SPRINT NEXTEL CORPORATION'S

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPATIBILITY AND PUBLIC NEED FOR A TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY

AT

836 FOXON ROAD

IN

EAST HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

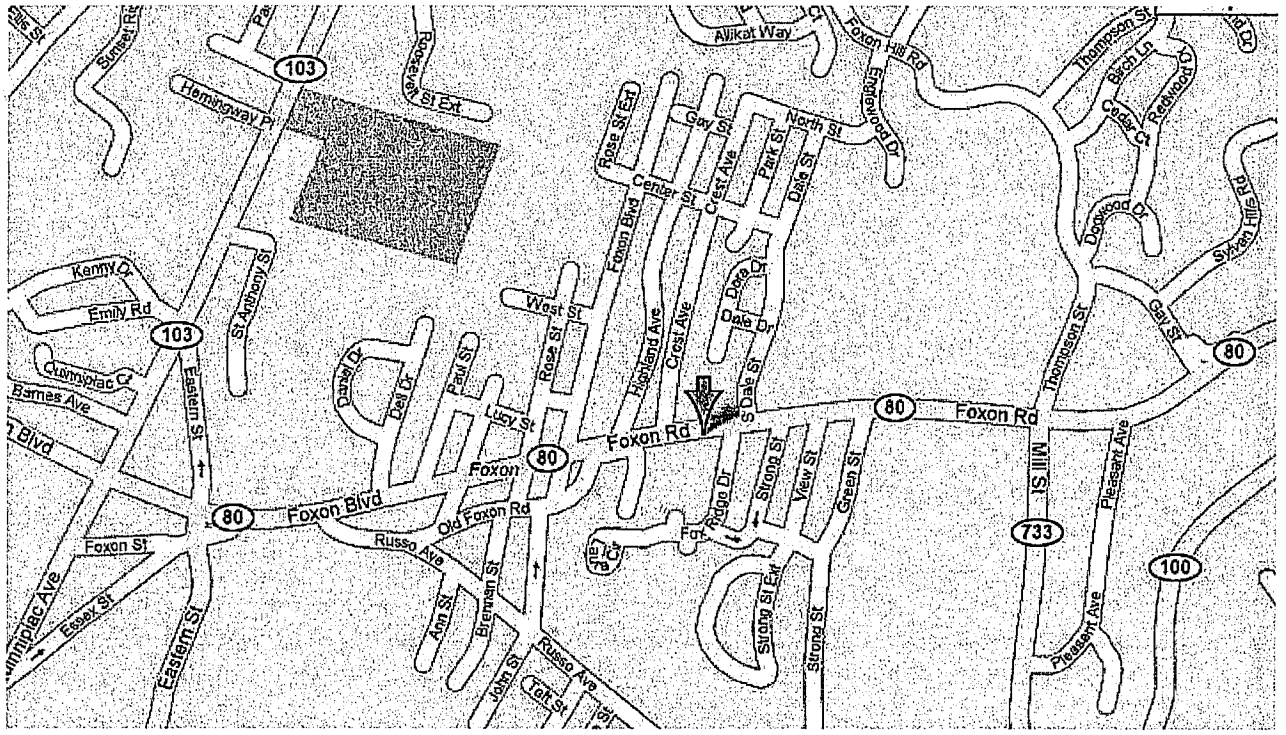
March 27, 2007

Sprint

Together with NEXTEL

OVERVIEW

Location	836 Foxon Road
Property Owner	Planet Fitness Park, LLC
CDMA or iDEN Site	CDMA Site Only
Coverage Objective	Route 80 (Foxon Road)
Flagpole Height	100'
Sprint's Antenna Centerline	97'
Lease Area & Compound Size	20' x 20'
Flagpole Designed to Accommodate How Many Carriers	3



INTRODUCTION

Sprint Nextel Corporation ("Sprint") hereby applies to the Connecticut Siting Council ("Council") for the issuance of a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need for the construction, maintenance and operation of a telecommunications facility (the "Facility") at 836 Foxon Road in East Haven, Connecticut (the "Site") (collectively, the "Application"). A U.S.G.S. topographic map and aerial photograph identifying the location of the Site are included under Tab 1. The Facility will have a 100-foot flagpole with Sprint's antennas mounted internally with a centerline at 97 feet.

SECTION 1. PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

A. STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The Application and accompanying attachments are submitted pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-50g et seq., and Conn. Agencies Regs. § 16-50j-1 et seq. The Application follows the format prescribed in the Council's "Application Guide for Community Antenna Television and Telecommunications Facilities," dated June 23, 2004 (the "Application Guide"). A copy of the Application Guide, with page number references to the Application, is included under Tab 2.

B. LEGAL NAME OF THE APPLICANT

Sprint Nextel Corporation is a Delaware corporation. Sprint's principal business offices are located at One International Boulevard, Suite 800, Mahwah, New Jersey 07495. Telephone No. (201) 684-4000.

Sprint is licensed by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") in many major United States trading areas, including Connecticut.

C. CORRESPONDENCE AND SERVICE

All communications and correspondence with regard to this Application should be addressed to:

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D. NOTICE

Pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-50l(b), public notice of Sprint's intention to file this Application was published in the New Haven Register and the East Haven Courier on April 6, 2006 and April 13, 2006. An Affidavit of Publication by the New Haven Register is included under Tab 3 as well as copies of the newspaper notices as they appeared in the East Haven Courier.

On April 6, 2006, all abutting landowners were given notice of the filing of the Application via certified mail. The list of the abutters, a sample letter to the abutters, and the return receipts received to date are included under Tab 4. As of September 21, 2006, two return receipts were outstanding: the Nutmeg Housing Development Corp. and Rashid & Rabiq Khan. On September 21, 2006 both Nutmeg Housing Development Corp. and Rashid & Rabiq Khan were sent the notification letter again via first class mail, no return receipt requested. A copy of the resent letters is also included under Tab 4. Because the second letter to Nutmeg Housing Development Corp. was returned, a third letter was sent via first class mail, no return receipt

requested, to a new address (different from the address provided by the East Haven Assessor's Office) in Branford.

E. Application Fee

Pursuant to Conn. Agencies Regs. §16-50v-1a, the filing fee for this Application ($1,000.00) was paid to the Council at the time of filing.

F. Proof Of Service

Included under Tab 5 is a list of the individuals and agencies that have received a complete copy of this Application via first class mail, pursuant to Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-501(b).

SECTION 2. PURPOSE & GOALS OF THE FACILITY

A. Need

The United States Congress, in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, determined that there exists a national need for wireless services such as those provided by Sprint. In making such a determination, the federal government preempted the states' need to make that determination. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 also sought to foster competition in the marketplace and prohibit states from discriminating against functionally equivalent wireless carriers. Therefore, although a particular area may already have wireless coverage provided by a different carrier, Sprint has the right to also offer its services in that same area.

Today, many of Sprint's customers rely on their wireless service to be functional in their homes as well as on the road. As a result, Sprint aims to not only cover all the major roads but the surrounding areas as well, many of which are residential. In this case, Sprint's Radio-Frequency Engineering Department has identified a significant gap in wireless service along Route 80 (Foxon Road) and in the surrounding area of East Haven. The location and extent of the gap in Sprint's coverage was determined by analyzing the drive test data from surrounding

facilities and analyzing call statistics and propagation models. Collectively, this data demonstrates that Sprint's customers are experiencing difficulty originating new calls and a high number of dropped calls (greater than 2%). Overall, these factors result in substandard service along Route 80 and the surrounding area of East Haven.

B. STATEMENT OF BENEFITS

The addition of a wireless telecommunications facility in this area will have both economic and public welfare benefits. While this Site will benefit wireless subscribers, it will also improve public safety in the area.

Wireless services are beneficial to residents, business people and tourists traveling through East Haven. Typically, business people such as deliverymen, repairmen, veterinarians, salesmen, real estate agents and construction personnel find that having wireless service is essential in allowing them to remain accessible while traveling. Even people who do not have wireless service benefit from the ability to easily contact traveling wireless service subscribers.

Not only will Sprint's customers benefit from this facility, customers of other carriers who do not currently have coverage in the area will also benefit. Sprint is actively marketing space on this Facility to competing wireless providers in order to minimize the proliferation of towers in East Haven. To date, only T-Mobile has expressed an interest in collocating.

Sprint's improved wireless service will also offer a great benefit to the public in that safety and emergency situations can be quickly reported and, in turn, responded to by state or municipal officials. To that end, Sprint will allow the Town of East Haven (the "Town") and any emergency response system to use the Facility without charge, provided it is consistent with the structural integrity of the flagpole. The Town has not expressed an interest in using the Facility at this time; however, the offer will stand in the future.

This Facility will also be in compliance with the requirements set forth in the Wireless Communications and Safety Act passed by Congress in 1999 (otherwise known as the "Enhance 911" or "E911" requirements). Enhanced 911 service gives emergency dispatchers the ability to answer wireless calls promptly, obtain the caller's mobile number, and pinpoint the calling location. Sprint is currently in the final phase of implementing the E911 requirements.

SECTION 3. SITE SEARCH

A. TECHNICAL ALTERNATIVES

Sprint is a telecommunications company currently operating two distinct technologies (CDMA and iDEN) at significantly different frequency bands. Sprint's CDMA network operates at 1900 megahertz ("MHz") and Sprint's iDEN network operates in the 800/900 MHz band. This Facility is part of the CDMA network and is not needed at this time by the iDEN network.

Code division multiple access ("CDMA") technology is an all-digital system that allows for increased capacity over analog cellular, allowing the system to handle more calls. This higher frequency signal however, limits the geographic area in which a tower is able to transmit to and from because the higher frequency signal degrades quickly in hilly areas and in areas of dense foliage.

Consequently, in order to provide adequate service, significant height must be used for the tower and the mobile to communicate with each other. In some cases, communication from the tower to the mobile can be improved by using higher power at the tower. However, this approach will not improve communication from the mobile to the tower.

The CDMA network does utilize technologies such as repeaters and microcells. A repeater is a low power system which receives (borrows) a signal from an existing site and then amplifies that signal for rebroadcasting in the target area. A microcell is a low power system

resembling a smaller version of a cell site. These technologies are useful for filling small gaps in coverage or providing service in buildings, but are severely limited by the amount of coverage they can provide and by their capacity. The current gap in CDMA service in the East Haven area is significant; for that reason, technologies such as repeaters and microcells are not viable options to cover the portions of Route 80 (Foxon Road) and the surrounding area of East Haven that Sprint is looking to cover with this full CDMA site.

B. CANDIDATE SEARCH

After analyzing its significant gap in CDMA coverage in East Haven, Sprint used computer modeling to identify an area where a telecommunication facility must be located to provide the requisite coverage. Once the area was designated, the "Search Ring" (Tab 6), Sprint's Real Estate Department searched for existing buildings, structures and towers suitable for Sprint's purposes.

In this case, the area is comprised mainly of small residential parcels with commercial parcels immediately along Foxon Boulevard. None of the commercial properties had buildings with the height necessary for Sprint to utilize an existing structure. Furthermore, most of the commercial properties were relatively small and would not accommodate a raw land facility. For example, two of the biggest commercial properties in the area, Fox Haven Plaza and CVS Plaza, did not have adequate space to accommodate a raw land build.

Sprint did investigate two vacant parcels. The first (41-19-25.3 / 72-51-11.3) was near Fox Haven Plaza. Sprint concluded this parcel was unsuitable not only due to wetlands issues but because it is too far outside the Search Ring. The second (41-18-10.9 / 72-51-35.4), although at a high elevation, was surrounded on all sides by residential parcels with the only access point

between two houses. Moreover, the tower itself would have been located too close to the existing residences. Therefore, Sprint did not consider this parcel a suitable site.

In addition, Sprint investigated in the vicinity of a gravel pit in the smaller search ring (41-19-5.1 / 72-53-8.9) and found that it does not provide adequate coverage along Route 80 (even at 160 feet), and it would generate a significant amount of interference for Sprint's New Haven site.

When the effort to find an existing tower or structure has been unsuccessful and Sprint must build a new facility, as is the case in East Haven, it is Sprint's policy to build a facility to accommodate other wireless providers and any needs the municipality may have, including fire and rescue services. This monopole will accommodate a total of three carriers.

C. CONSULTATION WITH THE TOWN OF EAST HAVEN AND THE CITY OF NEW HAVEN

On January 11, 2006, Sprint provided notice of its intent to file this Application to Joseph A. Maturo, Mayor of the Town of East Haven. Due to the Facility's proximity to the New Haven town line, on January 13, 2006, Sprint also provided John DeStefano, Jr., Mayor of the City of New Haven, with a copy of the notice. Sprint enclosed a package of materials with those letters including: a radio-frequency engineering information packet, a site plan, a viewshed analysis report prepared by Aerial Spectrum; and a National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") Screening Report. The package is included under Tab 7. Because the site plan and NEPA report provided in the 60-day notice are substantially similar to those provided later in this Application, they have not been included under Tab 7.

On February 2, 2006 Sprint placed calls to the offices of Mayor Maturo and Mayor DeStefano to follow-up on the 60-day notice. Neither municipality requested a meeting with

Sprint nor did either municipality request that Sprint attend a public hearing on the 60-day notice.

SECTION 4. THE SITE

A. LOCATION & LAND USE

The Facility is located on a 3.01-acre parcel located at 836 Foxon Road in East Haven, Connecticut (Map 450, Block 5722, Lot 11). The parcel, owned by Planet Fitness Park, LLC, is currently occupied by a health club, Planet Fitness, and its associated parking lot. The Facility will be directly adjacent to the building on the east side. The area immediately surrounding the Site is comprised of commercial establishments along Foxon Road (Route 80) and medium-density residential development to the north and south of Route 80. Topography in the area is generally characterized by rolling hills that range in elevation from approximately 20 feet above mean sea level ("AMSL") to 290 feet AMSL. A site plan is included under Tab 8 .[1]

The East Haven Zoning Regulations address wireless communication facilities in Section 49[2]. Although this Facility is not subject to East Haven's local zoning regulations, Sprint's Application to the Council fulfills many of the goals of the zoning regulations as they pertain to wireless communication facilities. According to the "purpose and intent" section (49.1) of the Zoning Regulations, part of the purpose in regulating telecommunication towers in East Haven is to "protect the ecological, scenic, historical and recreational values of the community" and to regulate the "location and number" of towers as well as "to encourage the joint use of any new antennas and/or cell tower." (East Haven Zoning Regulations, page 49.1). Later in this Application Sprint will demonstrate that the Facility will not have an adverse environmental

[1] Four full-sized site plans have been bulk filed.
[2] Four copies of the Town of East Haven's Zoning Regulations have been bulk filed.

impact on the scenic, historic and environmental resources of the community. In addition, Sprint has indicated its willingness to allow multiple carriers and the Town of East Haven to use the flagpole to avoid the proliferation of towers in the area.

The Town of East Haven is currently in the process of updating its wetlands regulations and therefore Sprint is not filing a copy of the wetlands regulations concurrent with this Application. Sprint will follow up with the Town of East Haven and as soon as new wetland regulations are available they will be provided to the Council.

B. ACCESS ROAD

Access to the Site emanates from Foxon Road and goes through the existing paved parking lot in front of Planet Fitness.

C. MONOPOLE

To reduce the visual impact of this Facility, Sprint is proposing a 100-foot flagpole located directly adjacent to the Planet Fitness building. Sprint will locate its antennas inside the flagpole with a centerline at 97 feet. There will be three sectors oriented approximately 120 degrees apart with a maximum of 11 channels transmitting per sector. There will also be a global positioning system antenna mounted off of the ice bridge connecting the flagpole and the equipment shelter.

The monopole will be designed and constructed in accordance with the American National Standards Institutes/Electronic Industries Association's Manual #222 -- Revision F, "Structural Standards for Steel Antenna Towers and Antenna Support Structures." The exact foundation design, diameter and thickness of the structure will be determined by the manufacturer based on specified loading and soil analyses for the Site.

D. COMPOUND

The 20-foot by 20-foot lease area and compound will be surrounded by an 8-foot high PVC fence that will match the existing fence surrounding the adjacent AT&T compound. Inside the compound, Sprint will construct a 17-foot by 8-foot 6-inch concrete equipment pad at the base of the monopole to house the equipment that transmits and processes its signals. On the equipment pad will be the power, battery, radio and growth cabinets. The cabinets will be large enough to house the transmitters and receivers for the channels at the cell site. The cabinets will also house wireless switching, processing and monitoring equipment, as well as equipment for power conversions and grounding for surge protection. The equipment will be of a solid-state nature and will emit negligible amounts of noise. The noise emitted by the equipment, in accordance with Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection's("DEP") standards, will not increase the noise levels at the property boundaries beyond acceptable levels.

A construction schedule and cost estimate for the Facility are included under Tab 9.

E. POWER SUPPLY

There will be a power run from an existing transformer to the north of the Site to an existing power panel. From there a power run will go through AT&T's compound to Sprint's compound. To maintain operations during emergencies involving power outages, the Facility will be equipped with an extensive battery back-up system. According to the manufacturers, the battery has the capacity to power the system for 18 to 24 hours. More realistically, Sprint expects that at a 50 percent load, the battery will last approximately six to eight hours. Typically, Sprint plans for a six hour power outage. If the power outage exceeds 24 hours, Sprint may locate a diesel powered electrical generator at the Facility on a temporary basis.

Emergency power is provided to the switching system via a plug placed in the equipment cabinet.

SECTION 5. COVERAGE

A. HEIGHT JUSTIFICATION

Sprint's Radio-Frequency Engineering Department has identified a critical coverage gap along Route 80 as well as in the immediately surrounding area of East Haven. Sprint's existing signal strength is below -92 dBm in the majority of the area Sprint is seeking to cover with this Site. Sprint considers the minimum acceptable signal level for in-vehicle coverage to be -92 dBm and -87 dBm for in-building coverage. This gap was confirmed using computer software that measures the signal strength from the facilities in surrounding communities. This gap was also confirmed by drive test data.

For Sprint to fill this deficiency in coverage and allow the Site to work in conjunction with its other surrounding sites, Sprint has determined, after extensive analysis, that the minimum antenna centerline needed is 97 feet. That height ensures adequate signal strength at the periphery of the coverage area. At a lesser height, the coverage provided at the periphery would severely limit Sprint's capability to hand-off calls to adjacent sites. As the traffic at this Site and the surrounding sites increases, the quality of the signal at the periphery will deteriorate and result in dropped calls. Clearly, a network cannot be built effectively relying on the minimum signal strength. Therefore, it is crucial to maintain more than the absolute minimum signal level at this Site.

Two coverage plots have been included under Tab 10. The first plot demonstrates Sprint's current coverage in the area. The second plot demonstrates the coverage provided by the Facility in conjunction with the surrounding sites. Also included under Tab 10 is a table of

site information used to generate the coverage plots. Some of the sites listed on that table are outside of the plot view but were included to ensure the coverage plots provide an accurate representation of the coverage in the area.

B. FORECAST OF MAXIMUM CAPABILITY

The digital technology that drives Sprint's PCS network is called code division multiple access technology. CDMA is a "spread spectrum" technology that enables multiple signals to share a single transmission channel, maximizing the use of available bandwidth. Therefore, Sprint's data transmission will not degrade with network usage. Overall, CDMA technology provides for clearer calling, fewer dropped calls, improved security and greater capacity.

By using CDMA technology, Sprint is able to provide a P.02 grade of service. A P.02 grade of service means that a subscriber of the system will be able to place calls ninety-eight percent of the time during the busiest (peak) hours of the day. During non-peak times, the grade of service will be better than P.02.

Cells, which are designed and equipped for a given capacity, will normally operate at much less than full capacity during the growth of the system. Accordingly, Sprint will provide a much better grade of service when the traffic in each cell increases to meet the design loading conditions. As Sprint's digital network evolves, Sprint monitors the actual grade of service on a cell-by-cell basis. Factors affecting the grade of service are:

- call attempts,
- call holding time,
- call distribution over time (average and peak), and
- call distribution over geography (users in weaker coverage areas negatively affect the capacity of the cell).

If the grade of service for any single cell site falls below the desired grade of service, Sprint will take steps to expand its facilities which serve that cell. These steps can include:

- antenna changes,
- cell balancing through call processing parameters and power adjustments, and
- adding channels.

These steps all serve to delay the process of cell splitting. Based on the current and projected number of subscribers as well as current and projected usage patterns, it is anticipated that cell splitting at this location will not be required for at least five years.

SECTION 6. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

A. MITIGATION MEASURES

The selection and design of the access road and compound at the Site has taken into account potential impacts to: wetlands and water resources; air quality; noise; traffic patterns; visibility and aesthetics; vegetation; wildlife; and historic, architectural, archaeological, cultural and recreational resources. The following review demonstrates that the activities proposed by Sprint will not cause a significant change or alteration in the physical and environmental characteristics of the Site.

(1) Water Resources

No adverse impact on water resources is anticipated as a result of the operation of the Facility. The Facility will not require any water usage nor is any wastewater discharge associated with the Facility. Furthermore, there are no water supply or sanitary facilities at the Facility.

The greatest potential for impacts on water resources exist from soil erosion and sedimentation during Site development. Absent control measures, exposed soil surfaces could be vulnerable to erosion from direct precipitation and storm water runoff. Eroded soils could be carried to downstream water courses and/or wetlands and deposition of soil sediments within

wetlands or water courses could, in turn, have an adverse impact on wetlands, in-stream flora and fauna as well as water quality.

Therefore, the plan of development for the Facility will include erosion and sediment control measures designed in accordance with the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control. These erosion and sediment control measures will perform one or more of the following functions: minimization of soil exposure, control of runoff, shielding of the soils, binding of the soils and trapping of sediments. Prior to any land disturbance activities, sediment barriers will be installed downslope of all areas where soil will be exposed. Upon completion of site work, all disturbed areas will be permanently stabilized with seed and mulch.

In addition, the physical structures and access drive will be made of common building materials and will not produce any environmentally damaging leachates. No transformers containing poly-chlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) will be used at the Site.

(2) Wetlands

There were no documented or potential wetlands located at the Facility or within a 100-foot radius of the proposed Facility.

(3) Air Quality

No air pollutants will be generated during the normal operation of the Facility. If a power outage occurs which exceeds 24 hours, a diesel powered electrical generator may be brought to the Site. Emergency power is provided to the switching system via a plug placed in the equipment building wall. Since its use will be infrequent, only minimal discharges of the by-products of combustion (exhaust gases) will occur. These infrequent discharges are not expected to have an adverse impact on air quality.

The only vehicular access to the Site will be for regularly scheduled equipment maintenance and emergency repairs. On average, one trip per month to the Facility is expected. Thus, impacts on air quality from automobile exhaust emissions are expected to be minimal.

(4) Noise

The only noise associated with the Facility will be during the construction of the foundation for the monopole base and during the erection of the pole and antennas. The noise from the construction is anticipated to last approximately six weeks. Noise associated with the use of the portable generator will be minimal and infrequent.

(5) Traffic Pattern

During construction, the project will generate a small amount of traffic as workers arrive and depart and materials are delivered. Traffic generation will be comparable to that generated by the construction of a single family house. Upon completion, traffic will be limited to an average of one monthly maintenance and inspection visit. No traffic problems are anticipated.

(6) Visibility and Aesthetics

The aesthetic impacts associated with the Facility have been minimized to the greatest extent possible with the camouflaging of this tower as a flagpole and with its location directly adjacent to a commercial building. In addition, the equipment pad and associated ground mounted equipment will be relatively small.

(7) Wildlife

Due to its location next to a commercial building, Sprint does not anticipate that its Facility will have any effect on the area's wildlife population. According to the Department of Agriculture's list of wilderness areas, the Facility is not located in an officially designated wilderness area. In addition, in accordance with the DEP's Natural Diversity Data Base, there

are no known extant populations of Federal or State Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern Species that occur at the Site. A letter from the DEP confirming that is attached under Tab 11.

B. VISUAL RESOURCE EVALUATION

In September 2006, Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. ("VHB") prepared a Visual Resource Evaluation Report for the Facility (Tab 12). The Visual Resource Evaluation Report contains a narrative, a photolog documentation map, balloon test photographs, photographic simulations and a viewshed map. The evaluation was conducted to identify specific areas where the Facility is likely to be visible. For the purposes of the evaluation, a 2-mile radius surrounding the Site was chosen as the study area (the "Study Area").

Portions of Interstate 91, Route 80, Route 100 and Route 17 are contained within the Study Area. In total, the Study Area contains approximately 112 linear miles of paved roads. In addition, segments of Amtrak's Northeast Corridor rail line traverse the Study Area. Surrounding the Study Area are gently rolling hills ranging in elevation from 20 feet above mean sea level ("AMSL") to 290 feet AMSL. The tree canopy, with an average height of 65 feet, covers approximately 45% of the Study Area. The Study Area also includes approximately 579 acres of surface water including most of Lake Saltonstall and portions of the Quinnipiac River and Graniss Pond.

Based on the VHB's analysis, the area where the Facility will visible above the tree canopy comprises approximately 37 acres (representing less than one percent of the Study Area). A significant amount of the total visibility associated with the Facility occurs in the immediate area of the host property, generally a quarter mile from the Site. VHB estimates that approximately 34 residences within a quarter mile of the Facility will have at least partial year round views of the flagpole. VHB also anticipates that there will be an additional 27 acres of

seasonal or "leaf-off" visibility. The topographic relief and tree canopy within the residential areas that surround the Facility are sufficient to significantly minimize anticipated views of the Facility. In addition, the height and stealth design of the Facility (a 100-foot flagpole) combined with the setting (on existing commercial property) further serve to minimize potential visual intrusions from locations within the Study Area.

C. Balloon Float & Sign Display

To enable the public to ascertain the visibility of the Facility, Sprint will raise a balloon (at least three feet in diameter) at the Site on the day of the Council's first hearing session on the Application (weather permitting) or at a time otherwise specified by the Council. In addition, Sprint will post a sign on the subject property at least ten business days prior to the public hearing. The sign will be at least 6 feet by 4 feet and will have the Applicant's name, type of facility, height, public hearing date and contact information for the Council.

D. Safety Analysis

The Facility will not pose a health threat to the community-at-large or the employees who visit the Site. To verify that the Facility will not pose a health threat, Sprint analyzed the amount of radio-frequency energy emitted by its antennas (see Tab 13 for the analysis). This analysis was performed using a worst case scenario with the antennas on the monopole pointing straight down. Under this worse case scenario, the highest calculated levels of radio-frequency energy are measured at the base of the monopole.

Sprint's analysis determined that the amount of radio-frequency energy emitted by the antennas (known as the power density), as calculated at the base of the monopole, would be 0.088 milliwatts per centimeter squared ("mW/cm2"). A power density of 0.088 mW/cm2 means that the radio-frequency energy at the Facility will never be greater than 8.80 % of the

maximum permissible exposure, which is 1.0 mW/cm2 as specified by the FCC. Therefore, Sprint's analysis clearly shows that the maximum level of radio-frequency energy emitted at the Facility will be well below all applicable health and safety limits.

E. National Environmental Policy Act Review

As a licensing agency, the FCC complies with the National Environmental Policy Act by requiring its licensees (including Sprint) to review their proposed actions for environmental consequences. If a licensee's proposed action falls within one of the "listed" categories within NEPA (specifically, 47 CFR §1.1307), the licensee is required to perform an environmental assessment and disclose the results to the FCC. The "listed" categories address issues such as the presence of wilderness areas, wilderness preserves, endangered or threatened species, critical habitats, historic districts, sites, buildings structures or objects, Indian religious sites, flood plains and wetlands.

Sprint conducted a NEPA review to investigate any environmental consequences that may arise from Sprint's plans for the Facility in East Haven (Tab 14) and determined that the Facility is not located in an environmentally sensitive area nor does it fall under any of the NEPA "listed" categories in 47 CFR §1.1307.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons described herein, Sprint respectfully requests that the Council issue a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need for the construction, maintenance and operation of a 100-foot telecommunications facility at 836 Foxon Road in East Haven, Connecticut.

Respectfully submitted by:

SPRINT NEXTEL CORPORATION

Thomas J. Regan

ATTACHMENTS

1. U.S.G.S. Topographic Map & Aerial Map
2. Application Guide
3. The New Haven Register Affidavit of Publication

   East Haven Courier Notices
4. Abutters List

   Sample of the Letters Sent to Abutters

   Return Receipts

   Re-Sent Letters
5. Proof of Service List
6. Search Ring
7. 60-day Notice to the Town of East Haven and City of New Haven
8. Site Plan
9. Construction Schedule

   Cost Estimate
10. Coverage Plots
11. Letter from DEP
12. Visual Resource Evaluation Report
13. Power Density Analysis
14. NEPA Report

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