# STATE OF CONNECTICUT CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

IN RE:

APPLICATION OF NEW CINGULAR
WIRELESS PCS, LLC (AT&T) FOR A
CERTIFICATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL
COMPATIBILITY AND PUBLIC NEED FOR
THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND
OPERATION OF A TELECOMMUNICATIONS
TOWER FACILITY AT 8 BARNES ROAD IN
THE TOWN OF CANAAN (FALLS VILLAGE)

DOCKET NO. 409

May 20, 2011

#### RESPONSES TO SITING COUNCIL'S REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Q1. AT&T agreed to provide an updated site search map (originally in the application behind Tab 2) to include Site #13, which had been left out.
- A1. Included in Attachment 1 is an updated Site Search Summary Map which includes Site #13, 74 Sand Road.
- Q2. AT&T agreed to analyze a two tower, or possible three tower, solution to provide coverage from north, south, and east from a radiofrequency perspective. This would move the proposed tower off of the proposed property that is part of what is locally referred to as Cobble Hill. Radiofrequency analysis should include a combination of tower heights up to a height of 190 feet above ground level.
- A2. Due to the terrain in this area of Falls Village where service is needed, the multiple tower analysis requested by the Siting Council required review of the areas to the north of the proposed site and to the south of the proposed site. Properties to the north consist mostly of Nature Conservancy lands, open space parcels and a few large privately owned properties. Properties to the south include a few large privately owned parcels.

Radio frequency propagation analysis of the privately owned parcels to the north and south resulted in three sets of hypothetical two tower facility combinations. The three combinations include:

- 1. The Frueh Family Farm ("Frueh property") to the north with at 190' tower and a parcel owned by Dean to the south with a 147' tower;
- 2. The Frueh property to the north with a 190' tower and another parcel owned by Dean to the south with a 147' tower; and
- 3. The Frueh property to the north with a 190' tower and the Hodgkinson property to the south with a 147' tower.

None of these two tower combinations can provide comparable coverage to that of the proposed Facility. All two tower combinations result in gaps in reliable coverage at the intersection of Routes 7 and 126 and on Route 163 near Route 63. In addition, overall coverage is reduced on Undermountain Road and Barnes Road. As such, none of the two tower combinations would be considered a viable siting option by AT&T's radiofrequency engineers.

Importantly, the Frueh property is not available as the property owner is not interested in leasing space for a tower facility. AT&T's real estate consultants have contacted and communicated with the Frueh family directly and been advised of their lack of interest in hosting a tower facility. Since the Frueh property to the north is a critical part of any two tower combination and unavailable, no two tower solution is known by AT&T to be viable in this area of Falls Village.

In addition, it is respectfully submitted that a two tower combination in this area of the State would be inconsistent with the legislative findings set forth in the Public Utility Environmental Standards Act which states in relevant part that the proliferation of towers in the State should be avoided. Even if a two tower combination were acceptable for coverage purposes, AT&T's purposes and the communities, two towers would introduce new and greater areas of visibility as compared with the one as proposed by AT&T.

Given all of the foregoing, a two tower combination is not a viable alternative to the proposed Facility at Barnes Road and would be incompatible with the legislative purpose of balancing the public need and environmental impacts when siting wireless telecommunication facilities.

- Q3. If Under Mountain Road cannot be covered by a new two tower solution, would AT&T go forward with that two tower solution and provide coverage limited to other roads?
- A3. Please see response no. 2 above regarding the lack of a two tower solution.
- Q4. Was the area of visibility found on South Canaan Meeting House property information provided to State Historic Preservation Office?
- A4. Yes.
- Q5. AT&T agreed to provide a visibility map/analysis extending beyond 2 miles, including but not limited to sensitive areas such as the Appalachian Trail, Bear Mountain, Mount Everett, State Parks in the area, and the Mohawk Trail on Barrack Mountain.
- A5. Please see the report prepared by VHB included in Attachment 2 regarding visibility beyond the two-mile study area.
- Q6. Is there a Town Scenic road Ordinance? If so, provide the names of the roads that are designated as scenic by the Town of Canaan?
- A6. Please see the report prepared by VHB included in Attachment 2 regarding scenic road designations.

- Q7. Is there a Town of Canaan historic district? If so, what are its boundaries?
- A7. There are no local historic districts established within the Town of Canaan. Please see VHB's report included in Attachment 2.
- Q8. What height would the tower have to be to provide adequate coverage from the originally proposed site (approx. 1200 to 1300 feet west)?
- A8. The original location identified on the subject site was approximately 1,200 to the east and south of the location proposed in AT&T's Application to the Siting Council. The location was moved in consultation with the property owner so that AT&T could provide coverage to areas and roads that would not be provided reliable coverage from the original location. At the original location, a tower in excess of 500' would be required to provide similar coverage to that of the proposed site location on the same parcel.
- Q9. Does AT&T agree with Inland Wetland/Conservation filing saying that drainage from the road/site would flow in a westerly direction off a cliff? Where does the water end up? Does it go through Robbins Swamp or beside it? Is Robbins Swamp part of the Hollenbeck Watershed? What happens to the Hollenbeck before it reaches the Housatonic and where does it reach Housatonic? (Please refer to the 3:00 p.m., February 17, 2011 transcript, p. 61)
- A9. Please see AT&T's Exhibit 1, Attachment 5, which includes an Access Road Drainage Calculation Report confirming that the design of all drainage improvements complies with the criteria specified in the ConnDOT Drainage Manual. As indicated in that report, design points C, D, E, F, G and H discharge to the west. The discharge from these points will flow to the west and begin infiltrating. Any water that does not infiltrate will be collected in the existing swale on the eastern side of Route 63 located approximately 350' to 500' away.
- Q10. How is a state scenic highway designated and what does it mean?
- A10. Please see the report prepared by VHB included in Attachment 2 regarding scenic road designations.
- Q11. What is the nearest important bird area to the proposed site? Are there any important bird areas on or surrounding Cobble Hill?
- A11. The nearest Audubon Connecticut designated Important Bird Area is an Important Bird Site identified as Great Mountain Forest located along the Canaan and Norfolk municipal boundary approximately four miles east of the proposed Site as shown in the Avian Resource Map included in Attachment 3. Cobble Hill is not identified as an Important Bird Area or Site by Audubon Connecticut.
- Q12. Provide an analysis of potential runoff from the proposed facility. Provide mitigation measures to minimize runoff from impervious areas within the proposed compound. (Please refer to the 7:00 p.m., February 17, 2011 transcript, p. 61)

- A12. Please see AT&T's Exhibit 1, Attachment 5, Access Road Drainage Calculations Report for an analysis of runoff from the proposed Facility and confirmation that the design of all drainage improvements complies with the criteria specified in the ConnDOT Drainage Manual. To minimize runoff from impervious areas, swales are incorporated into the design to 1) collect runoff from surrounding drainage areas before it reaches the access road and compound and 2) collect runoff generated on the access road and compound. The swales are designed to direct runoff to an appropriate discharge location where sheet flow and infiltration can be promoted.
- Q13. Behind Tab 5 of the application, please explain the discrepancy between the table that refers to the Outfall point of Swale A2 is Culvert A and the plans that show the outfall of Swale A2 is a check dam and a larger outfall area. (Please refer to the 7:00 p.m., February 17, 2011 transcript, p.57)
- A13. As noted at the February 17<sup>th</sup> hearing (7:00 p.m., February 17, 2011 transcript, p. 62), the "Culvert A" label in the table included in the drainage calculations in Attachment 5 of AT&T's Application is a typographical error. The label should be "Swale A2".
- Q14. How would emergency vehicles get to the proposed site in the event of an emergency situation? (Please refer to the 7:00 p.m., February 17, 2011 transcript, p. 115).
- A14. Access drives for wireless facility sites are designed for construction and limited access for maintenance of the unmanned public utility facility and built for emergency purposes that reflect the fact that tower sites are unoccupied and do not present significant safety risks for emergency purposes. Indeed, many wireless facility sites in remote areas do not have improved access drives. As indicated at the hearing, if necessary for remote sites, technicians will hike to the facility for maintenance.

While AT&T seeks to access drives in accordance with local guidelines, they are generally not applicable given the unoccupied use of cell tower sites. It should be noted that the access drive for AT&T's approved Woodbridge facility (Docket No. 388) has similar road grades to the grades of the proposed access drive.

In addition AT&T submits that its proposed access drives are significantly overbuilt in relation to other utility infrastructure including high power tension lines that often have no access drives along the right of way.

#### AT&T SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

AT&T submits the following supplemental information:

I. Revised Access Drive Design: Included in Attachment 4 annexed hereto are drawings and information depicting a revised design for the proposed access drive, which will be approximately 3,080' in length. Sheet number C02D in Attachment 4 includes the required cut and fill for the proposed Facility (370 CY cut and 4,200 CY

- fill). Also, as indicated in the CHA letter in Attachment 4, the number of trees with a diameter at breast height of 6" or larger that will be removed is reduced to 110 (from 127) for the revised access drive design.
- II. Alternative Tower Designs: The report prepared by VHB provided in Attachment 1 includes an analysis and photosimulations of various tower designs for the proposed Facility. The tower designs evaluated include a monopole, a monopine, a lookout/fire tower and a flush-mounted antenna monopole.
- III. Corrected Photosimulation Label: As noted at the February 17<sup>th</sup> hearing, AT&T's Exhibit 2, "Leaf-off" Visual Resource Evaluation, included the same photograph and simulation in two consecutive views. As noted in the report in Attachment 1 annexed hereto, this mislabeling does not substantively impact the conclusions presented in the analysis. Revised versions of these photosimulations are provided in Attachment 2.
- IV. Visibility From Route 7: Included in the report by VHB in Attachment 2 is an analysis of the visibility of the proposed Facility from Route 7.
- V. Local Zoning for Cobble Hill: While "Cobble Hill" is referenced in various planning literature locally, AT&T has been unable to find in the Town's Plan of Conservation and Development or other officially adopted regulations, any actual and specific plan for the Town to acquire Cobble Hill as open space and preclude it from development. Rather the property is identified on the Town's zoning map as being located in a steep slope overlay zone which notes in part that "it is not the intent of this Section to prohibit or preclude development in designated areas." Section 4.3.A of the Zoning Regulations. In addition to allowing towers on this property, local zoning regulations would also allow principally or by special permit the following land uses subject to additional controls to balance development in steep slope areas:

Farming, Single Family, Multiple detached single family, kennel, veterinary hospital, commercial stable, municipal buildings and uses, schools, religious institutions among other land uses. Sections 4.3.D-E and 2.2 of the Zoning Regulations.

In relation to an unoccupied tower site and the limited access required, AT&T respectfully submits that its proposed development would have lesser environmental impacts associated with the development of other uses allowed for the property given the lack of human occupancy, the lack of sanitary facilities, and the greater road design standards that would be required for development associated with these other uses that involve human occupancies.

VI. Recent U.S. Leadership, Policy & Statistics Supporting Public Need:

President Obama, State of the Union Address, January 25, 2011, Congressional Hearing Record, H460:

"Within the next 5 years, we will make it possible for businesses to deploy the next generation of high-speed wireless coverage to 98 percent of all Americans. This isn't just about faster Internet or fewer dropped calls. It's about connecting every part of America to the digital age. It's about a rural community in Iowa or Alabama where farmers and small business owners will be able to sell their products all over the world. It's about a firefighter who can download the design of a burning building onto a handheld device, a student who can take classes with a digital textbook, or a patient who can have face-to-face video chats with her doctor."

U.S. DOHHS, April 20, 2011, Wireless Substitution: State-level estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, January 2007 – June 2010:

"As of the first half of 2010, more than one in four American households (26.6%) had only wireless telephones – an eightfold increase over just 6 years." The prevalence of wireless-only households in Connecticut lags the rest of the Country while still growing from 5.6% to 13.6% over that same time period.

#### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on this day, a copy of the foregoing was sent electronically and by overnight delivery to the Connecticut Siting Council with copy to:

Ellery W. Sinclair Town of Canaan (Falls Village) 201 Under Mountain Road Falls Village, CT 06031 (860) 824-7454 wml61@comcast.net

Patty & Guy Rovezzi 36 Barnes Road Falls Village, CT 06031 (860) 824-0358 rovezzi2005@yahoo.com

Frederick J. Laser
Town of Canaan
Planning and Zoning Commission
Town Hall
108 Main Street
P.O. Box 47
Falls Village, CT 06031
(860) 824-0707
zonelaser@aol.com

Dated: May 20, 2011

Lucia Chiocchio

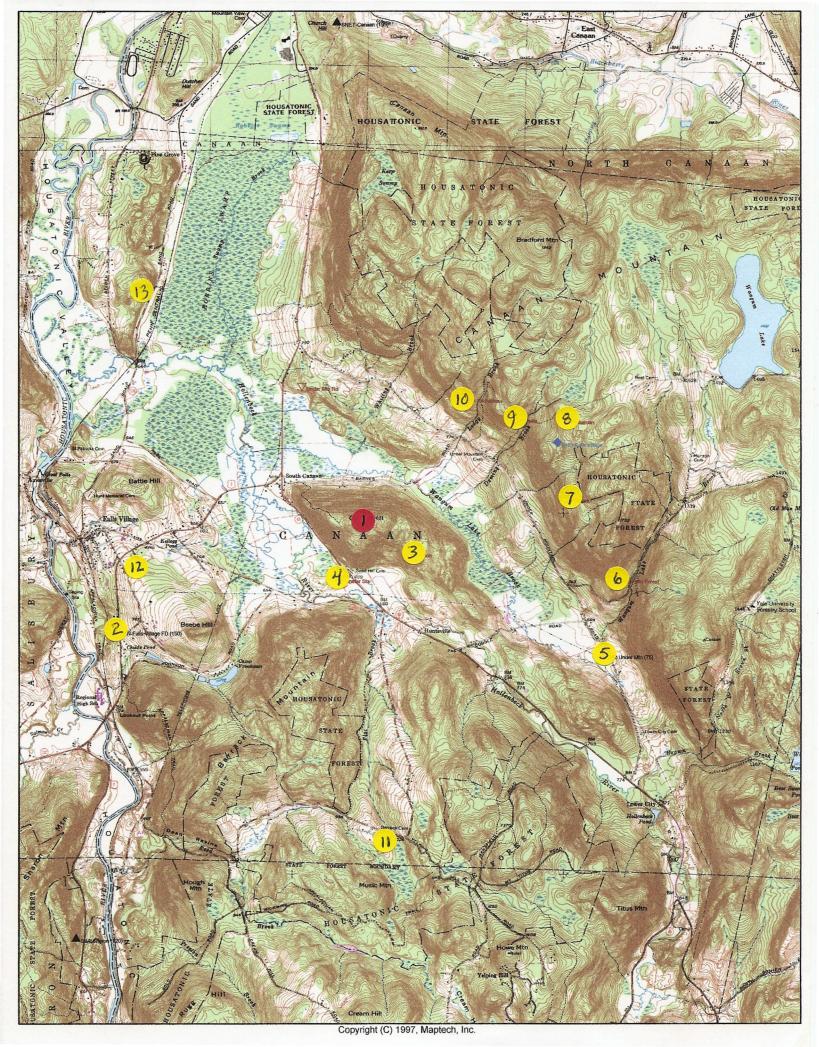
cc: Michele Briggs, AT&T
David Vivian, SAI
Anthony Wells, C Squared
Scott Pollister, C Squared
Dean Gustafson, VHB

Michael Libertine, VHB Paul Lusitani, CHA Peter Perkins, CHA

Christopher B. Fisher, Esq.

Rocclio

# ATTACHMENT 1



## ATTACHMENT 2

# Transportation Land Development Environmental Services



54 Tuttle Place Middletown, Connecticut 06457 Telephone 860 632-1500 FAX 860 632-7879 www.vhb.com

Memorandum

To: Lucia Chiocchio, Esq.

CUDDY & FEDER LLP

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

445 Hamilton Avenue, 14th Floor White Plains, New York 10601

Project 41502.06

Date: May 12, 2011

No.:

From: Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. Re: Docket No. 409 - Falls Village

8 Barnes Road Canaan, Connecticut

Additional Information/Follow-Up Items From February 17, 2011 Connecticut Siting

Council Hearing

During the February 17, 2011 Connecticut Siting Council ("Council") hearing for the above referenced, proposed wireless telecommunications facility ("Facility"), several items were discussed that required additional information and/or further review by various members of AT&T's project team. This memo is intended to address several of those items in advance of the next hearing (date to be determined).

#### Features Beyond VHB's Two-Mile Study Area

As part of their pre-filed written testimony several of the intervenor's involved with this docket have indicated that it is their opinion that the two-mile radius study area utilized in VHB's Visual Resource Evaluation Report should be expanded to include potential visibility from more distant locations of recreational interest. This issue was subsequently raised by members of the Council at the February 17th hearing specifically with respect to the Appalachian Trail, Bear Mountain, Mount Everett and the Mohawk Trail. VHB evaluated the likelihood of potential direct line of sight views from these locations. Many of these features are located well beyond five miles from the proposed Facility, with some being located in excess of ten miles away. VHB's experience is that the visual intensity (i.e. its prominence on the visual landscape) of a typical telecommunications tower is substantially diminished when viewed at distances beyond two miles. That is not to say that such a structure is not discernable at these distances, but its presence tends to be relatively unobtrusive. In general, given the distance and adjacent/surrounding land uses that impart a particular visual context, which in this case, at least from some observation points, includes other telecommunications facilities and various utility infrastructure, it is unlikely that such views could reasonably be characterized as having a direct visual impact. Further, at distances approaching and beyond five miles, a telecommunications tower may not be discernable by the unaided human eye in most cases. This is certainly true with distances approaching ten miles or more, even on the clearest day in Connecticut. Figure 1 (attached) depicts the location of twelve prominent vistas/peaks as well as portions of both the Appalachian National Scenic Trail and

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Mohawk Trail, part of the Connecticut Blue Blaze trail system. Provided below is a brief description of these areas and a general assessment of potential views associated with the proposed Facility, taking into account their location relative to the proposed monopole as well as the intervening topography and vegetation.

- **Bear Mountain** At approximately 2,316 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) Bear Mountain is the tallest peak in Connecticut. The Appalachian Trail traverses Bear Mountain and 360 degree views can be achieved from a stone pile located at its summit. However, this vista is located nearly nine miles to the nothwest of the proposed Facility which would preclude potential views with the naked eye.
- **Bread Loaf Mountain** Bread Loaf mountain, a prominent peak along the Mohawk Trail, rises to approximately 1,024 feet AMSL and is located roughly 9.67-miles to the southwest of the proposed Facility. The summit affords limited views in the general direction of the proposed Facility, but given the distance and intervening topography, potential views would not be achieved from this location.
- **Dennis Hill State Park** Accessible via a paved road, the 1,630-foot summit of Dennis Hill State Park offers 360 degree views. Potential views from this area are unlikely given the distance from the proposed Facility (nearly seven miles to the east) and the intervening topography.
- Haystack Mountain State Park An observation tower located at the summit of Haystack Mountain (± 1,650 feet AMSL) provides 360 degree views. Views to the west and southwest (looking towards the proposed Facility) are somewhat limited in comparison to views looking to the east and northeast by a combination of intervening topographic features and existing vegetation. The observation tower is also located nearly seven miles from the proposed Facility. No views of the proposed facility are anticipated from this location.
- Lion's Head Lion's Head, situated at approximately 1,738 feet AMSL, is an exposed rock outcropping along the Appalachian Trail that primarily affords views to the south/southwest. Lion's Head is located nearly seven miles to the northwest of the proposed Facility, therefore making views with the naked eye highly unlikely. As depicted on Figure 1, an existing wireless telecommunications tower is located roughly 0.50-mile to the southeast of Lion's Head. The existing Facility is visible from portions of the Lion's Head outlook.
- Lookout Point Located to the southwest of the proposed Facility at approximately 1,182 feet
  AMSL, lookout point is an open vista along the Mohawk Trail. Views from this location are
  oriented to the south/southeast, away from the proposed Facility. As such, no views are
  anticipated from the outlook. Views of the proposed Facility (located just over two miles away)
  from adjacent portions of the Mohawk Trail would be screened by existing vegetation, even
  during "leaf-off" conditions.
- Mohawk Mountain The 1,683-foot summit of Mohawk Mountain, reachable via a paved roadway and/or several hiking trails, is currently developed with several telecommunications facilities. The open summit, which is located nearly ten miles to the southeast of the proposed Facility offers 360 degree views. No views of the proposed Facility are anticipated from this location given the distance between these two points.
- Mount Everett A prominent peak along the Appalachian Trail in southern Massachusetts,
   Mount Everett rises to just over 2,600 feet AMSL and affords extensive views from its exposed
   summit. However, this vista is located over eleven miles to the northwest of the proposed
   Facility. As such, views with naked eye are not anticipated.

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• Mount Frissel - Located just over ten miles away from the proposed Facility, Mount Frissel is Connecticut's highest point at approximately 2,453 feet AMSL. Although extensive views to the east and southeast can be achieved from this location, views of the proposed Facility from Mount Frissel would be interceded by several neighboring peaks including Round Mountain and Gridley Mountain to the southeast. Moreover, given the significant distance between Mount Frissel and the proposed Facility, potential views would not be possible with the unaided human eye.

- Mount Race Located over ten miles to the northwest of the proposed Facility, the summit of Mount Race reaches roughly 2,365 feet AMSL and affords extensive views to the south, east and north. The Appalachian Trail traverses the summit of Mount Race. No views of the proposed Facility are anticipated from this vista given its distance from the proposed Facility.
- Pine Knob Loop This vista, reached via a combination of the Appalachian Trail and Pine Knob Loop Trail is located approximately 8.42 miles to the southwest of the proposed Facility.
   Boasting an elevation of 1,120 feet AMSL, extensive views to the east can be achieved from this exposed outcropping. Given its distance from the proposed Facility, intervening topography and the orientation of the views from Pine Knob, the proposed monopole structure will not be visible from this location.
- Sharon Mountain The Appalachian Trail traverses portions of Sharon Mountain which is located roughly 3.85 miles to the southwest of the proposed Facility. This segment of the trail is generally heavily wooded, but does offer limited, seasonal views to the northeast from select locations. Potential views of the proposed Facility would be obstructed by both existing vegetation and intervening topography, particularly given the distance from the proposed Facility at nearly four miles.

#### **Alternative Tower Configurations**

During the February 17th Connecticut Siting Council hearing, VHB was also asked to generate photographic simulations from select locations depicting various stealthing options for the proposed Facility. As such, simulations were created for View 2, View 10 and View 21 from VHB's Visual Evaluation Report, located behind Tab 6 of AT&T's application document (Exhibit 1), and View 3 taken from VHB's supplemental "leaf-off" visual evaluation which was conducted in December of 2010 (Pre-Filed Submissions - 01/11/11). The simulations depict a monopole, as is currently being proposed; monopine where the proposed Facility would be constructed to resemble an evergreen tree; a stealth lookout/fire tower where the associated telecommunications antennas would be housed within an enclosed structure atop a self-support lattice tower and a flush-mounted monopole where the proposed antennas are mounted close to the tower structure instead of a separate antenna platform. The photographic simulations are attached hereto. Based on a review of the attached simulations, it is VHB's opinion that the installation of a stealth monopine at the proposed Facility would not be an appropriate application of this camouflaging technique. Given the height of the proposed Facility (150 feet AGL), a significant portion of the tower structure would be seen above the surrounding tree canopy from a number of locations within the Study Area (a two-mile radius surrounding the proposed Facility) where year-round views are anticipated. In addition, a monopine type tower presents a more substantial silhouette in comparison to a traditional monopole and/or a flush-mounted monopole, as evidenced by the attached photographic simulations. This would also be true of the stealth lookout/fire tower given the overall height above the surrounding tree canopy and size of the enclosed structure. Therefore, either a traditional monopole or flush-mounted monopole would be preferable.

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#### Mislabeled Photographic Simulations

It was brought to VHB's attention through pre-filed testimony and at the February 17<sup>th</sup> Connecticut Siting Council hearing that our December 17, 2010 supplemental, "leaf-off" visual evaluation depicts the same photograph and simulation in two consecutive views, Views 11 and 12. While VHB acknowledges and has subsequently corrected this error, it is important to note that it does not substantively impact the overall conclusions presented in the supplemental analysis. Revised versions of these two photographic simulations are provided as an attachment to this memo.

#### Response to Exhibit IW 26 - Visibility from the South Canaan Meeting House

In order to further assess potential visibility during "leaf-off" conditions VHB conducted a publically-noticed balloon float on November 12, 2010. Additional photographs and simulations from the November 2010 balloon float were presented as part of a supplemental, "leaf-off" visual analysis (Pre-Filed Submissions - 01/11/11). The supplemental analysis includes a total of eight photographs taken on or immediately adjacent to the South Canaan Meeting House property. During the November 12<sup>th</sup> balloon float, VHB identified a small area of year-round visibility limited to the rear portion of the South Canaan Meeting House parcel, approximately 100 feet to the west of the church building. As one walks in an easterly direction from the western property boundary (where views of the upper portion of the proposed monopole are anticipated), views of the proposed Facility would become obstructed by a combination of the intervening topography and existing vegetation that stands between the South Canaan Meeting House property and proposed project area. Photographs of the balloon and corresponding photographic simulations from these areas were provided as part of the supplemental analysis. No views of the proposed Facility are anticipated from portions of the property that abut Route 63, as was indicated in VHB's Visual Resource Evaluation Report (Tab 6) and in the supplemental, "leaf-off" visual evaluation.

#### Visibility From Residential Properties Along Route 7

VHB's Visual Resource Evaluation Report (Exhibit 1, Tab 6) indicates that potential views of the proposed Facility may be achieved from select portions of the Route 7 transportation corridor. Year-round visibility is depicted on the viewshed map contained in Attachment B of the report document which also includes a total of six photographs taken from Route 7 during VHB's June 30, 2010 balloon float. As evidenced by these photographs, views of the proposed Facility are expected to be most prominent along the segment of Route 7 that abuts the Robbins Swamp Wildlife Management Area with intermittent areas of visibility along additional portions of the roadway located between Page Road and Under Mountain Road. Land use along this segment of Route is mainly comprised of open space associated with Robbins Swamp Wildlife Management Area; several commercial land uses including the Citgo gas station/deli at the intersection of Routes 7 and 63 and an adjacent antiques shop; and agricultural open/ undeveloped fields. Residential development along this segment of Route 7 is relatively sparse. Although potential views may extend to portions of open agricultural fields associated with residential properties, VHB does not necessarily consider this a direct visual impact to dwellings or immediately adjacent lawn areas.

#### State Scenic Road Designation

The segment of Route 7 that traverses the Town of Canaan (including Falls Village) is designated as a state scenic road. Connecticut Gen. Stat. Sec. 13b-31c-1 defines a scenic road as the following:

(e) "Scenic Road" means any state highway or portion thereof that (1) passes through agricultural land or abuts land on which is located an historic buildings or structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the state register of historic places, compiled

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pursuant to section 10-321 of the general statutes, or (2) affords vistas of marshes, shoreline, forests with mature trees or notable geological or other natural features.

Moreover, according to the Connecticut Department of Transportation (ConnDOT):

A potential state scenic highway must abut significant natural or cultural features such as agricultural land or historic buildings and structures which are listed on the National or State Register of Historic Places, or afford vistas of marshes, shoreline, forests with mature trees, or other notable natural or geologic feature which singularly or in combination set the highway apart from other state highways as being distinct. The Highway shall have a minimum length of one (1) mile and shall abut development which is compatible with its surroundings. Such development must not detract from the scenic or natural character or visual qualities of the highway area.

(http://www.ct.gov/dot/cwp/view.asp?a=2094&q=305520)

A request for state scenic highway designation from any agency, municipality, group or individual can be sent to the Commissioner of the Department of Transportation. The applicant is required to prepare a report which identifies the particular segments of a roadway where the scenic designation is being sought; a description of natural and cultural resources and features of scenic interest; a description of existing land use; representative photographs; and a list of properties on the National or State Register of Historic Places. This information will then be evaluated by the Scenic Road Advisory Committee.

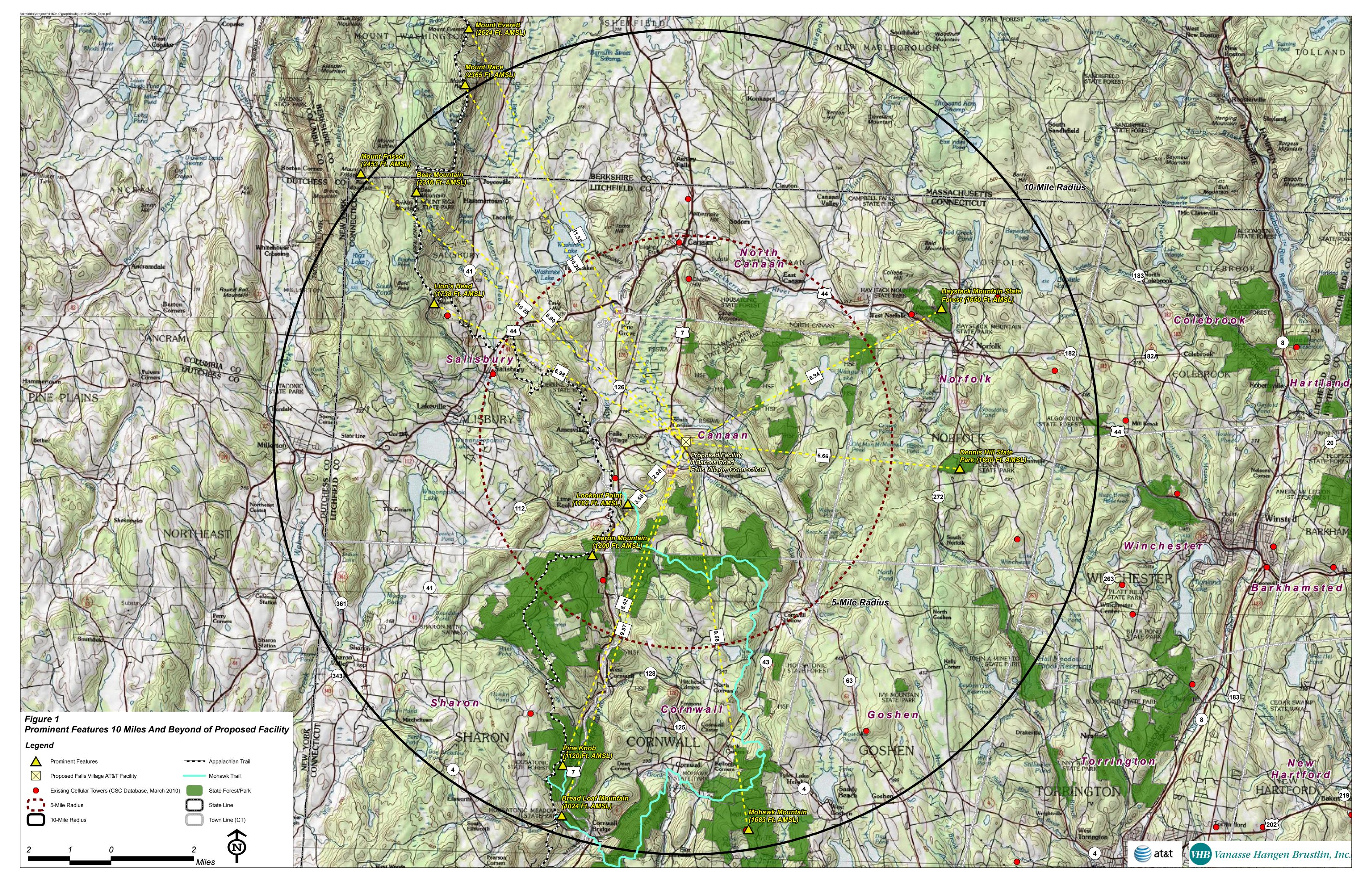
The Scenic Road Advisory Committee is also tasked with evaluating potential impacts to state designated highways and can issue either a "No adverse effect" or "Adverse effect" based on Connecticut Gen. Stat. Sec. 13b-31e-1. However, this review capacity is limited to potential roadway improvement projects initiated by the Department of Transportation, such as widening and/or changes to the existing alignment, and does not include an evaluation of potential development projects located adjacent to a scenic road.

#### **Town of Canaan Historic District**

The Canaan Town Clerk's office was contacted by VHB on May 12, 2011 and it was determined that there are no local historic districts established within the Town of Canaan. This was also supported by additional research conducted by VHB regarding potential town historic districts in Canaan.

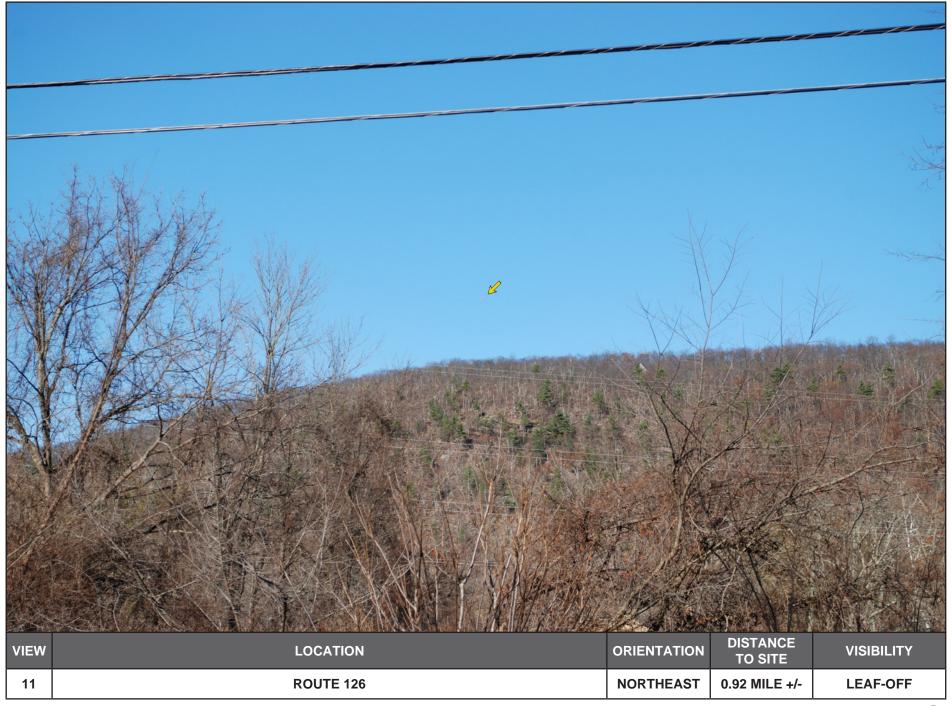
#### Town of Canaan Scenic Road Ordinance

The Canaan Town Clerk's office was contacted by VHB on May 12, 2011 and it was determined that the Town of Canaan does not currently have a scenic road ordinance in place.



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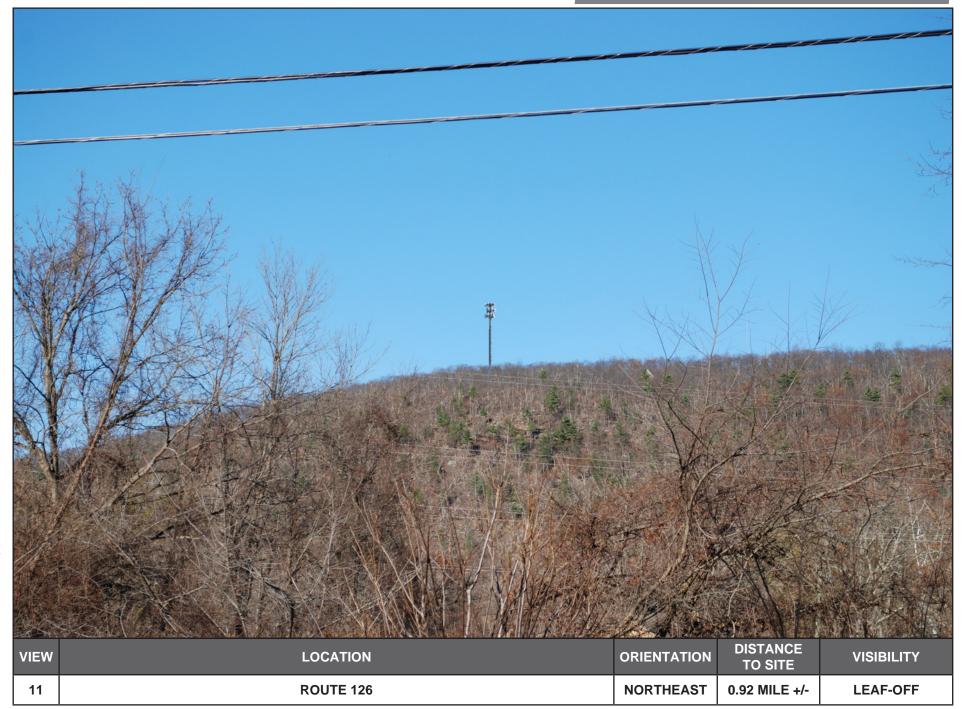
# PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION







# PHOTOGRAPHIC SIMULATION

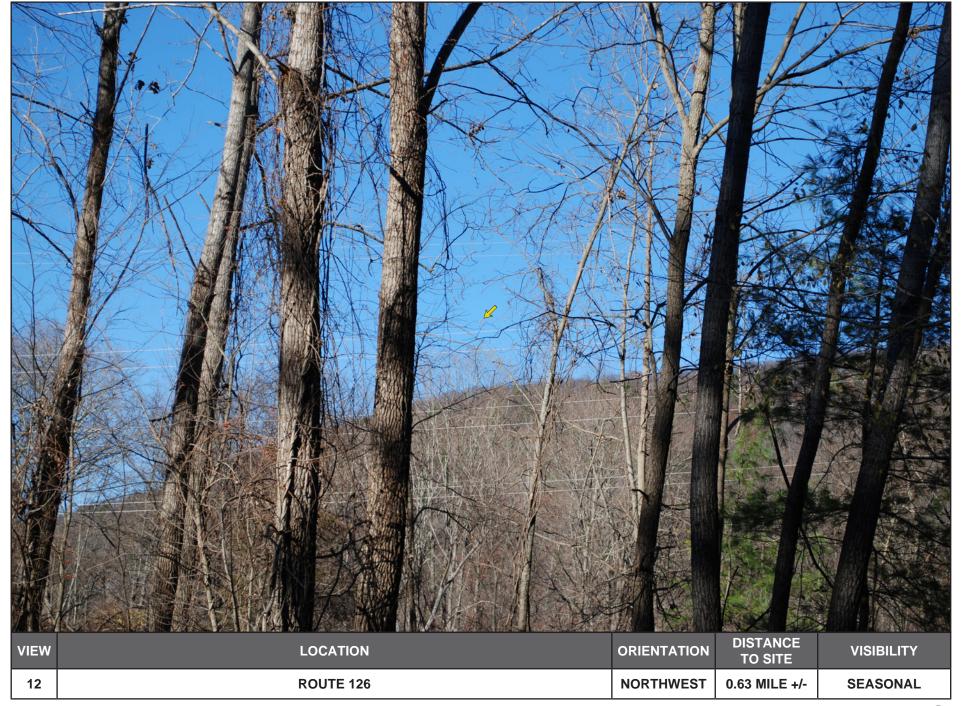






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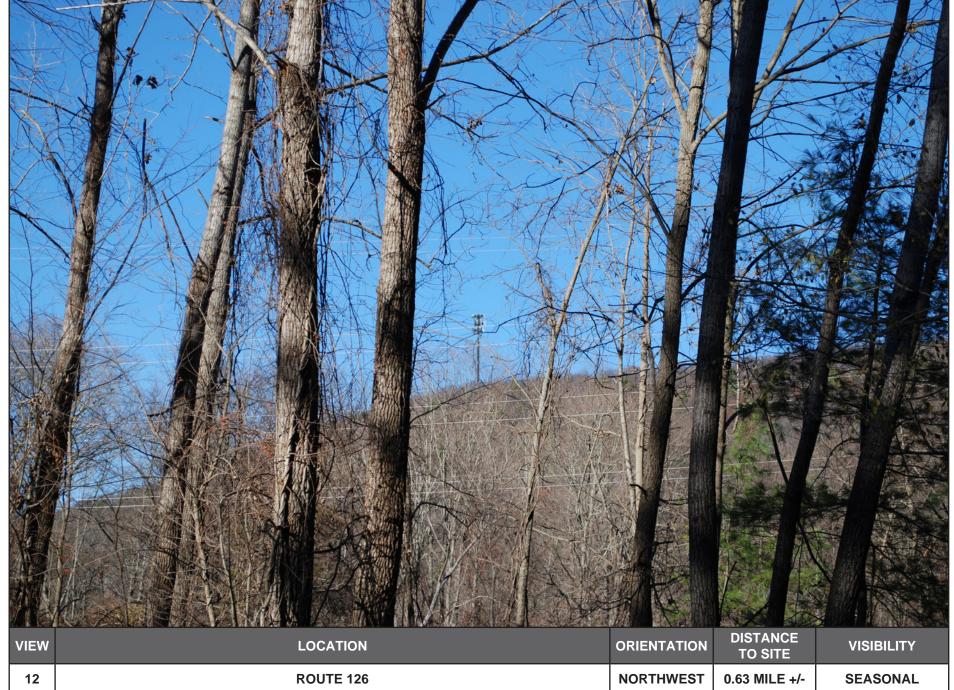
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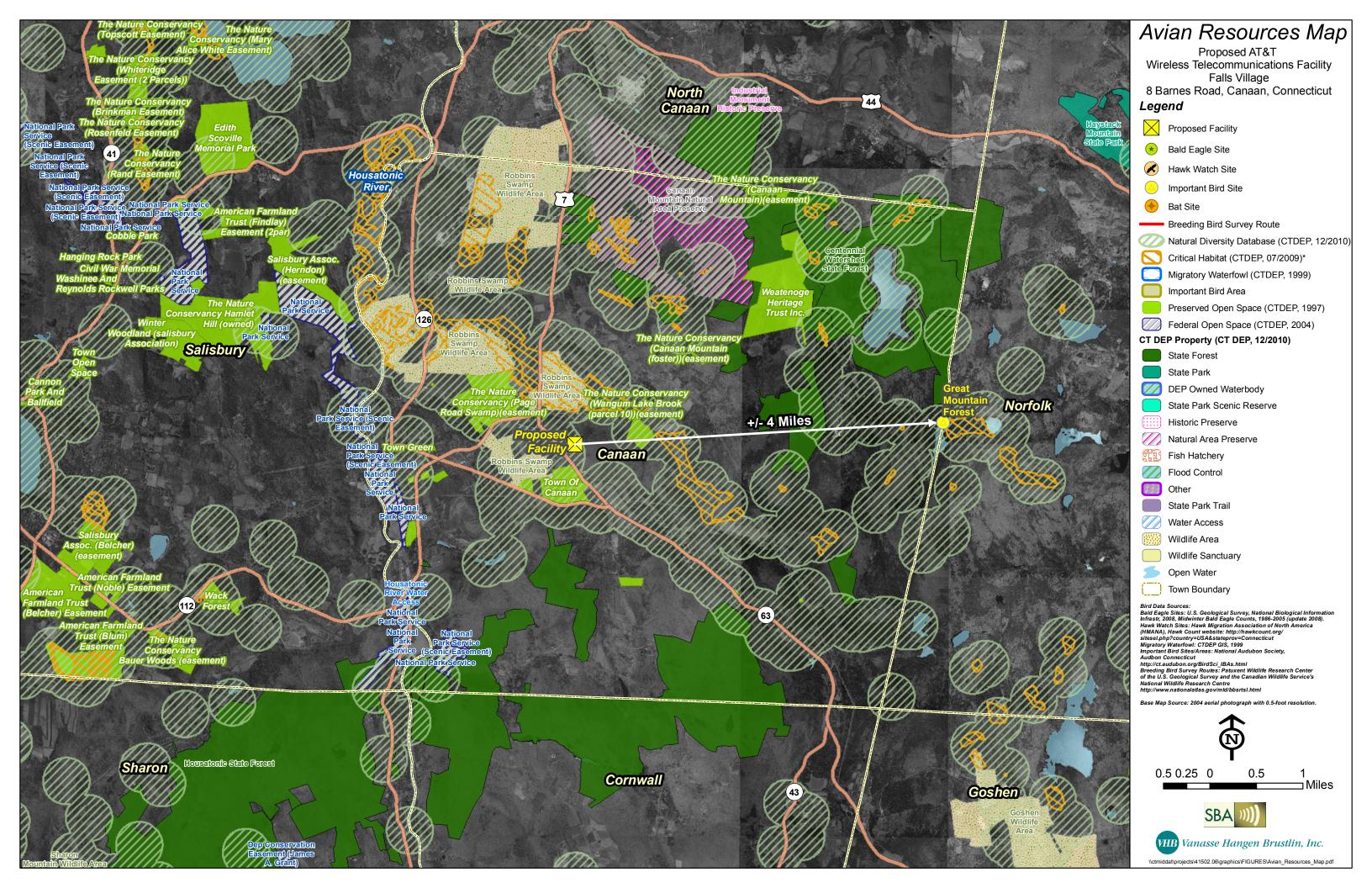
# PHOTOGRAPHIC SIMULATION



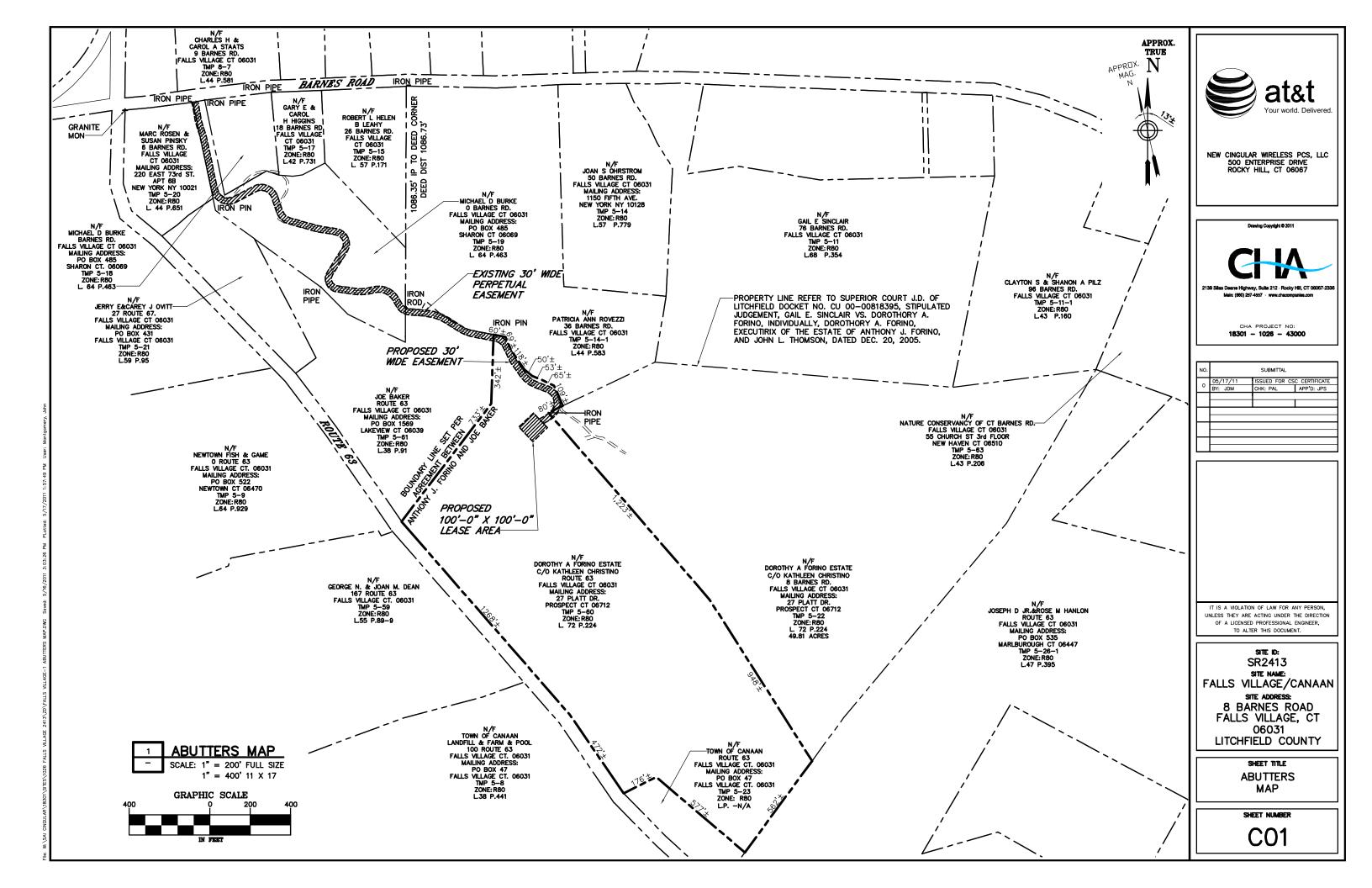


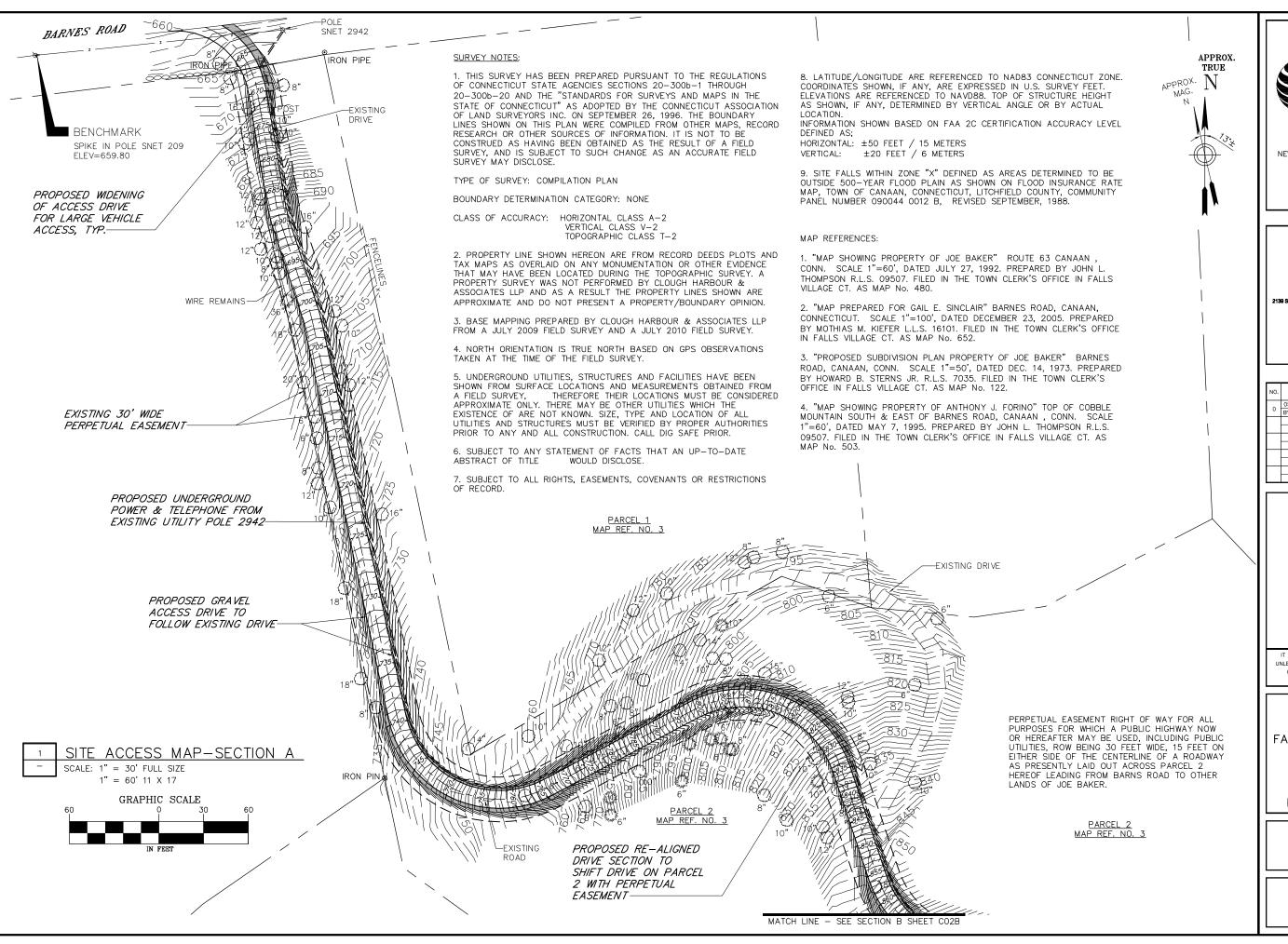


## ATTACHMENT 3



## ATTACHMENT 4







NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC 500 ENTERPRISE DRIVE ROCKY HILL, CT 06067

Drawing Copyright © 2009



CHA PROJECT NO: 18301 - 1026 - 43000

NO.	SUBMITTAL		
	05/17/11	ISSUED FOR CS	C CERTIFICATE
0	BY: JDM	CHK: PAL	APP'D: JPS
$\perp$			

IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS THEY ARE ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, TO ALTER THIS DOCUMENT.

SITE ID:

SR2413
SITE NAME:

FALLS VILLAGE/CANAAN
SITE ADDRESS:

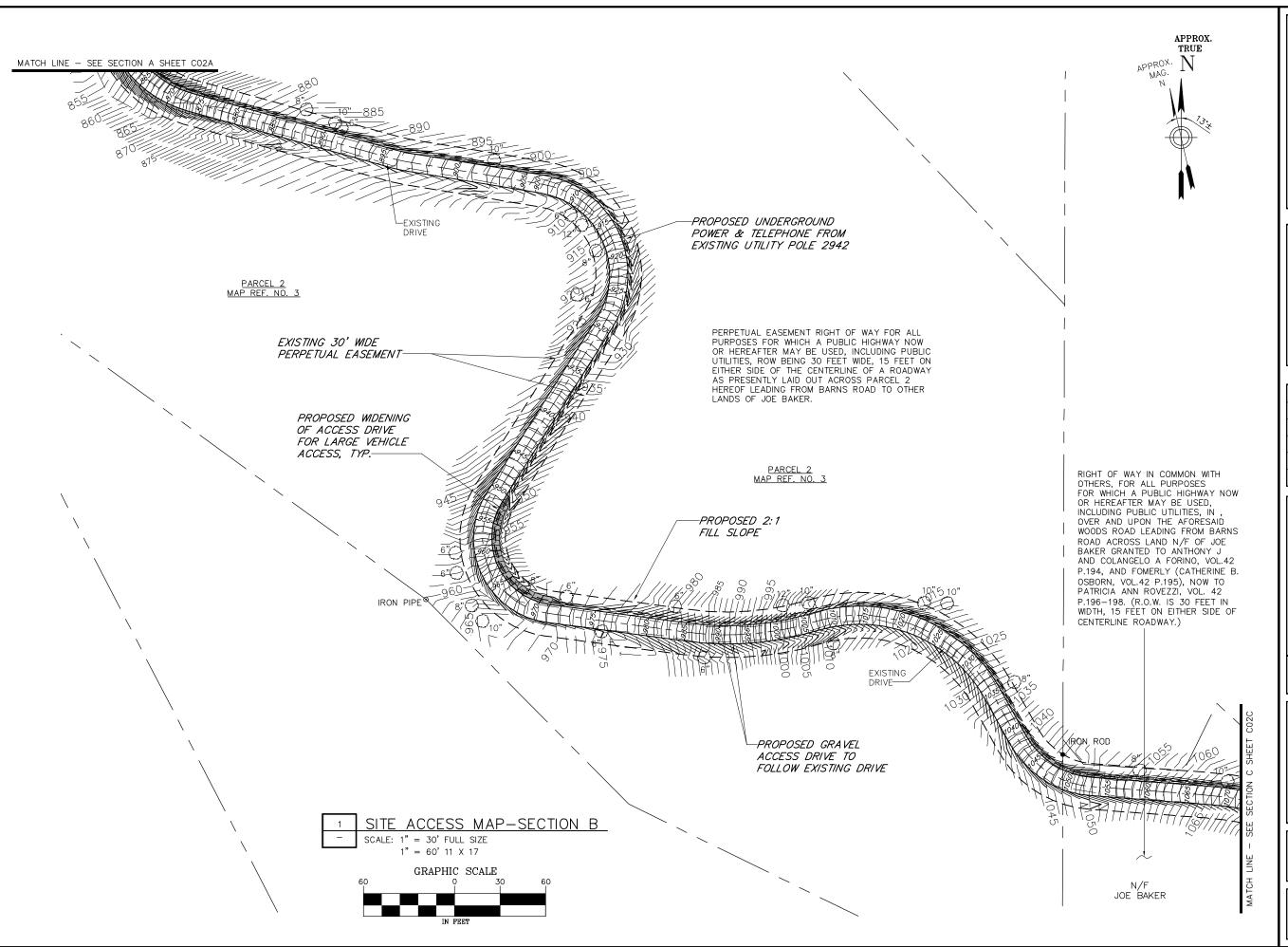
8 BARNES ROAD
FALLS VILLAGE, CT
06031
LITCHFIELD COUNTY

SHEET TITLE

SITE ACCESS MAP

SHEET NUMBER

CO2A





NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC 500 ENTERPRISE DRIVE ROCKY HILL, CT 06067

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CHA PROJECT NO: 18301 - 1026 - 43000

NO.	SUBMITTAL		
0	05/17/11	ISSUED FOR	CSC CERTIFICATE
	BY: JDM	CHK: PAL	APP'D: JPS

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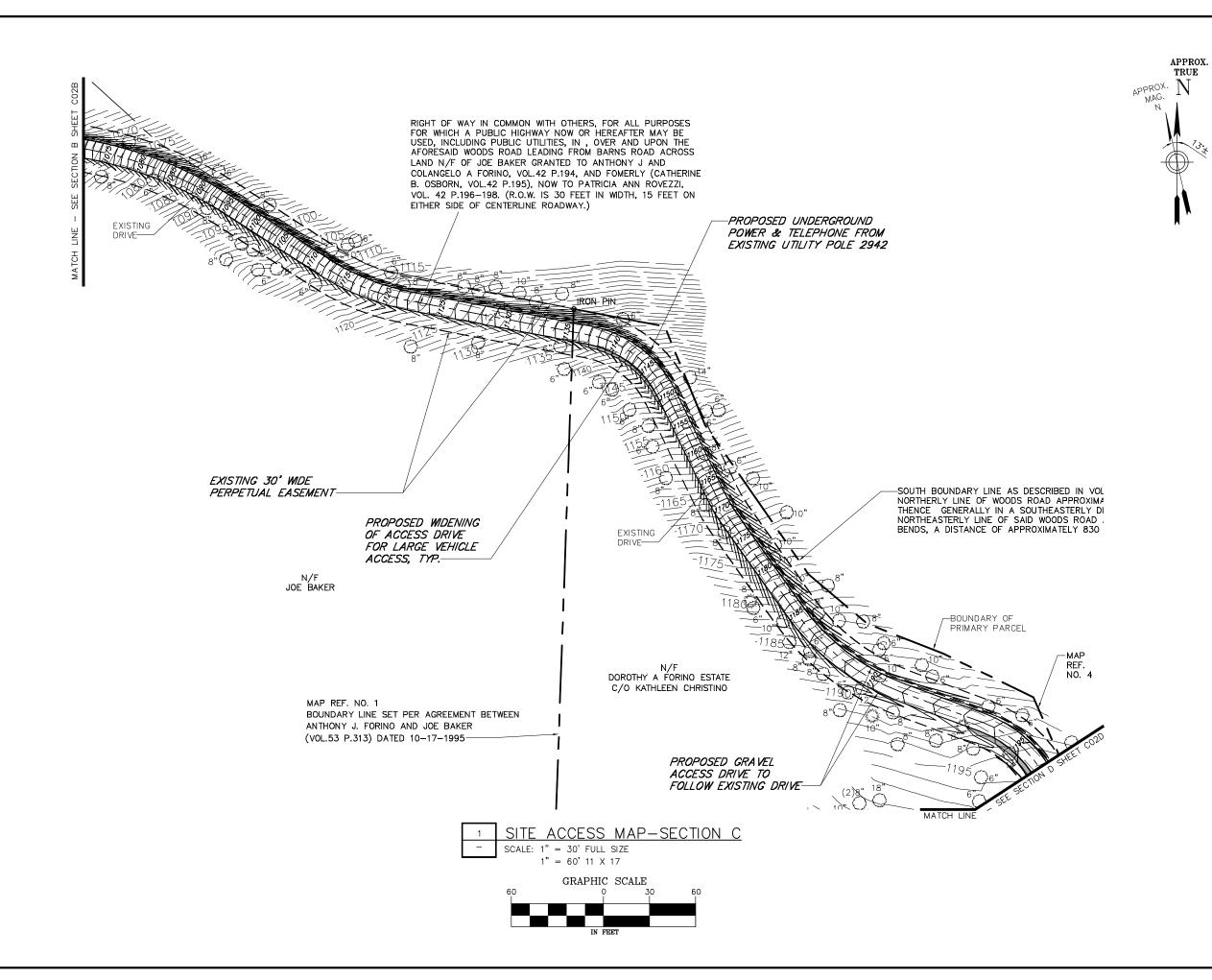
SITE ID:
SR2413
SITE NAME:
FALLS VILLAGE/CANAAN
SITE ADDRESS:
8 BARNES ROAD
FALLS VILLAGE, CT
06031
LITCHFIELD COUNTY

SHEET TITLE

SITE ACCESS MAP

SHEET NUMBER

C02B





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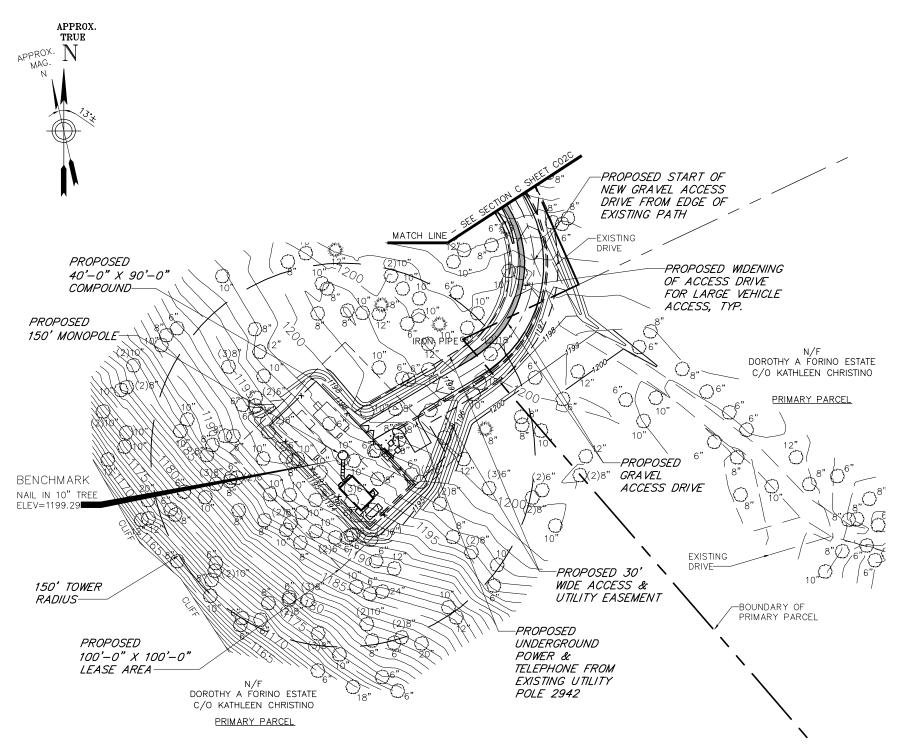
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LITCHFIELD COUNTY

SHEET TITLE

SITE ACCESS MAP



AREA OF DISTURBANCE 1.9 ACRES

EARTHWORK VOLUMES		
CUT	370 CY	
FILL	4,200 CY	
NET	3,830 CY	

VERTICAL PROFILE DESIGN		
STATION RANGE	ACCESS DRIVE GRADE	
00+00 TO 00+50	14.0%	
00+50 TO 01+50	25.0%	
01+50 TO 03+60	16.0%	
03+60 TO 05+20	11.0%	
05+20 TO 06+25	23.5%	
06+25 TO 08+80	30.0%	
08+80 TO 10+50	25.5%	
10+50 TO 12+50	10.0%	
12+50 TO 13+50	22.5%	
13+50 TO 14+80	14.5%	
14+80 TO 15+60	25.0%	
15+60 TO 16+60	11.0%	
16+60 TO 18+00	26.0%	
18+00 TO 21+20	19.0%	
21+20 TO 23+00	24.0%	
23+00 TO 24+75	11.0%	
24+75 TO 26+60	25.0%	
26+60 TO 28+60	4.7%	
28+60 TO 30+20	2.5%	
30+20 TO 30+80	-2.0%	



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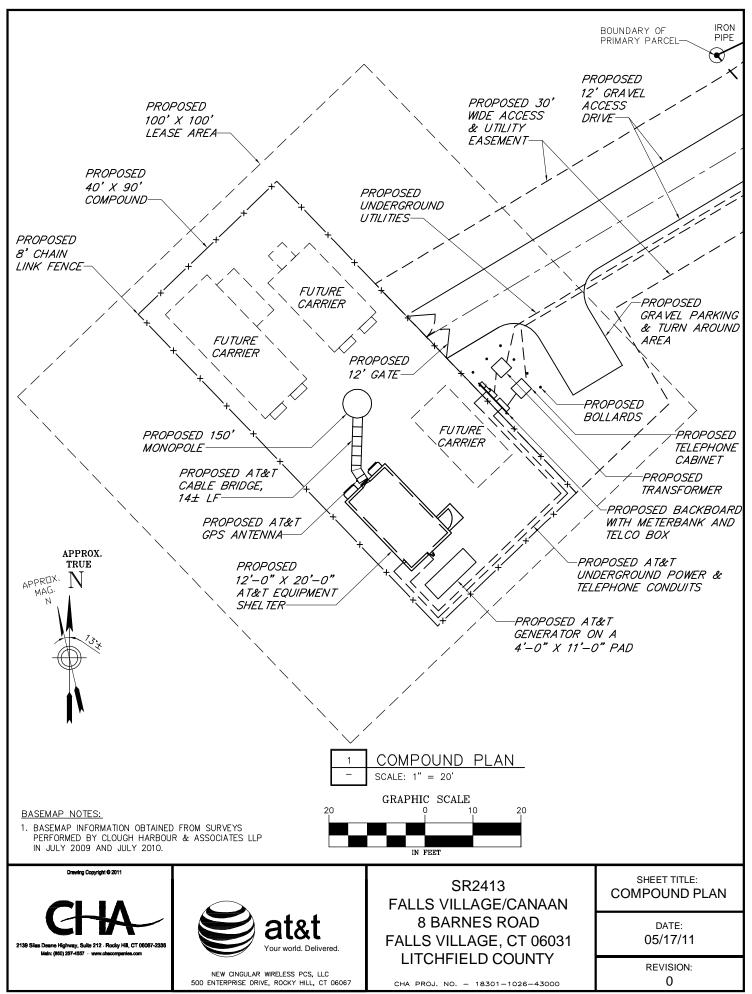
SITE ACCESS MAP—SECTION D

SCALE: 1" = 30' FULL SIZE
1" = 60' 11 X 17

GRAPHIC SCALE

O 30 60

IN FEET





May 17, 2010

New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC 500 Enterprise Drive Rocky Hill, CT 06067

**RE:** Tree Inventory

Site: Falls Village / Canaan

8 Barnes Road

Falls Village, CT 06031 CHA # 18301-1026-43000

A site survey was completed at the subject site in July of 2009 and July of 2010. A requirement of the survey involved determining the location of all trees within the topographic survey area with a diameter at breast height of 6" or larger. As can be seen on the site access map, there are one-hundred ten (110) trees with a diameter of 6" or larger within the area of the proposed access road and compound which need to be removed for construction of the facility. The quantity and size of trees being removed is summarized in the table below:

Tree Diameter	Number of Trees to be Removed
6"	40
8"	27
10"	20
12"	14
14"	1
15"	2
16"	2
18"	4
TOTAL	110

If you have any questions, comments or need further information, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Very truly yours,

**CLOUGH HARBOUR & ASSOCIATES LLP** 

Paul Lusitani Project Engineer

W:\SAI Cingular\18301\Sites\1026 Falls Village 2413\ZD\FALLS VILLAGE-10 TREE INVENTORY.doc

C&F: 1664879.1

Paul Lustan