. 9 And if they have their equipment present at the 10 time that we stack the tower, if it was to be 11 approved, then we would install that equipment for 12 them at no charge. 13 THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. So, they would buy the 14 equipment and you would install it --THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Commissioner --15 16 THE VICE CHAIR: -- and the lease would be approved. 17 THE WITNESS (Buggeln): This is Brett Buggeln. 18 Yes -- sorry to interrupt you. Yes, that's 19 correct. We do not purchase equipment for them. 20 We make the space available. And as I mentioned, 21 if the equipment is available at the time we stack 22 the tower, then we include that service to them 23 for no charge. THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. So, if the lease is at no 24 25 charge and the installation is at no charge, but

1 there is a cost associated with it, how are those 2 costs recovered? 3 THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Commissioner, this is Brett 4 Buggeln at Tarpon Towers. 5 If you're referring to the cost of putting 6 their equipment up, should it be available, Tarpon 7 Towers doesn't look to cover -- to recover that 8 cost. We believe that is part of providing 9 emergency services or facilitating that, that 10 we -- we do that as a pro bono, pro bono for them. 11 THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. And the same with the lease? 12 THE WITNESS (Buggeln): That's correct, yes. 13 This is Brett Buggeln. Yes, sir. 14 THE VICE CHAIR: Great. Thank you for that 15 clarification. 16 So, I know we've talked about this a couple 17 of times about the monopole, but I didn't quite 18 catch what length of the sections of a monopole 19 would be in the shipping process. What are the 20 lengths that are shipped? 21 THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Excuse me, Commissioner. This 22 is Brett Buggeln at Tarpon Towers. 23 Typically for a monopole contemplated to be 24 this height, which is 185 feet, we would see 25 sections of anywhere from 40 to 53 feet in length,

and those would then be slipped over each other in
terms of making up the overall tower height. So,
that would be the range that we would -- we'd see
on trucks.

THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. All right. Part of the
testimony we heard today was that it would be
difficult to get a flathed around some of the

testimony we heard today was that it would be difficult to get a flatbed around some of the corners, and I just want to make sure I understand this.

So, the main access to the site would be through Route 272, and you would take a left onto Estey. That corner doesn't seem to be a challenge going from 272 to Estey?

THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Commissioner, this is Brett Buggeln.

Where we were mainly focused on the -- the entrance to the access road from Estey Road.

THE VICE CHAIR: Okay.

THE WITNESS (Buggeln): It's where the sharpest turn would have to be made. And in terms of the turn that you mentioned, you know, obviously that would not be as of the biggest concern as -- as right at the site.

THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. So, it's primarily the site entrance. And going south where I could see that

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that turn would be a challenge for a flatbed, but it's possible that you could bring a flatbed to the entrance and have a crane lift the sections and put it on another flatbed to go up the driveway. I don't think that would be overly cost burdensome.

THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Commissioner, this is Brett Buggeln at Tarpon Towers.

I don't -- we would still need a large enough crane to lift those sections if we were to transload them onto a flatbed already positioned on the access road.

THE VICE CHAIR: Yeah.

THE WITNESS (Buggeln): Except that we have to position that flatbed on the access road. And regardless of whether that flatbed is loaded or not, it still has to make that, that turn off of Estey Road.

The issue is, central to that, is that Estey Road is -- is a well-established dirt road, but obviously going off into the shoulders with those types of vehicles is going to cause damage to it that, while we can repair it, we'd like to -- to avoid having that type of disruption to that established way, of that way on Estey Road.

THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. I didn't realize that Estey

1 Road is a dirt road. It's not paved at all. So, I take it it's a thin road. It's a two-way 2 two-lane with no shoulders? 3 THE WITNESS (Buggeln): This is Brett Buggeln at Tarpon 4 5 Towers. 6 Yes, that's correct. And the, quote, 7 shoulders are generally where the drainage and 8 drainage -- drainages are, drainage culverts and 9 the like are. 10 THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. And I take it that is -- is it 11 a well-traveled road? Do people use it as a 12 shortcut and things? Or --13 THE WITNESS (Moreno): This is Jesse Moreno. 14 This particular part, Estey Road, the 15 beginning of Estey Road further north, I would say 16 probably 400 feet away is paved in some sections, 17 and then it turns to gravel. And then right past the site it's actually a dead end at -- at some 18 19 kind of a forest there. 20 So, in the area that -- that Brett is talking 21 about, this part of Estey Road is the narrowest in 22 this location and it is gravel with limited 23 shoulders. 24 THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. And it certainly sounds like a 25 challenge. As you can tell from the questioning,

1 the lattice structure seems to be troubling. a monopole would -- I think it would be nice if we 2 3 could get a monopole up there, but I can see the 4 challenges that you're running into. 5 Okay. Well, let's talk about visibility 6 The visibility in the conclusion on page 6 7 of the visibility report, it indicates that the 8 year-round visibility is 60 acres. Leaf-off is 9 109 acres, for a total of 2 percent of the 8,042 10 acre study area. 11 Now, if a monopole was installed, how would 12 that impact the 2 percent? 13 THE WITNESS (Landino): Rick Landino, All-Points Tech. 14 I just wanted to clarify. You're asking 15 if -- right now it's a lattice tower and it's 2 16 percent of the study area, and you're asking if a 17 change from a lattice tower to a monopole, same 18 height? 19 THE VICE CHAIR: Yeah. 20 THE WITNESS (Landino): Change -- back that up? 21 THE VICE CHAIR: Yeah. 22 THE WITNESS (Landino): No, it's based on the -- on the 23 height.

THE VICE CHAIR: So, the 2 percent would be the same?

THE WITNESS (Landino): Two percent visibility up there

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1 wouldn't change the viewshed. THE VICE CHAIR: Hmm. I find that a little odd, 2 3 because you've got a wider --4 THE WITNESS (Landino): Sure. 5 THE VICE CHAIR: -- a wider base and you would have --6 in my opinion, it's got more impact on your 7 viewshed. 8 THE WITNESS (Landino): Here your viewshed is -- the 9 way the viewshed is developed, it's -- it's a 10 point in the sky. It's a single point. So yeah, 11 it will be a little narrower. 12 THE VICE CHAIR: Uh-huh. 13 THE WITNESS (Landino): It will be a little narrower, 14 but the height above the treeline does not change, 15 you know. 16 THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. All right. Now --THE WITNESS (Landino): I don't think it would have any 17 18 substantial -- I don't think you would ever see 19 any substantial change in the viewshed map by 20 changing the width of the tower. 21 THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. I didn't realize that, but 22 thank you. 23 So, how does the 2 percent stack up with 24 regards to viewshed analysis of other facilities? 25 It seems -- well, I'll let you answer the question

1 before I provide my input. 2 THE WITNESS (Landino): Could you repeat the question? 3 I'm sorry. 4 THE VICE CHAIR: How does the 2 percent stack up in the 5 terms of visibility versus other sites or other 6 projects? Is it low? Is it high? Is it medium? 7 THE WITNESS (Landino): I'd have to say it's on the low 8 side, 2 percent. Not that bad, but every site is 9 different. You know? 10 THE VICE CHAIR: Uh-huh. 11 THE WITNESS (Landino): I don't have the numbers in 12 front of me to give you a concrete answer, but 13 it's -- it does not have -- I would say it does 14 not have a great visual impact, you know, on the 15 study area compared to most sites that I've --16 I've worked on. 17 THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. Thank you. Thank you for that. 18 THE WITNESS (Landino): Sure. 19 THE VICE CHAIR: Let's see. 20 Yeah, I think we covered this, but obviously it's not clear to me. Is it possible to go lower 21 22 than 180 feet? 23 THE WITNESS (Gadasu): This is Shiva Gadasu. 24 180 feet is the minimum we need to make the 25 coverage objective in the area.

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    THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. And one, one final question. I
         want to make sure I'm clear on this. The minimum
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3
         wind speed in which this is designed, I believe it
4
         was said 115. Is that correct?
5
    THE WITNESS (Moreno): Yes.
6
    THE VICE CHAIR: Okay.
7
    THE WITNESS (Moreno): Jesse Moreno, yes.
8
    THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you. I was hearing 150. I
9
         didn't think I was right. Okay. Thank you.
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         Thank you for that clarification.
11
              Okay. That concludes my questioning for this
12
         afternoon. We're going to take a 10-minute break.
13
         We'll come back at 3:40.
14
              I do see Ms. Hall is online. Ms. Hall, are
15
         you with us?
16
    MS. HALL: I am, finally.
17
    THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. Great. Thank you.
18
              Okay. We will come back at 3:40 and you'll
19
         have your opportunity to cross-examine the
20
         Applicant.
21
    MS. HALL: Thank you.
22
    THE VICE CHAIR: Very good. Thank you, everyone.
23
              We'll see you in 10 minutes.
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25
                  (Pause: 3:30 p.m. to 3:40 p.m.)
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1	THE VICE CHAIR: Okay. Thank you, everyone.
2	Is the Court Reporter back with us?
3	THE REPORTER: I am, and we are on the record.
4	THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you.
5	Okay. We'll continue with cross-examination
6	by Ms. Hall. Good afternoon, Ms. Hall.
7	MS. HALL: Good afternoon, finally. I'll make this
8	very fast. I have no further questions.
9	Thank you.
10	THE VICE CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Hall.
11	Okay. That concludes our hearing for this
12	afternoon. The Council will recess until 6:30
13	p.m., at which time we will commence with the
14	public comment session of this public hearing.
15	Thank you, everyone. We'll see you after
16	dinner at 6:30 p.m.
17	Thank you.
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19	(End: 3:41 p.m.)
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## CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the foregoing 71 pages are a complete and accurate computer-aided transcription of my original verbatim notes taken of the remote teleconference meeting of The Connecticut Siting Council hearing in Re: DOCKET NO. 536, TARPON TOWERS III, LLC, AND CELLCO PARTNERSHIP D/B/A VERIZON WIRELESS, APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY AND PUBLIC NEED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF A TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT LOCATED AT 78 GOSHEN EAST STREET, NORFOLK, CONNECTICUT, which was held before JOHN MORISSETTE, THE VICE CHAIR, on August 14, 2025.

Robert G. Dixon, CVR-M 857

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 6/30/2030

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