STATE OF CONNECTICUT CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

IN RE:

SUB-PETITION AND PETITION AMENDMENTPETITION NO. 1097ASUB-PETITION AND PETITION AMENDMENTPETITION NO. 1097AOF NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC("AT&T") TO THE CONNECTICUT SITING("AT&T") TO THE CONNECTICUT SITINGMarch 31, 2021COUNCIL FOR MODIFICATION ANDMarch 31, 2021EXTENSION OF AN EXISTING WIRELESSTELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY AT174 SOUTH GRAND STREET INWEST SUFFIELD (TOWN OF SUFFIELD),
CONNECTICUT

<u>NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC ("AT&T")</u> <u>RESPONSES TO SITING COUNCIL'S INTERROGATORIES</u>

- Q1. Would the proposed tower extension be an aviation safety hazard in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration criteria?
- A1. No. Please see the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") determination of no hazard to air navigation included in Attachment 1. Please note that the enclosed FAA determination was made for a total height of 145', or 6' more than the proposed extension height of 139'.
- Q2. What is the run time of the proposed emergency generator, assuming full loading, before refueling is necessary?
- A2. The approximate run time of the proposed emergency generator is 51 hours assuming full loading.
- Q3. Would the proposed facility offer 5G services?
- A3. Yes. The proposed antennas will support 5G in the low-band spectrum: 700 MHZ, 850 MHz, 1900 MHz, 2100 MHz and 2300 MHz.
- Q4. Please characterize the visibility of the proposed tower extension from the surrounding area.
- A4. Included in Attachment 2 is a Visual Assessment with Photosimulations that includes an analysis of the visibility of the proposed Facility within a two-mile radius study area. The enclosed Visual Assessment includes 25 photos as well as two Comparative Viewshed Analysis Maps. As demonstrated therein, the proposed extension of the existing tower structure will not result in a significant visual impact to the surrounding environment.
- Q5. What are the proposed construction hours and days of the week?
- A5. The proposed construction hours are 8am to 5pm Monday through Friday.

- Q6. If approved, when would construction be expected to commence and when would it be completed?
- A6. Construction is anticipated to commence on or about July 13, 2021 and be completed on or about August 31, 2021.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this day the foregoing was sent electronically to the Connecticut Siting Council and that one hard copy was sent via first class mail on March 31, 2021.

April 2, 2021

Lucie Chrocchio

Lucia Chiocchio, Esq. Cuddy & Feder LLP 445 Hamilton Ave, 14th Floor White Plains, NY 10601 (914)-761-1300 Attorneys for the Petitioner

cc: AT&T SAI Daniel Patrick, Esq., Cuddy & Feder LLP

ATTACHMENT 1



Mail Processing Center Federal Aviation Administration Southwest Regional Office Obstruction Evaluation Group 10101 Hillwood Parkway Fort Worth, TX 76177 Aeronautical Study No. 2020-ANE-5326-OE Prior Study No. 2014-ANE-1456-OE

Issued Date: 09/30/2020

Network Regulatory Verizon Wireless (VAW) LLC 5055 North Point Pkwy NP2NE Network Engineering Alpharetta, GA 30022

**** DETERMINATION OF NO HAZARD TO AIR NAVIGATION ****

The Federal Aviation Administration has conducted an aeronautical study under the provisions of 49 U.S.C., Section 44718 and if applicable Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 77, concerning:

Structure:	Antenna Tower SUFFIELD SW CT 753300
Location:	West Suffield, CT
Latitude:	41-59-13.33N NAD 83
Longitude:	72-42-07.52W
Heights:	192 feet site elevation (SE)
-	145 feet above ground level (AGL)
	337 feet above mean sea level (AMSL)

This aeronautical study revealed that the structure does not exceed obstruction standards and would not be a hazard to air navigation provided the following condition(s), if any, is(are) met:

It is required that FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, be e-filed any time the project is abandoned or:

_____ At least 10 days prior to start of construction (7460-2, Part 1) __X__ Within 5 days after the construction reaches its greatest height (7460-2, Part 2)

Based on this evaluation, marking and lighting are not necessary for aviation safety. However, if marking/ lighting are accomplished on a voluntary basis, we recommend it be installed in accordance with FAA Advisory circular 70/7460-1 L Change 2.

This determination expires on 03/30/2022 unless:

- (a) the construction is started (not necessarily completed) and FAA Form 7460-2, Notice of Actual Construction or Alteration, is received by this office.
- (b) extended, revised, or terminated by the issuing office.
- (c) the construction is subject to the licensing authority of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and an application for a construction permit has been filed, as required by the FCC, within 6 months of the date of this determination. In such case, the determination expires on the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of construction, or the date the FCC denies the application.

NOTE: REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF THIS DETERMINATION MUST BE E-FILED AT LEAST 15 DAYS PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION DATE. AFTER RE-EVALUATION OF CURRENT OPERATIONS IN THE AREA OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE THAT NO SIGNIFICANT AERONAUTICAL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED, YOUR DETERMINATION MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR ONE EXTENSION OF THE EFFECTIVE PERIOD.

This determination is based, in part, on the foregoing description which includes specific coordinates, heights, frequency(ies) and power. Any changes in coordinates, heights, and frequencies or use of greater power, except those frequencies specified in the Colo Void Clause Coalition; Antenna System Co-Location; Voluntary Best Practices, effective 21 Nov 2007, will void this determination. Any future construction or alteration, including increase to heights, power, or the addition of other transmitters, requires separate notice to the FAA. This determination includes all previously filed frequencies and power for this structure.

If construction or alteration is dismantled or destroyed, you must submit notice to the FAA within 5 days after the construction or alteration is dismantled or destroyed.

This determination does include temporary construction equipment such as cranes, derricks, etc., which may be used during actual construction of the structure. However, this equipment shall not exceed the overall heights as indicated above. Equipment which has a height greater than the studied structure requires separate notice to the FAA.

This determination concerns the effect of this structure on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace by aircraft and does not relieve the sponsor of compliance responsibilities relating to any law, ordinance, or regulation of any Federal, State, or local government body.

A copy of this determination will be forwarded to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) because the structure is subject to their licensing authority.

This determination cancels and supersedes prior determinations issued for this structure.

If we can be of further assistance, please contact our office at (816) 329-2525, or natalie.schmalbeck@faa.gov. On any future correspondence concerning this matter, please refer to Aeronautical Study Number 2020-ANE-5326-OE.

Signature Control No: 450935320-452624275 Natalie Schmalbeck

(DNE)

Attachment(s) Frequency Data Map(s)

Technician

cc: FCC

Frequency Data for ASN 2020-ANE-5326-OE

LOW	HIGH	FREQUENCY		ERP
FREQUENCY	FREQUENCY	UNIT	ERP	UNIT
6	7	GHz	55	dBW
6	7	GHz	42	dBW
10	11.7	GHz	55	dBW
10	11.7	GHz	42	dBW
17.7	19.7	GHz	55	dBW
17.7	19.7	GHz	42	dBW
21.2	23.6	GHz	55	dBW
21.2	23.6	GHz	42	dBW
614	698	MHz	2000	W
614	698	MHz	1000	W
698	806	MHz	1000	W
806	824	MHz	500	W
806	901	MHz	500	W
824	849	MHz	500	W
851	866	MHz	500	W
869	894	MHz	500	W
896	901	MHz	500	W
901	902	MHz	7	W
929	932	MHz	3500	W
930	931	MHz	3500	W
931	932	MHz	3500	W
932	932.5	MHz	17	dBW
935	940	MHz	1000	W
940	941	MHz	3500	W
1670	1675	MHz	500	W
1710	1755	MHz	500	W
1850	1990	MHz	1640	W
1850	1910	MHz	1640	W
1930	1990	MHz	1640	W
1990	2025	MHz	500	W
2110	2200	MHz	500	W
2305	2360	MHz	2000	W
2305	2310	MHz	2000	W
2345	2360	MHz	2000	W
2496	2690	MHz	500	W
27500	28350	MHz	75	dBm
29100	29250	MHz	75	dBm
31000	31225	MHz	75	dBm
31225	31300	MHz	75	dBm
38600	40000	MHz	75	dBm



ATTACHMENT 2

Visual Assessment & Photo-Simulations



CT2388 SUFFIELD SOUTH GRAND STREET 174 SOUTH GRAND STREET WEST SUFFIELD, CT 06093

> Prepared in March 2021 by: All-Points Technology Corporation, P.C. 567 Vauxhall Street Extension – Suite 311 Waterford, CT 06385

> > Prepared for AT&T



VISUAL ASSESSMENT & PHOTO-SIMULATIONS

New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC ("AT&T") is seeking approval to extend an existing wireless communications facility (the "Facility") at 174 South Grand Street in the Town of Suffield, Connecticut (the "Site"). The Facility is being extended to allow for the collocation of AT&T antennas and supporting equipment. At the request of AT&T, All-Points Technology Corporation, P.C. ("APT") completed this assessment to evaluate the potential visual effects of the proposed Facility extension from within a two-mile radius (the "Study Area"). The Study Area includes a small portion of the neighboring municipality of East Granby to the southwest.

Project Undertaking

The existing Facility was approved in Docket No. 403 and consists of a 119' tall monopole and associated equipment within a chain-link fence enclosed compound at grade. Verizon Wireless maintains existing antennas at a centerline height of approximately 119' above ground level ("AGL"). AT&T plans to extend the height of the existing monopole by 20', bringing the Facility's total height to 139'. AT&T proposes to install six (6) panel antennas; twelve (12) remote radio head units ("RRH") and two (2) surge arrestors on a new frame mount at a centerline height approximately 135' AGL. Please refer to the design drawings¹ prepared by Hudson Design Group, LLC, Revision 4, dated January 27, 2021 for details regarding the proposed installation.

Project Setting

The ± 17.6 -acre Site is located east of South Grand Street within a mostly residentially developed area. The topography within the majority of the Study Area consists generally of gently rolling terrain, with a steep north-to-south ridge (West Suffield Mountain) that traverses the western portion of the Study Area. Ground elevations range from approximately 116 feet above mean sea level ("AMSL") in the southeastern portion of the Study Area to approximately 708 feet AMSL on the summit of West Suffield Mountain to the northwest. Tree cover within the Study Area (consisting of mixed deciduous hardwoods and conifers) occupies approximately 5,479 acres ($\pm 68\%$) of the 8,042-acre Study Area.

APT used the combination of a predictive computer model, in-field analysis, and a review of various data sources to evaluate the visibility associated with the proposed extended Facility on both a quantitative and qualitative basis. The predictive model provides a measurable assessment of visibility throughout the entire Area, including private properties and other areas inaccessible for direct observations. The in-field analyses consisted of a balloon test and field reconnaissance of the Study Area to record existing conditions, verify results of the model,

¹ CT Siting Council Docket 403, Exhibit 3.

inventory seasonal and year-round view locations, and provide photographic documentation from publicly accessible areas. A description of the procedures used in the analysis is provided below.

Preliminary Computer Modeling

To conduct this assessment, a predictive computer model was developed specifically for this project using ESRI's ArcMap GIS² software and available GIS data. The predictive model incorporates Project and Study Area-specific data, including the Site location, its ground elevation and the proposed extended Facility height, as well as the surrounding topography, existing vegetation, and structures (the primary features that can block direct lines of sight).

A digital surface model ("DSM"), capturing both the natural and built features on the Earth's surface, was generated for the extent of the Study Area utilizing State of Connecticut 2016 LiDAR³ LAS⁴ data points. LiDAR is a remote-sensing technology that develops elevation data by measuring the time it takes for laser light to return from the surface to the instrument's sensors. The varying reflectivity of objects also means that the "returns" can be classified based on the characteristics of the reflected light, normally into categories such as "bare earth," "vegetation," "road," "surface water" or "building." Derived from the 2016 LiDAR data, the LAS datasets contain the corresponding elevation point data and return classification values. The Study Area DSM incorporates the first return LAS dataset values that are associated with the highest feature in the landscape, typically a treetop, top of a building, and/or the highest point of other tall structures.

Once the DSM was generated, ESRI's Viewshed Tool was utilized to identify locations within the Study Area where the extended Facility may be visible. ESRI's Viewshed Tool predicts visibility by identifying those cells⁵ within the DSM that can be seen from an observer location. Cells where visibility was indicated were extracted and converted from a raster dataset to a polygon feature which was then overlaid onto aerial photograph and topographic base maps. Since the DSM includes the highest relative feature in the landscape, isolated "visible" cells are often indicated within heavily forested areas (e.g., from the top of the highest tree) or on building rooftops during the initial processing. It is recognized that these areas do not represent typical viewer locations and overstate visibility. As such, the resulting polygon feature is further refined by extracting those areas. The viewshed results are also cross-checked against the most current

² ArcMap is a Geographic Information System desktop application developed by the Environmental Systems Research Institute for creating maps, performing spatial analysis, and managing geographic data.

³ Light Detection and Ranging

⁴ An LAS file is an industry-standard binary format for storing airborne LiDAR data.

⁵ Each DSM cell size is 1 square meter.

aerial photographs to assess whether significant changes (a new housing development, for example) have occurred since the time the LiDAR-based LAS datasets were captured.

The results of the preliminary analysis are intended to provide a representation of those areas where portions of the extended Facility may potentially be visible to the human eye without the aid of magnification, based on a viewer eye-height of five (5) feet above the ground and the combination of intervening topography, trees and other vegetation, and structures. However, the extended Facility may not necessarily be visible from all locations within those areas identified by the predictive model, which has its limitations. For instance, the computer model cannot account for mass density, tree diameters and branching variability of trees, or the degradation of views that occur with distance. As a result, some areas depicted on the viewshed maps as theoretically offering potential visibility of the extended Facility may be overpredictive because the quality of those views is not sufficient for the human eye to recognize the Facility or discriminate it from other surrounding or intervening objects.

Seasonal Visibility

Visibility also varies seasonally with increased, albeit obstructed, views occurring during "leafoff" conditions. Beyond the variabilities associated with density of woodland stands found within any given Study Area, each individual tree also has its own unique trunk, pole timber and branching patterns that provide varying degrees of screening in leafless conditions which, as introduced above, cannot be precisely modeled. Seasonal visibility is therefore estimated based on a combination of factors including the type, size, and density of trees within a given area; topographic constraints; and other visual obstructions that may be present. Taking into account these considerations, areas depicting seasonal visibility on the viewshed maps are intended to represent locations from where there is a potential for views through intervening trees, as opposed to indicating that leaf-off views will exist from within an entire seasonally-shaded area.

Balloon Test and Field Reconnaissance

To supplement and fine-tune the results of the computer modeling efforts, APT completed infield verification activities consisting of a balloon test, vehicular and pedestrian reconnaissance, and photo-documentation. The balloon test and field reconnaissance were completed on March 22, 2021. The balloon test consisted of raising a brightly-colored, helium-filled balloon to a string height of approximately 139 feet AGL near the existing monopole location.⁶ Weather conditions were favorable for the in-field activity with calm winds and sunny skies.

⁶ The balloon was secured along the northeast corner of the existing compound, approximately 60 feet from the center of the monopole, to avoid interference with the existing monopole; the bottom of the balloon represented the top of the monopole and AT&T antennas.

Once the balloon was raised, APT conducted a Study Area reconnaissance by driving along local and State roads and other publicly accessible locations to document and inventory where the both the existing tower and the balloon could be seen above and through the tree canopy and other visual obstructions. Visual observations from the reconnaissance were also used to evaluate the results of the preliminary visibility mapping and identify any discrepancies in the initial modeling for the proposed extension.

Photographic Documentation and Simulations

During the Study Area reconnaissance, APT obtained photo-documentation of representative locations where the existing Facility and balloon were visible. At each photo location, the geographic coordinates of the camera's position were logged using global positioning system ("GPS") technology. Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS 6D digital camera body⁷ and Canon EF 24 to 105 millimeter ("mm") zoom lens. APT used a standard focal length of 50mm to present a consistent field of view.

Photographic simulations were generated to portray scaled renderings of the proposed Facility from 13 locations presented herein where the extended Facility may be recognizable above or through the trees. Using field data, site plan information and 3-dimensional (3D) modeling software, spatially referenced models of the site and Facility were generated and merged. The geographic coordinates obtained in the field for the photograph locations were incorporated into the model to produce virtual camera positions within the spatial 3D model. Photo-simulations were then created using a combination of renderings generated in the 3D model and photo-rendering software programs, which were ultimately composited and merged with the existing conditions photographs (using Photoshop image editing software). The scale of the subjects in the photograph (the balloon) and the corresponding simulation (the extended Facility) is proportional to their surroundings.

For presentation purposes in this report, the photographs were produced in an approximate 7inch by 10.5-inch format. When reproducing the images in this format size, we believe it is important to present the largest view while providing key contextual landscape elements (existing developments, street signs, utility poles, etc.) so that the viewer can determine the proportionate scale of each object within the scene. Photo-documentation of the field reconnaissance and photo-simulations of the proposed Facility are presented in the attachment at the end of this report. The field reconnaissance photos that include the balloon in the view provide visual reference points for the approximate height and location of the extended Facility relative to the scene. All simulations were created to represent the proposed top antenna height of 139' AGL. The photo-simulations are intended to provide the reader with a general

⁷ The Canon EOS 6D is a full-framed camera which includes a lens receptor of the same size as the film used in 35mm cameras. As such, the images produced are comparable to those taken with a conventional 35mm camera

understanding of the different view characteristics associated with the Facility from various locations. Photographs were taken from publicly-accessible areas and unobstructed view lines were chosen wherever possible.

Final Visibility Mapping

Information obtained during the field reconnaissance was incorporated into the mapping data layers, including visual observations, the photograph locations, areas that experienced recent land use changes and those places where the initial model was found to over or under-predict visibility. Once the additional data was integrated into the model, APT recalculated the visibility of the proposed Facility within the Study Area.

Conclusions

As presented on the attached viewshed maps, the extended Facility would be visible from similar locations as today, generally within 0.5 mile of the Site. On a year-round basis, the proposed 20' extension would not appreciably expand the Facility's existing visual footprint. In the majority of those locations where the Facility can be seen currently, the extension would be fully visible above the trees. Seasonally, when the leaves are off the deciduous trees, visibility appears to extend more slightly to the west.

Predicted year-round visibility of the extended Facility is estimated to cover approximately 27 acres (still representing less than 1% of the 8,042-acre Study Area). Predicted potential seasonal visibility is estimated to increase by approximately 60 acres. Overall, the total predicted visibility of the extended Facility is estimated to cover \pm 208 acres, or approximately 2.59% of the Study Area.

Based on the results of this analysis, it does not appear that the proposed extension to the Facility would result in a significant visual impact to the surrounding environment.

Limitations

The viewshed maps presented in the attachment to this report depict areas where the proposed extended Facility may potentially be visible to the human eye without the aid of magnification based on a viewer eye-height of five (5) feet above the ground and intervening topography, tree canopy and structures. This analysis may not account for all visible locations, as it is based on the combination of computer modeling, incorporating aerial photographs, and in-field observations from publicly-accessible locations. No access to private properties was provided to APT personnel. This analysis does not claim to depict the only areas, or all locations, where visibility may occur; it is intended to provide a representation of those areas where the Facility is likely to be seen.

The photo-simulations provide a representation of the Facility under similar settings as those encountered during the field review and reconnaissance. Views of the Facility can change throughout the seasons and the time of day, and are dependent on weather and other atmospheric conditions (e.g., haze, fog, clouds); the location, angle and intensity of the sun; and the specific viewer location. Weather conditions on the day of the field review included calm winds and sunny skies.

ATTACHMENTS









2	MOUNTAIN ROAD	SOUTHWEST	+/- 0.44 MILE	YEAR ROUND
РНОТО	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

3	MOUNTAIN ROAD	SOUTHWEST	+/- 0.34 MILE	SEASONAL
рното	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

3	MOUNTAIN ROAD	SOUTHWEST	+/- 0.34 MILE	SEASONAL
РНОТО	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

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EXISTING			BALLOON FLOWN	+/-60'FROMTOWER(CENTER
РНОТО	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY
5	NORTH GRAND STREET	SOUTHWEST	+/- 0.47 MILE	SEASONAL

	NORTH GRAND STREET	SOUTHWEST	+/- 0.47 MILE	SEASONAL
)	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTAINCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

WEST SUFFIELD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

MOUNTAIN ROAD AT SOUTH GRAND STREET

6

MOUNTAIN ROAD

7

NOT VISIBLE

+/- 0.47 MILE

SOUTHEAST

8	SOUTH GRAND STREET	SOUTH	+/- 0.24 MILE	NOT VISIBLE
рното	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

9	SOUTH GRAND STREET	SOUTHEAST	+/- 0 22 MILE	SFASONAL
PHOTO	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

9	SOUTH GRAND STREET	SOUTHEAST	+/- 0.22 MILE	SEASONAL
РНОТО	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

10	SOUTH GRAND STREET	SOUTHEAST	+/- 0.19 MILE	YEAR ROUND
РНОТО	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

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10	SOUTH GRAND STREET	SOUTHEAST	+/- 0.19 MILE	YEAR ROUND
РНОТО	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

11	SOUTH GRAND STREET	SOUTHEAST	+/- 0.15 MILE	YEAR ROUND
рното	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

11	SOUTH GRAND STREET	SOUTHEAST	+/- 0.15 MILE	YEAR ROUND
PHOTO	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBII ITY

12	SOUTH GRAND STREET	EAST	+/- 0.16 MILE	YEAR ROUND
рното	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

рното	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY
12	SOUTH GRAND STREET	EAST	+/- 0.16 MILE	YEAR ROUND

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13	SOUTH GRAND STREET	NORTHEAST	+/- 0.30 MILE	SEASONAL
рното	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

SOUTH GRAND STREET	NORTHEAST	+/- 0.41 MILE	YEAR ROUND
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14	SOUTH GRAND STREET	NORTHEAST	+/- 0.41 MILE	YFAR ROUND
PHOTO	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

SOUTH GRAND STREET

15

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YEAR ROUND

+/- 0.53 MILE

NORTHEAST

15		NODTUEACT		
PHOTO	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

PHOTO	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY
16	SOUTH GRAND STREET	NORTHEAST	+/- 0.72 MILE	YEAR ROUND

16	SOUTH GRAND STREET	NORTHEAST	+/- 0.72 MILE	YEAR ROUND
PHOTO	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

18	SOUTH GRAND STREET	NORTHEAST	+/- 0.99 MILE	NOT VISIBLE
РНОТО	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

PHOTO

PHOTO	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY
20	SHELDON STREET	NORTH	+/- 0.80 MILE	YEAR ROUND

рното

РНОТО	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY
21	SHELDON STREET	NORTHWEST	+/- 0.74 MILE	NOT VISIBLE

рното	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY
22	SHELDON STREET	NORTHWEST	+/- 0.72 MILE	NOT VISIBLE

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ALL TECHNOLO

РНОТО	LOCATION	ORIENTATION	DISTANCE TO SITE	VISIBILITY

Legend

Other

Notes

Comparative Viewshed Analysis Map

Proposed Wireless Telecommunications Facility CT2388/Suffield South Grand Street 174 South Grand Street West Suffield, Connecticut

Existing facility height is 120 feet AGL; Proposed facility height is 139 feet AGL. Forest canopy height is derived from LiDAR data. Study area encompasses a two-mile radius and includes 8,042 acres. Map information field verified by APT on March 22, 2021 Base Map Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle Maps, West Springfield, CT (1970) and Windsor Locks, CT (1984) Map Date: March 2021

- Proposed Site
- Study Area (2-Mile Radius)
 - Year-Round Visibility 120' AGL And 139' AGL (47 Acres)
- Year-Round Visibility 139' AGL (27 Additional Acres) Areas of Potential Seasonal Visibility - 120' AGL and/or 139' AGL (160 Acres)
- Photo Locations (March 22, 2021)
- Year-Round
- Seasonal
- Not Visible
- Municipal Boundary

Data Sources:

Physical Geography / Background Data

A digital surface model (DSM) was created from the State of Connecticut 2016 LiDAR LAS data points. The DSM captures the natural and built features on the Earth's surface.

Municipal Open Space, State Recreation Areas, Trails, County Recreation Areas, and Town Boundary data obtained from CT DEEP. Scenic Roads: CTDOT State Scenic Highways (2015); Municipal Scenic Roads (compiled by APT)

Dedicated Open Space & Recreation Areas

- Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP): DEEP Property (May 2007; Federal Open Space (1997); Municipal and Private Open Space (1997); DEEP Boat Launches (1994)
- Connecticut Forest & Parks Association, Connecticut Walk Books East & West

CTDOT Scenic Strips (based on Department of Transportation data)

**Not all the sources listed above appear on the Viewshed Maps. Only those features within the scale of the graphic are shown.

Comparative Viewshed Analysis Map

Proposed Wireless Telecommunications Facility CT2388/Suffield South Grand Street 174 South Grand Street West Suffield, Connecticut

Existing facility height is 120 feet AGL; Proposed facility height is 139 feet AGL. Forest canopy height is derived from LiDAR data. Study area encompasses a two-mile radius and includes 8,042 acres. Map information field verified by APT on March 22, 2021 Base Map Source: 2019 Aerial Photograph (CTECO) Map Date: March 2021

Proposed Site

- Study Area (2-Mile Radius)
 - Year-Round Visibility 120' AGL And 139' AGL (47 Acres)
- Year-Round Visibility 139' AGL (27 Additional Acres) Areas of Potential Seasonal Visibility - 120' AGL and/or 139' AGL (160 Acres)

Photo Locations (March 22, 2021)

- Year-Round
- Seasonal
- Not Visible
- Municipal Boundary

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