# STATE OF CONNECTICUT

#### SITING COUNCIL

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NEW CINGULAR WI	RELESS PCS, LLC	* APRIL 30, 2013 * (3:40 p.m.)
	A CERTIFICATE OF	*
PUBLIC NEED FOR MAINTENANCE AND TELECOMMUNICATI LOCATED AT 8 BA CANAAN, CONNECT	RNES ROAD, ICUT	* DOCKET NO. 409A * * * * *
BEFORE: ROBIN	STEIN, CHAIRMAN	
BOARD MEMBERS:	Larry Levesque, PUR Robert Hannon, DEEP Philip T. Ashton James J. Murphy, Jr Dr. Barbara Currier	Designee
STAFF MEMBERS:	Robert Mercier, Sit Melanie Bachman, St	

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE APPLICANT, NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC:

CUDDY & FEDER LLP 445 Hamilton Avenue, 14th Floor White Plains, New York 10601 BY: CHRISTOPHER B. FISHER, ESQUIRE LUCIA CHIOCCHIO, ATTORNEY

FOR THE PARTY, PATTY AND GUY ROVEZZI:

PATTY AND GUY ROVEZZI (Pro Se) 30 Barnes Road Falls Village, Connecticut 06031

FOR THE PARTY, CANAAN INLAND WETLANDS AND CONSERVATION COMMISSION:

ELLERY W. SINCLAIR, CHAIRMAN Canaan Inland Wetlands and Conservation Commission 77 Main Street Canaan, Connecticut 06840

FOR THE PARTY, CANAAN PLANNING AND ZONING COMMISSION:

FREDERICK J. LASER, CHAIRMAN Canaan Planning and Zoning Commission 77 Main Street Canaan, Connecticut 06040

FOR THE PARTY, MARC ROSEN AND SUSAN PINSKY:

MARC ROSEN AND SUSAN PINSKY (Pro Se) Barnes Road Falls Village, Connecticut 06031

1	Verbatim proceedings of a hearing
2	before the State of Connecticut Siting Council in the
3	matter of an application by New Cingular Wireless PCS,
4	LLC, held at the Lee H. Kellogg School, 47 Main Street,
5	Falls Village, Connecticut, on April 30, 2013 at 3:40
б	p.m., at which time the parties were represented as
7	hereinbefore set forth
8	
9	
10	CHAIRMAN ROBIN STEIN: Good afternoon
11	everybody. I'd like to call to order a meeting of the
12	Connecticut Siting Council today, Tuesday, April 30,
13	2013 at approximately 3:40 p.m. My name is Robin Stein
14	and I'm Chairman of the Connecticut Siting Council.
15	Other members of the Council present are
16	Mr. Hannon, who is the designee from the Energy and
17	Environmental the Department of Energy and
18	Environmental Protection; Mr. Levesque, the designee
19	from the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority; Mr.
20	Ashton; Senator Murphy; Dr Dr. Bell did I get
21	everybody?
22	Members of the staff present are Melanie
23	Bachman, Staff Attorney; Robert Mercier, our Siting
24	Analyst. Gail Gregoriades is the court reporter and

1 Aaron DeMarest our audio technician.

2 This hearing is held pursuant to the provisions of Title 16 of the Connecticut General 3 4 Statutes and of the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act 5 upon a motion to reopen the final decision on an application from New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC for a 6 7 Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need for the construction, maintenance, and operation of 8 9 a telecommunications facility to be located at 8 Barnes 10 Road in Canaan, also known as Falls Village, Connecticut. 11 This motion to reopen was filed with the Council and the 12 parties and intervenors to the original proceedings on February 15, 2013. During a public meeting of the 13 14 Council held on March 7, 2013, the Council reopened the 15 docket pursuant to Connecticut General Statute, Section 16 4-181a, Subsection b, and specifically limited this 17 hearing to the Council consideration of changed 18 conditions, revised tower site location and modified 19 facility.

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

24 The parties and intervenors to the

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1	proceedings are as follows: New Cingular Wireless PCS,
2	LLC, both Attorneys Fisher and Chiocchio from the law
3	firm of Cuddy and Feder. And we have the party of Patty
4	and Guy Rovezzi; and also the Canaan Inland Wetlands and
5	Conservation Commission and their representative Ellery
6	Sinclair; and the Canaan Planning and Zoning Commission
7	and their representative Frederick the Chairman Mr.
8	Laser.
9	We will proceed in accordance with the
10	prepared agenda, copies of which are available here.
11	Also available here are copies of the Council's Citizen's
12	Guide to Siting Council Procedures, and those are
13	somewhere on the side yes, behind the gentleman with
14	the camera.
15	At the end of this afternoon's session, we
16	will recess and resume again at 7:00 p.m. The 7:00 p.m.
17	hearing will be reserved for the public to make brief
18	oral statements into the record.
19	I wish to note that parties and
20	intervenors, including their representatives and
21	witnesses, are not allowed to participate in the public
22	comment session.
23	I also wish to note for those of you who
24	are here and for the benefit of your friends and

1	neighbors who will be unable to join us for the public
2	comment session, that you or they may send written
3	statements to the Council within 30 days of today's date,
4	and such written statements will be given the same weight
5	as if spoken at the hearing.
б	If necessary, party and intervenor
7	presentations may continue after the public session if
8	time remains.
9	A verbatim transcript will be made of this
10	hearing and deposited with the Town Clerk's Office in
11	Canaan for the convenience of the public.
12	First, is there any public elected
13	official who wishes to speak at this time? Okay.
14	I'll go to the motions. We have a motion
15	to make Marc Rosen and Susan Pinsky a party to this
16	proceeding, they're abutters of the site. Do I have a
17	motion?
18	MR. JAMES J. MURPHY, JR.: So moved.
19	MR. PHILIP T. ASHTON: Second.
20	CHAIRMAN STEIN: I have a motion and a
21	second. All those in favor, signify by saying aye.
22	VOICES: Aye.
23	CHAIRMAN STEIN: Opposed? The motion
24	any abstentions? The motion carries.

1	I also have a motion from the Inland
2	Wetlands and Conservation Commission for the sharing of
3	duties for cross-examination. Do you want to Attorney
4	Bachman, do you want to comment?
5	MS. MELANIE BACHMAN: Thank you, Mr.
6	Chairman.
7	Just this afternoon the Inland Wetlands
8	and Watercourses and Conservation Commission filed a
9	motion to have the opportunity for their members to be
10	able to share duties in cross-examining the Applicant. I
11	certainly would recommend that the Council approve the
12	motion subject to any objection from the Applicant.
13	MR. MURPHY: Mr. Chairman, I'll move
14	approval of their motion as outlined in their motion as
15	to how they're going to divide their duties when it comes
16	to cross-examination.
17	CHAIRMAN STEIN: Okay. We have a motion.
18	Do we have a second?
19	MR. ASHTON: Second.
20	CHAIRMAN STEIN: Is there any objection?
21	All those in favor of the motion, signify by saying aye.
22	VOICES: Aye.
23	CHAIRMAN STEIN: Opposed? Abstentions?
23 24	CHAIRMAN STEIN: Opposed? Abstentions? The motion carries.

1	I wish to call your attention to those
2	items shown on the hearing program marked Roman Numeral
3	I-D, Items 1 through 57. Does the Applicant or any party
4	or intervenor have any objection to the items that the
5	Council has administratively noticed? Hearing and seeing
6	no objection, the Council hereby administratively
7	notices these existing documents, statements, and
8	comments.
9	Will the Applicant present its witness
10	panel for the purposes of taking the oath.
11	MS. LUCIA CHIOCCHIO: Thank you, Chairman.
12	Lucia Chiocchio from Cuddy and Feder on behalf of the
13	Applicant.
14	I'll start to my right, Mr. David Vivian,
15	Site Acquisitions; Mr. Tony Wells, RF Engineer; to my
16	immediate left is Mr. Peter Perkins, Site Civil Engineer;
17	to his left Mr. Matt Gustafson, environmental; and Mike
18	Libertine, also environmental and visual.
19	CHAIRMAN STEIN: Would you please rise in
20	order for the staff attorney to administer the oath.
21	MS. BACHMAN: Please raise your right
22	hand.
23	(Whereupon, the Applicant's witness panel
24	was duly sworn in.)

1 MS. BACHMAN: Thank you. 2 CHAIRMAN STEIN: Attorney Chiocchio, would you please begin by numbering the exhibits of the filings 3 4 you've made and making requests to administratively 5 notice and verifying your exhibits. MS. CHIOCCHIO: Yes. We have five 6 7 exhibits as identified in the hearing program under Roman Numeral II-B, 1 through 5. 8 9 And I will ask my witnesses a series of 10 questions in order to verify those exhibits. I'll start 11 with -- we'll start with David Vivian on your end -- did 12 you prepare and help in the preparation of the exhibits as identified? 13 14 MR. DAVID VIVIAN: David Vivian. Yes. 15 MR. ANTHONY WELLS: Tony Wells. Yes. 16 MR. PETER PERKINS: Peter Perkins. Yes. 17 MR. MATTHEW GUSTAFSON: Matthew Gustafson. 18 Yes. 19 MR. MICHAEL LIBERTINE: Mike Libertine. 20 Yes. 21 MS. CHIOCCHIO: Do you have any 22 corrections or updates to the -- to any of the information contained therein? 23 24 MR. VIVIAN: David Vivian. No.

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1 MR. WELLS: Tony Wells. No. 2 MR. PERKINS: Peter Perkins. No. MR. M. GUSTAFSON: Matthew Gustafson. 3 No. 4 MR. LIBERTINE: Mike Libertine. No. 5 MS. CHIOCCHIO: Is the information contained in the exhibits identified true and accurate to 6 7 the best of your knowledge? MR. VIVIAN: David Vivian. Yes. 8 9 MR. WELLS: Tony Wells. Yes. 10 MR. PERKINS: Peter Perkins. Yes. 11 MR. M. GUSTAFSON: Matthew Gustafson. 12 Yes. MR. LIBERTINE: Mike Libertine. Yes. 13 14 MS. CHIOCCHIO: And do you adopt this as 15 your testimony today in this proceeding? MR. VIVIAN: David Vivian. Yes. 16 17 MR. WELLS: Tony Wells. Yes. 18 MR. PERKINS: Peter Perkins. Yes. 19 MR. M. GUSTAFSON: Matthew Gustafson. 20 Yes. 21 MR. LIBERTINE: Mike Libertine. Yes. 22 MS. CHIOCCHIO: We ask that the Council accept the Applicant's exhibits. 23 24 CHAIRMAN STEIN: Do any of the parties or

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1	intervenors object to the admission of these documents?
2	Hearing and seeing none, these exhibits are admitted.
3	(Whereupon, Applicant Exhibit Nos. 1
4	through 5 were received into evidence as full exhibits.)
5	CHAIRMAN STEIN: We'll now begin cross-
6	examination by starting with the staff. Mr. Mercier.
7	MR. ROBERT MERCIER: Thank you. I'd like
8	to begin with the field review today and spend some time
9	on the roadway as we as we went up to the site. I
10	guess my first question since the Docket 409 decision,
11	the original proposal before us, was there any any
12	changes to the design of the tower access road from
13	Barnes Road up to the cabin location or is that pretty
14	much the same?
15	MR. PERKINS: No, there were several
16	changes. We changed the profile to more closely match
17	the existing terrain rather than improving the geometry.
18	And this resulted in much less cuts and fills and
19	contained the roadway work within a 30-foot right-of-
20	way.
21	There was also associated with the
22	relocation of the compound there's an extension of the
23	road from the cabin to the new location.
24	MR. MERCIER: Okay. For the for the

1	portion of the road from Barnes Road up to the cabin area
2	were there any since I guess you changed the profile
3	of the existing road were there corresponding changes in
4	the terrain design?
5	MR. PERKINS: Yes.
б	MR. MERCIER: And what types of changes
7	were made? Can you characterize the proposed drainage
8	features for
9	MR. PERKINS: Yeah. We generally narrowed
10	the drainage ditches. We used the new profiles, new
11	grades in the calculations. And in areas we switched
12	from a trapezoidal drainage section to a V-shaped
13	drainage section. We removed some of the larger level
14	spreaders and riprap dams and replaced them with a
15	vegetated mat material for energy dissipation at the
16	swale outlets.
17	MR. MERCIER: Okay, so so going up the
18	road there's a swale on the uphill side and several
19	discharge points, is that correct?
20	MR. PERKINS: That's correct.
21	MR. MERCIER: Okay. And at the discharge
22	points there's a I think you called it a grass type
23	mat. Is that the pyra mat?
24	MR. PERKINS: That's right.

1 MR. MERCIER: What is that exactly? Can 2 you describe that feature? MR. PERKINS: It's a synthetic woven 3 4 material with topsoil in it and -- which then you can 5 plant seed, you can order seed in it, or you can plant seed to match the native vegetation. And the combination 6 7 of the roots and geo-synthetic mesh provide a resistance 8 to erosion and energy dissipation of the water. 9 MR. MERCIER: How long does the -- I guess 10 if you seed it, how long does it take to have vegetation 11 established? 12 MR. PERKINS: I don't have that exact information, but it would be a growing season. 13 14 MR. MERCIER: What's the advantage of this 15 type of mat over the previous level spreaders? 16 MR. PERKINS: It requires less space. 17 MR. MERCIER: The water that, you know, 18 collects in the swales during a storm event -- first of all, the road is gravel, is that -- for the entire --19 20 from Barnes Road up to the cabin, is that correct? 21 MR. PERKINS: That's correct. 22 MR. MERCIER: Okay. So would there be infiltration into the road itself from a water event or a 23 24 storm?

1 MR. PERKINS: Yes, it would. 2 MR. MERCIER: And water that runs into the swales are they controlled -- is the velocity of water 3 4 controlled in any way through check dams or anything or 5 is that just directly into the swale right to this mat? MR. PERKINS: The swales are also lined 6 7 with a vegetated material to dissipate its energy along 8 its length and provide erosion resistance. 9 MR. MERCIER: Has AT&T used this 10 application somewhere else, in a similar setting? MR. PERKINS: I -- I -- I don't know that. 11 12 We have not used this product for AT&T. 13 MR. MERCIER: Okay. As for yourself, 14 where have you used this type of product? Is it 15 specifically designed for steeper type terrain? 16 MR. PERKINS: Yes. It's designed to 17 increase the sheer resistance of soil. 18 MR. MERCIER: Now at the discharge 19 locations you said there was the mat. Is it -- I'm not 20 sure if you said this -- is it sized appropriately for 21 the length of swale and velocity or --22 MR. PERKINS: Yes. MR. MERCIER: Okay. Now at the field 23 24 review up near the cabin there's two culverts shown on

1 your plans. Can you just describe what the intent of 2 those are? MR. PERKINS: Yes. The cabin has a 3 4 circular driveway with -- so it has -- from the existing 5 gravel road there's two entrances to the physical cabin. MR. MERCIER: So it's basically just to 6 7 provide access? It --8 MR. PERKINS: Right. It's -- right. So 9 if we had a vegetated swale along the edge of the road, 10 we didn't want vehicles driving through that swale, so we 11 proposed a pipe and then the vehicles could drive over 12 the pipe. 13 MR. MERCIER: Back to the vegetated swales 14 for a second, is there also any kind of riprap in there 15 or is that just -- is it fresh dirt with some cobble or 16 something, native stone with this mat thrown on top of 17 it? MR. PERKINS: That's right, it's a native 18 19 base and brought in gravel material to form the shape of 20 the swale, and then this material is put on top of it. 21 There are some riprap outfalls at the compound at the 22 very top --23 MR. MERCIER: Mmm-hmm --24 MR. PERKINS: -- there's a location where

1 we use riprap instead of the vegetated material. 2 MR. MERCIER: Okay. I -- I guess we'll go from the cabin up to the tower. From the cabin there's 3 4 kind of an existing logging path. Do you know the 5 approximate width of that? MR. PERKINS: I'd estimate it between 6 7 eight to ten feet. 8 MR. MERCIER: And that approaches a 9 cleared area up there I believe --10 MR. PERKINS: That's correct --11 MR. MERCIER: -- for deer hunting -- the -12 - that section of roadway that ascends to the clearing from the cabin, do you know the approximate grade of 13 14 that? MR. PERKINS: Yeah, it's about eighteen --15 16 there's a short section of 20 percent and a section of 18 17 percent. And then across the top of the hill it's nine 18 and a half percent before it starts to descend. 19 MR. MERCIER: Now the road up at I guess 20 the crest of the hill, is that also proposed to be 12 21 feet wide? 22 MR. PERKINS: That's what we're proposing at this point. 23 24 MR. MERCIER: Okay. And will that also

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1 have these vegetated swales? 2 MR. PERKINS: Where they're needed, yes. MR. MERCIER: Okay. And the only riprap 3 4 discharge outlets I guess for any type of swale is over 5 at the compound? MR. PERKINS: Yes. 6 7 MR. MERCIER: The current road that goes 8 from Barnes Road up to the cabin, do you know the 9 approximate width of that? 10 MR. PERKINS: I'd say that varies between 10 and 15 feet. 11 12 MR. MERCIER: And its current surface? 13 MR. PERKINS: Is gravel. 14 MR. MERCIER: Gravel. You can also say 15 exposed ledge? 16 MR. PERKINS: And exposed ledge, yes. 17 MR. MERCIER: Now as you -- as you 18 resurface the road, do you intend to blast out the ledge, 19 chip it, or leave it as is and just pour stone on top of 20 it? 21 MR. PERKINS: We plan to follow the 22 existing profile as closely as possible. If there are a small outcrop that sticks up and can be chipped off, it 23 24 will be chipped off. There will be no blasting. And

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1	then the rest of the construction of the road we'll be
2	spreading and compacting of the gravel surface.
3	MR. MERCIER: Okay. Do you know what
4	obviously the grade of the road varied as we went up, but
5	do you know the steepest portion of the existing road and
6	what the grade was?
7	MR. PERKINS: The steepest portion of the
8	existing road is about 35 to 38 percent.
9	MR. MERCIER: And after improvements, what
10	would be the steepest portion of the improved road?
11	MR. PERKINS: Thirty percent.
12	MR. MERCIER: Do you know how what
13	length that would entail?
14	MR. PERKINS: I have a breakdown. The
15	road is about 5,000 feet long. Less than or equal to 20
16	percent is 3,900 feet, between 20 and 23 percent is 96
17	feet, between 23 and 26 percent is 950 960 feet, and
18	between 26 and 30 is 255 feet.
19	MR. MERCIER: Now during the construction
20	of the project if it was approved, would you do the road
21	first and then get the tower construction equipment up
22	there or would it be in kind of a rough form and then get
23	the tower equipment up there?
24	MR. PERKINS: Yeah, the road would be

1	rough formed, and the installation of drainage, erosion
2	and sedimentation control features would go in. Then
3	they would access the site. And then the last thing they
4	would do would be to finish the driving surface and the
5	swales and the drainage features.
6	MR. MERCIER: And what types of trucks
7	need to actually get up the road, flatbeds, concrete
8	trucks? What type of equipment?
9	MR. PERKINS: Yes. Bulldozers, excavation
10	equipment, rubber tired vehicles. Delivery vehicles,
11	maybe trailers. Delivery vehicles for single axle
12	delivery vehicles like cement trucks.
13	MR. MERCIER: The existing curves, I mean
14	is enough space for a turn radius or do you anticipate
15	additional clearing beyond along the curve to allow
16	trucks to drive around?
17	MR. PERKINS: In the final condition some
18	of the curves will be widened to accommodate off-tracking
19	of vehicles as they negotiate a turn. Those widened
20	areas will be roughed in at the beginning like I said so
21	that the construction vehicles can make their access.
22	MR. MERCIER: Were those sections shown on
23	the plans as widened curves, I guess you called it, with
24	associated clearing?

1	MR. PERKINS: Yes, they are, but they
2	don't show up too well. For instance, if you look at Tab
3	2, Sheet C-02A
4	MR. MERCIER: Okay
5	MR. PERKINS: and that shows Barnes
б	Road. And as you move down the page or up station, you
7	come to the first turn. And if you look on the outside
8	of that turn, there's a there's a line that represents
9	a semi-circle that represents the edge of the road and
10	then another space and another semi-circle before you see
11	the contour start to slope back to form the ditch. If
12	you follow that outer semi-circle around the curve, you
13	see it reaches a point where it tapers back into the edge
14	of the road.
15	MR. MERCIER: Okay. And and for
16	erosion control there are you just reseeding or do you
17	anticipate any problem? I see exposed dirt or areas of
18	exposure. What what would you do there to restore
19	that?
20	MR. PERKINS: That's a permanent widening
21	of that curve for vehicles to negotiate, so it will be
22	there for the construction access and it will be a
23	permanent part of the road
24	MR. MERCIER: Okay

1	MR. PERKINS: outside of that would be
2	the designed ditch for drainage.
3	MR. MERCIER: Let's see in the in
4	the winter do you do you propose to have access during
5	snow events?
б	MR. PERKINS: The road is not proposed to
7	be plowed in the winter.
8	MR. MERCIER: So if there was any type of
9	electricity loss, you know, you'll burn through your
10	generator I assume and just leave it until the next time
11	you can get up there to refuel it? Is that correct?
12	MR. PERKINS: It's my understanding that
13	AT&T makes arrangements on an as-needed basis.
14	MR. VIVIAN: Yeah, this is David Vivian.
15	Yes, if there were an outage and we ran out of fuel or we
16	were running into that kind of a long-term situation, at
17	that point we would make arrangements to clear and
18	refuel.
19	MR. MERCIER: Okay. Back to back to
20	the swales, what type of maintenance do you need yearly
21	or every couple of years? Do you anticipate a lot of
22	debris washing into these?
23	MR. PERKINS: There is no pre-defined
24	maintenance. It's as on an as-needed basis.

1	Theoretically, they're as existing, the swales are
2	designed to function without maintenance. However, you
3	can have perhaps a tree fall across it, in which case you
4	may have to reestablish the drainage.
5	MR. MERCIER: Okay. So I assume you
6	know, there's periodic maintenance of the tower for other
7	purposes. So at that time is someone looking at these
8	erosion controls?
9	MR. VIVIAN: Well the most regular
10	attendants once the tower is operational would be the RF
11	technicians, and they'd mostly be just clearly so that
12	they could access the site themselves. If they do
13	notice, but you know, they're not wetland scientists
14	or anything, but if they do notice a significant amount
15	of erosion, they may make note of that on their on
16	their site report.
17	MR. MERCIER: Thank you. I read through
18	the CEQ comments and they had a note here about, you
19	know, the access road going into the forested areas
20	further east on Cobble Hill and they're concerned about
21	forest fragmentation. Do you anticipate any changes in
22	the forest canopy due to the 12-foot road that's proposed
23	for the section from say the clearing out to the tower
24	site? I guess how much clearing do they do along the

1 road? And do you think it will open up the canopy 2 significantly? MR. LIBERTINE: Well as Peter had said, 3 4 the road in that area varies between eight and ten feet, 5 and maybe a little bit wider in some locations. It certainly has been used and has been cleared to some 6 7 degree in the past. Certainly some additional trees are going to have come down, but it looks like the plan has 8 9 been to minimize that to the greatest extent possible. 10 So certainly there would be a narrow corridor where select trees would come down, but I don't think it 11 12 substantially creates an open canopy since several trees are going to remain of substantial size, 12-inch, 14-inch 13 dbh and in that area as well, and some much larger, up to 14 15 two feet in dbh. So the idea was to avoid it as much as 16 possible, but there are some tight locations that are 17 obviously going to have to be opened up slightly. 18 MR. MERCIER: Is it possible -- is it 19 possible to design a narrower road along that crest or do 20 you need the full 12 feet, you know, for truck access, 21 you know, to try to preserve some of the trees along 22 there? MR. PERKINS: I would think that you're 23

24

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going to need the 12 feet for the construction equipment,

1	just to get it in there. Taking another look at some
2	kind of, you know, micro design for construction, maybe
3	going around snaking around trees and then making the
4	permanent road narrower, I that might be possible.
5	MR. MERCIER: Okay.
б	MR. PERKINS: That might also cause more
7	damage to the ground.
8	MR. MERCIER: What were the tree heights
9	along the crest of Cobble Hill? We I think we
10	MR. LIBERTINE: They vary. It's primarily
11	an Oak forest up there, but there is a 40 to 50 foot
12	range of mature trees. Some are a little bit smaller
13	than that and some are a little bit taller, but
14	generally, 45 feet is probably a good average height.
15	MR. MERCIER: Okay. I'd like to talk
16	about the visibility diagrams for a moment I think
17	that's Tab 4 north of the proposed site there's Under
18	Mountain Road, which shows it's in within a year-round
19	view and I guess across the road it's a seasonal view, is
20	that correct?
21	MR. LIBERTINE: That's true, yes.
22	MR. MERCIER: So if you're a traveler,
23	whether a biker or a driver in a car, what's your
24	orientation as you're driving down that road?

1 MR. LIBERTINE: If you're going from --2 generally from I guess the Route 63 end and heading northbound, Cobble Hill is not really -- it certainly 3 4 would be in your viewscape if you were to turn your left 5 shoulder and look 45 degrees or more. Primarily Cobble Hill becomes more of a prominent feature on the landscape 6 7 if you're traveling in what I would call I guess in a southeasterly direction, more from the Route 7 end and 8 9 coming down towards Route 63, and it's a little bit more 10 in the view.

11 What happens on that road is that there's 12 a great deal of over-story on the southern portion of the road, and then it opens up into some agricultural fields 13 14 where there are some homes and larger I guess probably 15 older farmsteads. And it's -- I wouldn't say it's 16 unique, but certainly as the road -- as you travel down the road, on the southern side of the road it tends to 17 drop into the field, so there are some open vistas to the 18 19 ridgeline. As you move to the north side -- the road is 20 fairly well lined with trees, but again you can see -see through those over the open fields. But as you move 21 22 north into most of those yards and certainly upslope, it becomes much more heavily wooded, so it's kind of a 23 24 transition area just because I think of the nature of how

1 that road was cut in there.

2 MR. MERCIER: Okay. And then -- so say 3 you were driving to the northwest, is your orientation of 4 the view -- will the tower be in front of you or off to I 5 guess the left?

6 MR. LIBERTINE: It would be -- it would be 7 fairly well off to your left. Certainly, I don't want to 8 underestimate the fact that if you were doing a Sunday 9 drive and looking around, you certainly would be able to 10 see the profile of the hill, but it's -- it's not in your 11 direct line of sight. You'd certainly have to look off 12 in that distance to get that viewscape.

MR. MERCIER: Now is that also the case if you're traveling in the opposite direction toward the southeast?

MR. LIBERTINE: No, not as much. It's a little bit more in your peripheral because you're generally heading in the direction of Cobble Hill, so it's somewhat in your foreground, still off to the side, but certainly is more of a -- again I'd use the word prominent feature in that direction.

22 MR. MERCIER: Okay. Now traveling down 23 Barnes Road that's near Photo Location 13 on your 24 visibility map, I guess traveling southward towards

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1	Cobble Hill, would there be a direct view right along
2	that section to the brook Wangum Brook?
3	MR. LIBERTINE: There there is as
4	you turn off of Under Mountain Road and were to head
5	south towards directly towards Cobble Hill, it drops
б	slightly in elevation off of Under Mountain Road and
7	there is a direct view in front of you of Cobble Hill.
8	As you start down the road, that viewscape tends to
9	become a little bit steeper. So actually the profile of
10	the tower would start to drop until it hits the tree
11	line and then disappears as you get close to the hill
12	itself.
13	MD MEDCIED: Are there a few homes along
10	MR. MERCIER: Are there a few homes along
14	that stretch of Barnes Road?
14	that stretch of Barnes Road?
14 15	that stretch of Barnes Road? MR. LIBERTINE: There are a few homes as
14 15 16	that stretch of Barnes Road? MR. LIBERTINE: There are a few homes as you first leave Under Mountain. And then my recollection
14 15 16 17	that stretch of Barnes Road? MR. LIBERTINE: There are a few homes as you first leave Under Mountain. And then my recollection is that it's fairly open on the south side of the road
14 15 16 17 18	that stretch of Barnes Road? MR. LIBERTINE: There are a few homes as you first leave Under Mountain. And then my recollection is that it's fairly open on the south side of the road where there are again more agricultural fields, and it's
14 15 16 17 18 19	that stretch of Barnes Road? MR. LIBERTINE: There are a few homes as you first leave Under Mountain. And then my recollection is that it's fairly open on the south side of the road where there are again more agricultural fields, and it's a little bit more wooded with a bit Cobble off to the
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	that stretch of Barnes Road? MR. LIBERTINE: There are a few homes as you first leave Under Mountain. And then my recollection is that it's fairly open on the south side of the road where there are again more agricultural fields, and it's a little bit more wooded with a bit Cobble off to the northwest. I don't believe I don't believe there are
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	that stretch of Barnes Road? MR. LIBERTINE: There are a few homes as you first leave Under Mountain. And then my recollection is that it's fairly open on the south side of the road where there are again more agricultural fields, and it's a little bit more wooded with a bit Cobble off to the northwest. I don't believe I don't believe there are if if there are, it's a smattering of homes, but

1	aerial view, it appears there's a cleared area as you
2	said towards the east side, and it appears like there's a
3	home or some structure there. If it was a home, do you
4	believe they would have a clear view of the tower?
5	MR. LIBERTINE: Yes. If we're talking
6	about I guess what we'd say would be southeast of the
7	intersection, yeah, it's a fairly large homestead. I'm
8	assuming that's part of that larger farm and cultivated
9	fields. But yes, certainly from that general area there
10	are some views.
11	MR. MERCIER: Looking at let's see
12	Photo Locations 4 and 5, that area of town, it's shown as
13	Huntsville on this topographic map as part of your
14	visibility analysis, I see numerous it looks like
15	structures, you know, on the map and also on the aerial.
16	It appears these structures are in the yellow shaded
17	year-round area
18	MR. LIBERTINE: Correct
19	MR. MERCIER: however, the
20	corresponding in the analysis it only counted one
21	residence in that particular region. So I don't know if
22	you have any other information
23	MR. LIBERTINE: That
24	MR. MERCIER: as to the number of homes

1 in that particular location --2 MR. LIBERTINE: It may --3 MR. MERCIER: -- that would have year-4 round views? 5 MR. LIBERTINE: That may have been my interpretation driving by. It looked like there were 6 7 several out-buildings associated with one larger 8 property, and so I counted it as one residential 9 property. It could be that -- could there be multiple 10 families living in those structures? It's possible, but 11 it did look more like barn and out-buildings with a 12 residence associated with it, and I think that's why we tallied it in that manner. 13 14 Also what happens in that very area is --15 one of the limitations we have with these maps is -oftentimes what I try to do is show the area if we're 16 17 calling it year-round, that's the primary view, but 18 obviously there are locations within those areas that may 19 only be a seasonal view, and it's possible that we 20 tallied it in that way as well where we may have included a seasonal within an area that may be depicted on this 21 22 map as seasonal -- or year-round. What happens is right in that general 23 24 area, around Photographs 4 and 5, is once you hit the

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1	crest of that hill, it becomes heavily wooded and starts
2	to drop right out of view, so it's it's really right
3	on that cusp. If you're familiar with that area,
4	essentially if you're coming from the south into town,
5	you are essentially you have Cobble Hill in front of
6	you right when you hit the crest of the hill and as you
7	come down.
8	MR. MERCIER: I guess in that area, and
9	maybe for a homework assignment, at some point just take
10	another look at it
11	MR. LIBERTINE: Sure
12	MR. MERCIER: and tell me what you
13	think.
14	MR. LIBERTINE: Yeah, we can do that.
15	MR. MERCIER: Thank you. Also looking at
16	your topographic map here of visibility, north of the
17	site along Canaan Mountain, you know, north of Under
18	Mountain Road there's quite a bit of open space shown.
19	Do you know of any any maintained hiking trails by any
20	groups that go up onto those higher elevations of Canaan
21	Mountain?
22	MR. LIBERTINE: There are no Blue Blaze
23	Trails that we're aware of that we could find. Certainly
24	there could be local trails that are used. It's

1	certainly a fairly, you know, rugged profile. You can
2	certainly actually you could look across from the road
3	as we drove up to the site today and could see that
4	particular ridgeline. So I'm sure that there are some
5	trails that are along that, but we weren't aware of any
6	that are again either in the Blue Book or on the local
7	websites or advertised as such.
8	MR. MERCIER: Okay.
9	MR. LIBERTINE: But being but being
10	protected open space, my guess is that there probably are
11	some trails on that.
12	MR. MERCIER: Okay. I guess also my
13	question pertains to the area south of Cobble Hill,
14	there's a large section of the Housatonic State Forest.
15	Do you know of any maintained hiking trails through there
16	that go to any vistas or anything like that?
17	MR. LIBERTINE: Again, nothing that we
18	could find that was published anywhere. But again, not
19	being from the area, it would not surprise me if there
20	are some informal trails that certainly provide access
21	into those areas.
22	MR. MERCIER: I guess I have a question in
23	regards to the Council's questions, responses 6 through
24	10, it's the FCC auction that was held in this area.

1	Could you just briefly summarize what the intent of the
2	auction is or was?
3	MR. WELLS: The general intent, my
4	understanding, is it was to provide funds for basically
5	unserved areas for broadband to use.
6	MR. MERCIER: So broadband you mean like
7	3G service, video uploads and things of that nature?
8	MR. WELLS: Yes. They didn't explicitly
9	talk about 3G, but that's generally about the speeds that
10	they were discussing, is what you would achieve with the
11	current 3G services.
12	MR. MERCIER: Are you familiar with how
13	the I'm looking behind Tab 3 of your Motion to Reopen,
14	the highlighted census blocks now this was determined
15	by the FCC as unserved areas for this particular 3G
16	service?
17	MR. WELLS: That is correct.
18	MR. MERCIER: I guess I'm not I'm not
19	sure why there's like a gap between the two particular
20	groups of census blocks. Is the whole area unserved or
21	just they determined that these specific areas were
22	extremely limited?
23	MR. WELLS: Yeah, I'm a little unclear
24	myself because I would consider those areas between

1 between the north and south census blocks as unserved as 2 well. But gathering the data is certainly a difficult task for arguably a third-party, which the FCC is. While 3 4 there's certainly some expertise in communications there, 5 they cover a wide range of expertise, and to get a nationwide map with some kind of granularity and accuracy 6 7 for a number of carriers, and as the Council I think 8 themselves have found through trying to maintain the 9 Connecticut Siting Council database, it can be a 10 challenge. And then -- so they have to rely on other 11 parties. And in this case they used the -- a roaming --12 what was the -- I forgot the name of that -- oh, yeah, the American -- the American Roamer Data. So it's -- it 13 14 -- it's less than ideal, but given the magnitude of the task, I think it's the best they could come up with. 15 16 So I think probably the short answer is 17 it's probably not that accurate. I would certainly consider that unserved. But given the magnitude of what 18

19 the FCC had to do and the information available, I think 20 they did the best they could, but I think, as I said, 21 anybody driving around there or experience with that area 22 would probably consider that unserved as well.

23 MR. MERCIER: Okay, thank you. The -- so
24 the intent of your -- of this particular modified site is

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1	it to provide service to these I'll just call them FCC
2	unserved areas or is that secondary?
3	MR. WELLS: That overlaps with our
4	coverage objectives. It's it's that's not how the
5	search ring was designed, but I think it just further
б	serves to substantiate the need for the site by a third-
7	party.
8	MR. MERCIER: I have a question regarding
9	Interrogatory 16 Council Interrogatory 16, and that
10	was about the other properties, the Dean and the I
11	think it's the Hutchkinson properties, also called the
12	southern the potential southern location
13	(pause - tape change)
14	MR. MERCIER: Those those properties
15	seem to high elevations. I think one was almost over a
16	thousand feet I lost my notes, so I can't I think
17	with antennas, one of the it was at almost
18	approximately 1,175 feet high on the side of it looks
19	like a ridgeline there I guess my question is why
20	why doesn't the propagation extend down 126 to the to
21	the west?
22	MR. WELLS: If if you look at the
23	intervening terrain between those sites and the map and
24	Route 126, I mean while the elevation may be high and

1	I don't have the exact elevations either but the
2	elevation is probably relatively high, but also you look
3	at the hills between those sites and Route 26, and that's
4	some significant elevation as well
5	MR. MERCIER: So
б	MR. WELLS: and they go either
7	either skimming through the top and bending down in or
8	just trying to drill through dirt with RF
9	MR. MERCIER: Alright
10	MR. WELLS: and it just doesn't happen.
11	MR. MERCIER: Okay, thank you. I have no
12	further questions at this time.
13	CHAIRMAN STEIN: Thank you. We'll now
14	continue with questions from the Council. Senator
15	Murphy.
16	MR. MURPHY: First off thank you, Mr.
17	Chairman. First off, Mr. Perkins, in follow up to the
18	question about the use of the mat, you indicated you've
19	never used them for AT&T. Have you ever used them at
20	all?
21	MR. PERKINS: Yes, we've used them for
22	civil other civil projects.
23	MR. MURPHY: What type of projects?
24	MR. PERKINS: Industrial sites, commercial

1 sites. 2 MR. MURPHY: With this type of a steep 3 grade or --4 MR. PERKINS: I'd have to research the 5 exact grades where we've used these before and get back 6 to you. 7 MR. MURPHY: Well in some places these are 8 pretty healthy grades. You listed them off the top of 9 your head --10 MR. PERKINS: Some commercial sites like a 11 Home Depot are sometimes located up on hills and the 12 drainage falls off the backside of their property. 13 MR. MURPHY: But in those -- in that type 14 of an incident though, I take it that the use of them 15 would not be in conjunction with road access or travel 16 access? 17 MR. PERKINS: Generally not, no. They're 18 used just for handling drainage. 19 MR. MURPHY: Just drainage and not in 20 conjunction with travel, okay. 21 Mr. Wells, in reference to the questions 22 about the unserved areas and you indicated that you differ as to what the studies might indicate as to what 23 is serviced and unserviced? 24

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1	MR. WELLS: I don't disagree given the
2	source, but even the FCC
3	MR. MURPHY: Explain yourself, given the
4	source? Is there something wrong with the source or is
5	there a limitation with the source?
б	MR. WELLS: Yes. Well even if if you
7	look at our response to Question 7, probably if I read
8	that probably my best explanation is to read that,
9	which comes from the FCC, which says some commenters
10	observed that American Roamer Data relies in reporting by
11	existing providers and therefore may tend to over-report
12	the extent of the existing coverage. While we intend to
13	be as accurate as possible in determining the extent of
14	the coverage, we recognize that perfect information is
15	not available. And they go into a little more detail,
16	but they've basically taken maps that are available and -
17	- you know, we've we've seen coverage maps from
18	marketing, from various sources, and it's not it's not
19	engineering data
20	MR. MURPHY: It's it's akin to a
21	hearing sometimes where we hear the coverage that you
22	might give as an expert in that field and people come in
23	and give us the coverage that the salesmen are giving to

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their prospective customers, and there's quite a

1 difference. 2 MR. WELLS: Yeah, it -- it can be two different sources. 3 4 MR. MURPHY: Right. 5 MR. WELLS: You know, one is an intent to say, you know, this is our market where we're covered, 6 7 and the other is, okay, this is at what level we're 8 covering it from an engineering perspective. 9 MR. MURPHY: And you mentioned the source 10 as being the FCC and the American Recovery Data I think. 11 Do you consider them, on a whole, reliable? Would you 12 rely on them in testimony? 13 MR. WELLS: Not -- not when describing any 14 -- not when describing a coverage gap in any detail for 15 any carrier. 16 MR. MURPHY: Alright. You'd actually 17 prefer to do your own work is what I'm gathering --18 MR. WELLS: Excuse me --MR. MURPHY: -- I think I understand --19 20 MR. WELLS: -- I'm sorry, I didn't hear -21 MR. MURPHY: You'd prefer to do your own 22 work really? 23 24 MR. WELLS: Thank you. I'd -- I would

1 prefer to do our own work as well.

2 MR. MURPHY: Alright -- okay. My -- my --3 I guess the bottom line -- the question I really want to 4 ask is, you know, when 409 was before the Council, it 5 seemed obvious that there were a number of real concerns about this application as it moved down the road and 6 7 there was discussion about alternatives, a two-tower solution and what have you. And the site we have before 8 9 us in 409A, to the best of my knowledge at least, never 10 surfaced until sometime down the road quite a while 11 thereafter. So my question is why didn't this site that 12 now seems to be so appropriate, surface earlier? And I know that, Mr. Wells, there is a difference in the 13 14 coverage between this site and the others. But really --15 what I'm really interested in is why didn't we see this 16 earlier?

17 MR. WELLS: The site represents a fairly 18 significant compromise from an RF engineering standpoint. 19 It -- it certainly provides a good deal of coverage and 20 will enhance coverage in the area in some critical areas, but at the outset, honestly, it's not something I would 21 22 have proposed initially given where we are. I think in recognizing what compromises we have to make at this 23 24 point or we may need to have to make, I think it's the

1	best we can do. And RF doesn't always run doesn't
2	always make the final decisions. You know, if we were in
3	an RF vacuum and all that mattered was what I thought,
4	then, you know, we would probably go we would stick
5	with the original site and this would not be the
б	compromised site. But you know, it is significantly
7	better than what we have now. I think
8	CHAIRMAN STEIN: I just want to follow up.
9	Is the compromise based on the moving the location or
10	is it based on reducing the height or is it both?
11	MR. WELLS: Both. Both are substantial.
12	More the movement of the site because we're going toward
13	the back of the hill now and reaching over into east
14	or west of the site. You know, there's there's
15	blockage from the hill itself because we're moved to the
16	west.
17	MR. MURPHY: So let me ask the panel then,
18	is the reason that this particular site didn't surface
19	before just because of the difference in the RF
20	calculations?
21	MR. WELLS: That's my I'll let other
22	members of the panel step in, but honestly, if if
23	and the Council had asked us to look, as you said, at
24	two-site solutions and whatever else we could find

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1 MR. MURPHY: There were other proposals -2 \_ MR. WELLS: Sure. And at that time if 3 4 real estate had come to me and said okay here's -- here's 5 a site, what do you think, I would say this leaves a pretty substantial gap --6 MR. MURPHY: So you're telling --7 8 MR. WELLS: -- and is not a replacement -9 \_ 10 MR. MURPHY: -- you're telling me they 11 didn't come to you and ask RF for this particular site 12 that we have before us today? 13 MR. WELLS: I don't remember honestly. 14 They -- they very well may have because there were a lot 15 of solutions we were looking at --16 MR. MURPHY: Right --17 MR. WELLS: -- I don't remember 18 particularly if they did or not. Maybe Dave remembers, 19 but again, if they did, my response would have been that 20 we're taking too much of a sacrifice and not interested. 21 MR. MURPHY: So in essence what you're telling me is that, all things being equal, you're 22 willing to bite the bullet with this site now? 23 24 MR. WELLS: I'm sorry?

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1 MR. MURPHY: All things being equal, 2 you're willing to bite the bullet with this site now --MR. WELLS: Yes --3 4 MR. MURPHY: -- from your testimony --5 thank you. MR. WELLS: Twenty years of marriage has 6 7 taught me a few things -- (laughter). 8 MR. MURPHY: I think I have nothing else, Mr. Chairman. 9 10 CHAIRMAN STEIN: Mr. Ashton. 11 MR. ASHTON: Thank you. A couple of 12 miscellaneous questions just to pick up threads that occurred to me when Mr. Mercier was talking. In the 13 14 winter you're not going to plow the road. Would it be 15 possible or likely that you'd use a track vehicle to get access in the event it's snowbound? 16 17 MR. VIVIAN: It would be possible to 18 access the site. I don't know specifically what AT&T has 19 in their inventory, but they would hire -- hire out --20 MR. ASHTON: Well you could -- could you 21 not rent a vehicle --22 MR. VIVIAN: Correct --MR. ASHTON: -- if the need arose? 23 24 MR. VIVIAN: -- yes. We have -- we have

1	cell techs that routinely have to service ski slope
2	MR. ASHTON: Okay, so this is not an
3	unusually formidable situation, is that fair to say?
4	MR. VIVIAN: That's fair to say.
5	MR. ASHTON: Okay.
6	DR. BARBARA C. BELL: Can I ask a follow-
7	up question?
8	MR. ASHTON: Yeah, go ahead, you're right
9	here.
10	DR. BELL: Just just following up on
11	that question and referring back to your answer to Mr.
12	Mercier, when you answered Mr. Mercier's question, the
13	way I understood it maybe was different from the subject
14	you're talking about now. The way I understood it was
15	that you did not plan to plow the road regularly, but if
16	there so that perhaps you would not do a monthly
17	generator test the way you might normally do because the
18	road would not be planned. But if there was a kind of
19	outage and you really needed to get fuel to that
20	compound, you would plow the road on an as-needed basis.
21	Is that a fair paraphrase of what you said to Mr.
22	Mercier?
23	MR. VIVIAN: That's a fair paraphrase,
24	yes.

1 DR. BELL: Okay. So you would not go 2 immediately to a track vehicle such as Mr. Ashton suggested. You would simply plow the road? 3 4 MR. VIVIAN: Well that's what -- we're --5 we're now talking about two different scenarios. Τf we're talking about a power outage where we need to get 6 7 diesel fuel up to the cell site, that's one thing. When I was speaking to Mr. Ashton, I was thinking more in 8 9 terms of sort of routine maintenance site visits, and 10 then it would be like, you know, a snowmobile or whatever 11 for a cell tech accessing the site. DR. BELL: I see. So you -- you -- if you 12 needed to get up there on a routine basis, you would go 13 14 to a track vehicle perhaps? 15 MR. VIVIAN: Right. But also judging --16 cell techs, they're going to avoid it at all cost. 17 DR. BELL: Okay, thank you. That 18 clarifies it. 19 MR. ASHTON: You just mentioned testing 20 the generator. Can that be done remotely? 21 MR. WELLS: Yes, it can. 22 MR. ASHTON: Okay. So you don't have to be on site to run a quick test? 23 24 MR. WELLS: Not -- it needs to be set up

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1	according
2	MR. ASHTON: Right
3	MR. WELLS: but no yeah, there's
4	MR. ASHTON: With a SCADA system of some
5	kind?
6	MR. WELLS: Yes, correct.
7	MR. ASHTON: Okay. So that's not a driver
8	to get access to it
9	MR. WELLS: No
10	MR. ASHTON: refueling might be another
11	story?
12	MR. WELLS: It's much easier to implement
13	SCADA
14	MR. ASHTON: Okay
15	MR. WELLS: than worry about plowing
16	that driveway.
17	MR. ASHTON: Mr. Perkins, I I think you
18	were talking about mats and whether they'd been used
19	before and whatnot. Have these mats, to your knowledge,
20	been used along riverbanks to stabilize them? Or Mr.
21	Gustafson, maybe you know?
22	MR. M. GUSTAFSON: I'm I am not aware
23	of their use in any stream or river restoration or
24	stabilization of banks.

1	MR. ASHTON: I can't testify (laughter)
2	okay, so neither of you know.
3	Mr. Libertine, in the table of visibility
4	from 13 locations, just behind Tab 4 three or four pages,
5	you indicate year-round visibility or not at all, but you
6	don't give any indications to the extent of visibility.
7	Are these where they're visible is it generally
8	subject to being cut off by the trees? In other words,
9	it's only that portion of the tower that would be above
10	the trees?
11	MR. LIBERTINE: What we tried to do there
12	because that's a very good question and that's one
13	again
14	MR. ASHTON: That's why I asked it.
15	MR. LIBERTINE: Yeah. One of the one
16	of the when you look at the map, all it tells you is
17	it visible or is it not
18	MR. ASHTON: Right
19	MR. LIBERTINE: so what we tried to do
20	is to provide a mix and then let the photographs do
21	essentially the characterization. But to answer your
22	question as simply I guess as I can, there are some
23	locations primarily to the east, northeast where the
24	Under Mountain Road is a good example where the profile

1	of the tower is 30 feet, maybe more in some cases, and a
2	little bit less above the tree line, so you don't have a
3	backdrop. Because of where we are on that ridgeline,
4	there's very little opportunity to establish some type of
5	a backdrop with the mountain. And in some cases you do
6	get treetop views, and that's more as you start to move
7	towards the south. It's a small overall footprint of
8	visibility, but where you do see it, because it's
9	essentially near the top of a ridgeline, you are
10	eclipsing the trees at that height of 130 feet
11	MR. ASHTON: Okay
12	MR. LIBERTINE: so I guess I would
13	characterize it as, yes, 20 to 30 feet, a little bit more
14	in a few places where it does go above the tree line.
15	MR. ASHTON: Mr. Gustafson and Mr.
16	Perkins, I'm not sure who's carrying the ball, maybe you
17	both are, these drainage areas on the road that are
18	are they storage areas for runoff?
19	MR. PERKINS: No, they're not storage
20	areas. It's more of conveyance.
21	MR. ASHTON: Well you used the term
22	outlet. And my in my mind that would imply that the
23	
	area would have act as a sponge, if I may, to hold

1 accelerate or decelerate or not affect the rate of flow 2 on a slope? MR. PERKINS: The -- as compared to what? 3 4 MR. ASHTON: The present circumstances. 5 You have a road up there --MR. PERKINS: It would slow the flow 6 7 compared to compacted gravel. It would accelerate the 8 flow compared to say the natural terrain, the forest 9 ground, the forest floor --10 MR. ASHTON: Yeah, but there is a road 11 through there already --12 MR. PERKINS: That's correct --13 MR. ASHTON: Okay, so let's --14 MR. PERKINS: -- so this would be an 15 improvement to what's there now. 16 MR. ASHTON: It would be an improvement to 17 what is there now? 18 MR. PERKINS: It would -- it would slow 19 the flow compared to what's there now. 20 MR. ASHTON: Okay. Could those areas be 21 made into a modest detention basis, which would really 22 put a brake on the flow? 23 MR. PERKINS: It is possible. There's all 24 levels of design. In the preliminary design we looked at

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1	many possibilities. We could put bars at some short
2	distance all the way down the swale
3	MR. ASHTON: Well I was thinking where the
4	outlets are. If you raise the outlet and/or made it
5	impervious made it pervious rather and not impervious,
б	you could take a downpour, it would back up into the
7	swale and then be released slowly more slowly over a
8	period of hours. Is that fair?
9	MR. PERKINS: We could do that, but and
10	we did design or tried to design some of those, but
11	they typically tend to exceed the 30-foot right-of-way
12	limit. So this was a compromise between a perfect
13	solution let's say of an infiltrator and staying within
14	the 30-foot easement.
15	MR. ASHTON: You're worried then about a
16	backup of drainage water getting outside your 30-foot
17	right-of-way, is that fair to say?
18	MR. PERKINS: No, I'm saying that to
19	design a proper retention basin, the size of the level
20	spreader would adjacent to the roadway would go
21	outside the grading required to create that level
22	spreader would go outside the 30-foot right-of-way.
23	MR. ASHTON: But we're not talking a
24	hell's canyon dam here, are we?

1 MR. PERKINS: No. 2 MR. ASHTON: We're talking something quite low and modest? 3 4 MR. PERKINS: That's right. 5 MR. ASHTON: Your easement does or does not give you rights to flood off the right-of-way? 6 7 MR. PERKINS: The -- to my knowledge, the 8 easement does not state anything specific about drainage. 9 It states that the right-of-way can be used for any 10 purpose that a roadway or highway would be used. My 11 interpretation means vehicular access, storm drain, 12 utilities, and that kind of thing --MR. ASHTON: Well --13 14 MR. PERKINS: -- so I might interpret 15 that, but --16 MR. ASHTON: Well I know what you might 17 interpret -- (laughter) -- but I -- I can make a 18 different interpretation too. 19 Maybe Attorney Chiocchio would be able to 20 respond to that point orally or in writing, I don't know 21 -- I don't know whether you're read the easement or not. 22 It's a legal question. MS. CHIOCCHIO: It is a legal question, 23 24 but I -- I think what we're saying here is that it's not

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an issue with our current design of the access drive,
 that, you know, it wouldn't result in any kind of
 overflow or flooding outside of the 30-foot right-of way.

5 MR. ASHTON: Yeah, we're -- we're not talking either about a Northfield Mountain pump storage 6 7 plant up here -- or a Canaan Mountain pump storage plant 8 up here. But it would seem to me that in the practice of 9 building roads, be it for a cell site or a residence up 10 here, if you're going to expand the road to allow for construction of residences, certainly the Inlands and 11 12 Water Commission of Falls Village would be very interested in what can be done to decelerate and break 13 14 and slow down the runoff, delay it. You know, the 15 hundred-year storm is not necessarily a 24-hour storm. 16 It can be a terrific downpour in a very short period of 17 time. And that's where something like water bars or what 18 have you would help a little bit.

A question. Mr. Perkins, do you know whatthe depth of the rock is in much of this area?

21 MR. PERKINS: It -- it varies from zero to 22 over 20 inches.

23	MR.	ASHTON:	Okay,	it's	fairly	shallow	
24	MR.	PERKINS:	It's				

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1	MR. ASHTON: is that fair to say?
2	MR. PERKINS: To my knowledge it's fairly
3	shallow.
4	MR. ASHTON: So you're if you get a
5	heavy rain, right now before any development occurs,
б	there's likely to be sheet flow off that site, is that
7	fair to say?
8	MR. PERKINS: It's fair to say that.
9	That's occurring today.
10	MR. ASHTON: Okay okay.
11	MR. PERKINS: I have a response to your
12	earlier question about these mats being used for rivers -
13	_
14	MR. ASHTON: A riverbank.
15	MR. PERKINS: A riverbank yes. You've
16	refreshed my recollection that these are typically not
17	used in river environments due to the fluctuating water
18	level. So they're not used in areas that flood like
19	that.
20	MR. ASHTON: Would well
21	MR. PERKINS: So they're not they're
22	not acceptable protection for scour for bridges. You
23	would have to use riprap for scour.
24	MR. ASHTON: Yeah, I understand that. I'm

1 chairman of a flood control agency. 2 The mat would allow or would not allow for 3 vegetation to grow through it? 4 MR. PERKINS: It does allow for vegetation 5 to grow through. MR. ASHTON: Okay. So it does offer a 6 7 means, does it not, to stabilize the surface while that 8 surficial vegetation restores? MR. PERKINS: That's correct. 9 10 MR. ASHTON: Okay. And that could be used 11 on any bank where runoff drainage is a potential issue? 12 MR. PERKINS: It could be, yes. 13 MR. ASHTON: Okay. And it's a 14 commercially available product? MR. PERKINS: That's correct. 15 16 MR. ASHTON: And are you aware -- you or 17 maybe Mr. Gustafson -- and I don't want to ignore him, 18 he's the environmental -- has the environmental background -- in road work for bank stabilization for 19 20 cuts, for fills, is this the kind of material that would 21 be used? 22 MR. PERKINS: Yes, this -- this is the kind of material that would be used for road --23 24 MR. ASHTON: I see. Can I get a yes out

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1 of Mr. Gustafson -- (laughter) --2 MR. M. GUSTAFSON: Yes, or -- or a similar 3 comparable. 4 MR. ASHTON: Okay. I wanted to make sure 5 he had a chance here. So that the issue of runoff is manageable given -- to at least match roughly what is 6 7 there now? Is that fair to say? 8 MR. PERKINS: I would say that's a fair 9 statement. 10 MR. ASHTON: And the design of the road can be made to reflect runoff and offer a modicum of 11 12 control where -- even where there's shallower soils? MR. PERKINS: I would say that's also 13 14 true. 15 MR. ASHTON: And sediment would be 16 retained in the area by these -- by these swales insofar 17 as any sediment -- you know, sediment falling every day? 18 MR. PERKINS: Yes. MR. ASHTON: Okay. 19 20 MR. PERKINS: It would resemble -- the 21 leak offs could resemble the leak offs that exists 22 today. MR. ASHTON: Okay. Thank you, Mr. 23 24 Chairman, I have no further questions.

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1 CHAIRMAN STEIN: Thank -- thank you. Dr. 2 Bell. DR. BELL: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'd like 3 4 to ask one question about simple statements that are in 5 the application materials or the answering of questions. Regarding tree height, in the visual analysis, Mr. 6 7 Libertine, you used 65 feet as the typical canopy height 8 in measuring what people can and can't see. But in Mr. 9 Gustafson's report on the flora, which is behind one of 10 the tabs, he says that the typical canopy is 40 to 50 11 feet high. And I'm wondering how you would reconcile 12 those two figures? 13 MR. LIBERTINE: Certainly. The -- the 40 14 to 50 feet average height that was discussed in the flora 15 survey report is specific to the site itself, so we're 16 really talking about the top of Cobble Hill. And when we 17 were up there, as you can see, we have some stunted 18 growth up there just because of thin soils and the 19 environment itself. What we try to do when we're doing 20 the visibility study is we're taking into account a twomile study area, so we're taking an average tree height 21 22 that encompasses essentially everything around the vicinity. So -- granted there are some mature trees at 23 24 the top of Cobble Hill and most likely at the top of some

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1 of the other high points in the region that have a 2 similar geology and a surficial soil element to it where they're probably in that 40 to 50-foot range. But as you 3 4 get into the lower areas around town and some large 5 blocks of forest here, those tree heights are probably in 6 the 75-foot range. So we use a general average 7 throughout again a two-mile study areas. So I won't say 8 it's apples to oranges, but in this case we're talking, 9 you know, 40 to 50 feet on these high elevations with 10 rocky soils versus what's going on within the entire 11 region if you will. 12 DR. BELL: Okay, thank you. I understand. Keeping with this theme, if you -- if you reduce the 13 14 height of the tower to 120 feet, you're getting closer to 15 the canopy --16 MR. LIBERTINE: Mmm-hmm --17 DR. BELL: -- among other things, but how 18 would you react to a stealth application at the height of 19 120 feet? 20 MR. LIBERTINE: Well it's a good question. 21 I've done a lot of thinking over a couple of years on 22 this because recognizing this is a bit of a challenging site just because of the height that's required and the 23 24 tree height at the top and the prominence of the hill

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1 from certain perspectives in the region -- and I think we 2 discussed this in 409 -- even at 120 feet, I think the idea of doing something which I'll call more -- maybe one 3 4 of the common options, which is to consider some type of 5 a tree or monopine, it doesn't really work for a couple of reasons; (1) we're still -- from those locations where 6 7 this can be seen, those few spots do have a -- you know, 8 it's fairly significantly above the tree line as I said earlier, probably 30 feet on average in some of those 9 10 locations, so that's going to be fairly bulky on the 11 horizon and won't really fit. We also have primarily an 12 Oak deciduous forest on the ridgeline, so -- that's not so say there aren't a few Pine trees or firs in the area, 13 14 but they're not as prevalent certainly on top of the 15 hill. So when we start talking about that particular 16 type of a stealth option, I'm not sure that necessarily 17 really fits from a contextual standpoint.

18 These days, unfortunately, using what we I 19 guess traditionally call close contact arrays is fairly 20 limiting from an RF perspective and usually requires 21 going up another 10 feet to try to achieve the same 22 coverage -- and these days I'm not sure even if that 23 could be done, so Mr. Wells may want to join in 24 afterwards -- so I'm not sure what we would call the

traditional brown stick really would work here as well.
And again, that would be a much thinner profile because
we're not going to have the full array of antennas at the
top, but I'm not sure that could really work from a
technological standpoint here.

The -- the one thing that I've always felt 6 7 would work in the right instance out here would be some 8 type of a fire lookout tower. The problem we have here 9 is that we have a relatively small footprint of 10 visibility. And again, Mr. Ashton asked me the ten-11 thousand dollar question, which was the character of the 12 views, and in a few locations where it can be seen, it's going to be 30 feet above the tree line. And again, are 13 14 there fire towers that stuck that far above the tree 15 line? I'm sure historically they were dotted all over 16 Connecticut, but usually they were within that 15 to 20 17 foot range just above the trees. So it may still appear 18 a bit bulkier to accommodate, you know, that.

So when we talk about stealth, I guess the easy answer is in this particular situation, I'm not sure a stealth option is really going to be an overall benefit. There are a few locations certainly where we're just at tree line or just slightly above where a tree would probably work, but in other locations it would

1 probably stick out even more so than a traditional steel 2 tower.

DR. BELL: Okay, thank you. The --3 4 switching to another topic, the argument is made about 5 wildlife, that much of the species of interest might be down in the wetland areas and not in the uplands on top 6 7 of Cobble Hill. I understand that point. The only 8 wildlife that we could comment on being up at the top of 9 Cobble Hill then would be birds and maybe perhaps 10 migratory birds. Now in the materials that you 11 submitted, you say that there are no important bird areas 12 here, which is an Audubon classification. But my question is -- I'm certainly aware that you've done avian 13 14 resource studies using different programs that assess the 15 presence of migratory birds in various areas. And I'm 16 wondering if you have done that in an informal way but 17 not submitted it to us or could do that with some of the 18 additional avian resource studies or programs that you 19 know about that could give us more information on birds 20 in this area?

21 MR. LIBERTINE: You're right, we have 22 looked at it in a very informal way. We have not put 23 together what you're typically used to seeing. We 24 certainly could do that before the next hearing. But we

1	did take a look at several of the sources that we
2	typically do, and that is for migratory pathways, hawk
3	watch areas
4	DR. BELL: Eagle areas
5	MR. LIBERTINE: Eagle watch which
6	coincidentally now the focus seems to be more on
7	rather than on the Eagle observation points, they're now
8	looking more at nesting opportunities. That data is not
9	readily available, but I think that will be coming. But
10	yes, we certainly could put that together specific to the
11	site. Now we had I believe back in 2010 but we can
12	certainly make sure that there are updates that we can
13	provide that to you folks.
13 14	provide that to you folks. DR. BELL: Okay, great
14	DR. BELL: Okay, great
14 15	DR. BELL: Okay, great MR. LIBERTINE: We don't know of any that
14 15 16	DR. BELL: Okay, great MR. LIBERTINE: We don't know of any that are of significance right in the study area or within our
14 15 16 17	DR. BELL: Okay, great MR. LIBERTINE: We don't know of any that are of significance right in the study area or within our particular site area. The only other species that you
14 15 16 17 18	DR. BELL: Okay, great MR. LIBERTINE: We don't know of any that are of significance right in the study area or within our particular site area. The only other species that you didn't mention I know that has come up before is
14 15 16 17 18 19	DR. BELL: Okay, great MR. LIBERTINE: We don't know of any that are of significance right in the study area or within our particular site area. The only other species that you didn't mention I know that has come up before is Rattlesnake. And I'm not sure how old the data is or if,
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	DR. BELL: Okay, great MR. LIBERTINE: We don't know of any that are of significance right in the study area or within our particular site area. The only other species that you didn't mention I know that has come up before is Rattlesnake. And I'm not sure how old the data is or if, you know, the Rattlesnake is still using that, you know,
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	DR. BELL: Okay, great MR. LIBERTINE: We don't know of any that are of significance right in the study area or within our particular site area. The only other species that you didn't mention I know that has come up before is Rattlesnake. And I'm not sure how old the data is or if, you know, the Rattlesnake is still using that, you know, mountain in general. Certainly it's the type of habitat

1 species but just that we know there are going to be the 2 use of some type of wildlife, protective measures typically go in during construction -- well 3 4 preconstruction and during construction, including sweeps 5 of the area, putting in protective measures, really incorporating a lot of erosion and sedimentation control 6 7 measures that can also double for protecting wildlife. Contractor awareness programs, we're actually doing a few 8 9 right now for some facilities that you folks approved in 10 the past that had actually listed species at the site. 11 So there are other things that can be done 12 to make sure that you're not directly impacting those species. The fact is it's a very small footprint of what 13 14 we would be disturbing that would be a new disturbance. 15 Certainly the road needs upgrading, but the road is 16 essentially there. So we think about more or less the 17 50-by-50 foot -- or maybe let's call it a 75-to-75 foot 18 area that's going to be used for development, and that 19 area can be protected in a similar -- well there's 20 literally -- maybe not hundreds, but certainly tens of acres of similar habitat, you know, right in that 21 22 immediate area. So there are things that can be done with all species to ensure that you're not having a 23 24 direct impact in mortality of even individuals, let

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1 alone, you know, communities. 2 DR. BELL: Thank you for that --MR. LIBERTINE: I'm sorry --3 4 DR. BELL: -- extension of that answer --5 MR. LIBERTINE: -- I went long, but I guess to answer your question, we will update this and 6 7 make sure --DR. BELL: -- but if you could go back to 8 9 updating the bird sources --10 MR. LIBERTINE: Certainly --11 DR. BELL: -- that would be great. I have 12 some questions to ask Mr. Wells about the transformation 13 order, that's the FCC order that you were talking about 14 with Mr. Mercier. When we talk about coverage here --15 normally when we talk about coverage and coverage gaps 16 and so forth, we're talking about signal strength in a 17 given area. And that's what your propagation maps are 18 based on, correct? 19 MR. WELLS: Usually, yes. 20 DR. BELL: Yeah. So that's the 74 db or 21 the 82 db or the greater than, that kind of thing, 22 right? 23 MR. WELLS: dBm to be precise --24 DR. BELL: dBm, I'm sorry --

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1 MR. WELLS: -- as I always -- that's one 2 thing I always beat up on my guys about is dB -- it's dBm. But to be rigorous, it is dBm. A subtle 3 4 difference. 5 DR. BELL: Okay. But that's not what the FCC is talking about. Am I correct on that? 6 7 MR. WELLS: When you're talking about --8 DR. BELL: When they're talking --9 MR. WELLS: -- in their determinations --10 DR. BELL: -- when they are making that 11 map that you were looking at with Mr. Mercier with the 12 red area showing unserved area, and they used the term unserved, they don't mean unserved in terms of signal 13 14 strength, do they? 15 MR. WELLS: Not rigorously, but it derives 16 from that. You have to start at signal strength, because 17 if you're not getting signal strength into the area, then you're certainly not going to provide 3G equivalent 18 19 services. So -- and I don't know the details -- and I 20 guess I should look a little more deeper into this American Roamer Data, but I suspect they gather this from 21 22 marketing materials from carriers is what I suspect they do, which is based on a rough approximation of signal 23 24 strength. Again not engineering data, but signal -- some

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1 -- some level of signal strength data. So while 2 rigorously you could say that yeah it's not signal strength, it really has to derive from there at some 3 4 point because if you're not getting signal into the area, 5 you're out of luck. And given the -- I would say the over-optimistic view of coverage, that it is more likely 6 7 to be dependent on rough approximations of signal 8 strength than to go to the next layer, which would be 9 real signal to noise ratio. And that's another more 10 detailed plot. And for the FCC or anybody to gather 11 signal to noise ratio type of information for all 12 carriers across the country with any granularity would be just a phenomenal task. 13

14 DR. BELL: I understand what you're 15 saying. I think what I'm asking is on the basis that I -16 - I did read the FCC guidelines on the subject, which is 17 partly quoted in the answer to Question No. 7, but not fully quoted, and as far as I can see, they really do not 18 19 refer to signal strength. They simply refer to 3G or 20 better level of service, and they used the terms EVDO, for evolution and digital optimization, and they use the 21 22 other terms that we're used to for 3G service -- or really 3.5 service I would say, but my point simply is 23 24 that they don't refer to signal strength. And so if I

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1	were honestly looking at this from a non-RF expert point
2	of view, I would say you can't derive any information
3	about coverage from these maps. The only information I
4	can derive is what level of service, which is a
5	completely different definition of service than the one
б	that we have, so I'm asking you does that seem to you to
7	be a fair characterization for a layperson who is just
8	reading these documents?
9	MR. WELLS: Well I think two things if I
10	understand where you're coming from is (1) I think you're
11	probably right to compare our SSI levels of dBm and
12	make some correlation between the FCC levels, that would
13	certainly be difficult for a number of reasons, and
14	probably some of those that you state. There are other
15	reasons for that, but that's probably part of it.
16	But but No. 2, I guess if if we're
17	talking service levels and in the need for an area, I
18	think the FCC determination does represent a need for
19	service in the area, be it 3G perhaps, but that is part
20	of our certainly part of our service objective and
21	beyond certainly because everything these days is data,
22	which, you know, 3G is kind is a representation of
23	data. And it's even voice is going to be represented

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even more fully in the future through voice over IP. So

24

1	when you're talking service level, it is as I said
2	before, I wouldn't I wouldn't characterize it as a
3	completely accurate representation, but it is further
4	evidence that there are problems in this area. And maybe
5	to your point not to the dBm level, but certainly there
6	are service level service issues in this area.
7	DR. BELL: I I understand what you're
8	saying and I think I would agree that there's they're
9	identifying service issues, but I guess let's see,
10	I'll think of an analogy here so we can get away from 3G
11	and EVDO and UMTS and all that kind of stuff the way I
12	see it is let's say that service were defined as in
13	some public safety way and we wanted to say that there
14	was adequate service in an area, and we could compare it
15	to saying we want to have a lifeguard at the beach, so
16	I'll make the analogy between having a lifeguard on the
17	beach and having a certain level of signal strength to
18	ensure that that would be like having a lifeguard
19	sitting in a chair at the beach, okay, coverage, in one
20	case coverage is signal strength and in the other case
21	coverage of a lifeguard being able to see a swimmer in
22	danger. Now it seems to me that the FCC really isn't
23	in this in my analogy they're talking about really not
24	having the type of the regular type lifeguard at the

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1 beach who swims out to save the swimmer, they're talking 2 about having a lifequard at the beach with -- who has jet skis, and they're saying our -- according to us the 3 4 lifeguard with the jet ski is serving the public need for 5 safety at the beach but not -- they're not talking about the conventional lifeguard that we think of at all, 6 7 they're thinking about a guy -- he might not even be able 8 to swim, but he -- and he might have a boat instead of 9 jet skis, but if he has the boat and he has the jet skis, 10 then that's their definition of level of service. That's 11 -- does that analogy make sense? 12 MR. WELLS: Yeah, I think so, but a couple

of things with that. Is (1) as I stated at the outset, 13 14 the FCC is an approximation, No. 1, and I wouldn't rely on that data, nor did we rely on that data to determine 15 16 our coverage level, even for voice. And I think 17 certainly in the previous hearing and in the maps submitted in this hearing we represent -- we have -- we 18 19 have shown some very significant gaps in coverage, 20 whether it's voice or 3G or 4G or any kind of coverage, and the lack of -- and several dropped calls in this 21 22 area. So regardless of the FCC data, there are -- there 23 are significant problems in the area. And -- and No. 2 -24 \_

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1 COURT REPORTER: I have to stop you one 2 minute. 3 (pause - tape change) 4 CHAIRMAN STEIN: We're going to break now 5 and we're going to come back at 7:00. And I need all of dinner to try to understand the analogy probably --6 7 (laughter). 8 MR. CHRISTOPHER B. FISHER: Chairman, I 9 was just going to offer on -- to conclude that one last 10 remark, that we --11 CHAIRMAN STEIN: Okay, if we can conclude 12 it, that -- that would be fine. 13 MR. FISHER: We can certainly -- we can 14 certainly address this as attorneys in some kind of 15 brief, a post-hearing brief, but to step back just for a 16 minute, if I can, in assisting, the FCC's program isn't 17 how they judge coverage in terms of these FCC license 18 carriers. This is a unique program to determine whether 19 or not they wanted to fund and essentially stimulate 20 areas for development in rural America where they could 21 identify where there was a service issue. And they used 22 whatever data they did to determine whether or not people would be eligible to receive funds to build 23 24 infrastructure. I think what the FCC assumed would be

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1	that if you were a recipient of the funds, you would have
2	to make a proposal and come probably before an agency
3	like the Siting Council and go through the more detailed
4	information that Tony normally provides.
5	DR. BELL: I I do understand that it's
б	for a special purpose, but I I'm dealing with two
7	different definitions of service, unserved in one sense
8	in one program and served or unserved in another sense in
9	the usual type of application that we get. And I'm just
10	trying to point out that it seems to me that it's a
11	question, that these are really pretty different
12	definitions of service.
13	MR. FISHER: Just look at it this way, the
14	FCC was really just trying to determine where there might
15	be areas in the country that were as a broad issue not
16	served with 3G service and trying to determine are those
17	eligible areas for us to give you money to build
18	infrastructure. They were not trying to look at this and
19	look at it at a level of an AT&T network design in making
20	that decision.
21	DR. BELL: No, they're they're
22	different.
23	MR. WELLS: But the levels also coincide
24	for 3G service, and the levels that we depict for our

1 plots are 3G service. So you know, your analogy of the 2 lifequard, I mean it happens that's the same standard to use to make the call because UMTS is used to make that 3 4 call. So in this particular case, the analogy of the 5 lifequard being able to -- your jet ski versus going out and swimming, you know, it happens to be the same level 6 7 of competency. In this case the lifeguard would need to 8 be able to swim and use that jet ski. And it happens 9 that those two criteria happen to be the same here, and 10 is what we applied for, the neg 74 and 82 dBm criteria. 11 So in this case it is the same. 12 CHAIRMAN STEIN: Okay. I'm going to try to regain control here -- (laughter) -- you submitted the 13 14 information on the FCC, so -- for whatever reason you 15 submitted it, but we are -- we're going to break now and 16 we're going to resume the public comment session at 7:00 17 p.m. 18 19 (Whereupon, the hearing adjourned at 5:16 20 p.m.)

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