

STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

IN RE:

NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC (AT&T)  
PETITION FOR A DECLARATORY RULING,  
PURSUANT TO CONNECTICUT GENERAL  
STATUTES §4-176 AND §16-50K, FOR THE  
INSTALLATION OF A WIRELESS  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY ON  
PROPERTY LOCATED 480 HAMBURG ROAD,  
LYME, CONNECTICUT.

PETITION NO. 1538

September 28, 2022

**RESPONSES OF NEW CINGULAR WIRELESS PCS, LLC (AT&T)  
TO CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL INTERROGATORIES**

- Q1. The Petition documents refer to three different First Selectmen (p. 3, Attachment 1 and Attachment 6). Clarify. Has the current First Selectman had any comments on the project?
- A1. *The letter of authorization included in Attachment 1 was signed by Steve Mattson, who was First Selectman at that time. The petition notice (Attachment 6) was sent to the current First Selectman, David Lahm. The cc on p. 3 of the Petition was a typographical error.*
- Q2. What is the date of the authorization in Petition Attachment 1?
- A2. *The date of the letter of authorization is May 4, 2022.*
- Q3. Is the Town Hall building located within or adjacent to a state historic district? If yes, identify the district.
- A3. *Please note that the proposed installation is exempt from Section 106 SHPO review. Please see the analysis included in Attachment 1 by AT&T's environmental consultation.*
- Q4. Can the canister antenna be screened, painted or installed within some type of concealment structure that blends in with the building?
- A4. *Yes, the antenna can be concealed. However, the Town rejected the design as they prefer minimal disruption to the existing structure. In addition, since small cell nodes are low powered facilities, RF performance is significantly denigrated by concealment features.*
- Q5. Would the site support FirstNet services? Are there any subscribers to FirstNet in the area?
- A5. *Yes, the site will support FirstNet services. However, deployment of FirstNet on this site is a very limited circumstance where a gap in emergency service exists and cannot be addressed by a macro site. The Town's director of emergency services advised that there are many FirstNet subscribers in the area and this area around town hall has no reliable FirstNet coverage.*

- Q6. Referring to Petition p. 2, why is backup power not proposed for this site?
- A6. *A plug-in for an emergency generator will be added to the site. In circumstances with prolonged power outages, an emergency generator can be deployed and plugged-in for emergency back-up power. As noted above in Response No. 5, this is a very limited circumstance where FirstNet is being deployed on one small cell site. As indicated in other macro site facility certificate proceedings (e.g. Docket No. 488 Kent), deploying emergency generators for a DAS or small cell systems consisting of several/dozens of nodes is not a practical way to provide emergency back-up power as each node would require its own generator. Here, only one node will require an emergency generator deployment during prolonged power outages.*
- Q7. Does the Town Hall have an on-site backup power generator? If yes, could AT&T use the generator for backup power?
- A7. *Yes, the town does have on-site backup power. Please see Response No. 6.*
- Q8. Referring to Petition p. 1, is the site for coverage or capacity needs? Provide more information as to AT&T's network objectives in this area.
- A8. *The main objective for this facility is coverage, particularly public safety coverage as noted in Response No. 5.*
- Q9. What are the construction hours/days of week? What is the expected duration of construction?
- A9. *Construction will take place during normal business hours, Monday through Friday from 8am – 6pm. The initial build is expected to take three or four days.*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on this day, one original and fifteen (15) hard copies of the foregoing was sent via overnight Federal Express and electronically to the Connecticut Siting Council in accordance with the Connecticut Siting Council directives.

September 28, 2022



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Lucia Chiochio, Esq.  
Cuddy & Feder LLP  
445 Hamilton Ave, 14<sup>th</sup> Floor  
White Plains, NY 10601  
(914) 761-1300  
Attorney for the Applicant

cc: AT&T  
Centerline

# **ATTACHMENT 1**

September 14, 2022

Ms. Mary Kate Whiting-Marsh  
AT&T Mobility, LLC  
208 S. Akard Street  
Dallas, TX 75202

**Subject: Exclusion Analysis / NPA Letter**  
**Site Identifier: 15717984 / CRAN\_RCTB\_LYME\_003**  
**Site Address: 480 Hamburg Road, Old Lyme, New London County, Connecticut**  
**EBI Project #6122008876**

Dear Ms. Whiting-Marsh:

EBI Consulting (EBI) is pleased to provide AT&T Mobility, LLC (AT&T) with this Exclusion Analysis / NPA Letter report for the above-referenced wireless communications installation at the location noted above (the Subject Property). The purpose of this Exclusion Analysis is to evaluate whether the wireless installation meets the established criteria necessary to qualify for an exemption from all or portions of the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) regulatory review requirements.

#### **PROJECT OVERVIEW**

AT&T proposes to mount a wireless communications facility on a building, a church constructed in 1862 that is now utilized as the Lyme Town Hall. The facility will consist of a canister antenna mounted on the backside of the cupola at a centerline height of 44 feet, 2 inches above ground level, two RRUs located in the attic, and utilities routed from existing connections located in the basement. No ground disturbance is proposed. Please refer to the attached plans for a full description of the proposed installation.

#### **REGULATORY OVERVIEW**

FCC NEPA Rules (47 CFR §1.1301-1.1320), the *Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for the Collocation of Wireless Antennas (Collocation Agreement; March 16, 2001 as amended 2016)*, and the *Nationwide Programmatic Agreement for Review of Effects on Historic Properties (NPA; September 2004)*, all set forth exemptions from NEPA and/or NHPA regulatory review requirements for certain undertakings which meet applicable exclusionary criteria. Please note, in accordance with AT&T policy, all proposed wireless communications facilities to be mounted on third party-owned replacement poles are to be evaluated as collocations under the provisions set forth in 2001 *Collocation Agreement*.

This Exclusion Analysis letter report summarizes EBI's evaluation of the applicability of existing exemptions from NEPA and NHPA regulatory review requirements for the above-referenced wireless communications facility, including findings and recommendations (if any) for further work.

## REGULATORY EXEMPTION ANALYSIS

### Antenna Installation

Based on project details provided by the Client, EBI evaluated whether the proposed antenna installation qualifies for an exemption from Section 106 Review, by evaluating it against the criteria set forth under the following:

- **Stipulation VI.A. of the Collocation Agreement**

*Exemption from Section 106 review for certain collocations of small wireless antennas and associated equipment, on or at interior portions of a building or non-tower structure – regardless of age – that is outside of historic districts and is not an historic property.*

## RADIO FREQUENCY RADIATION

An evaluation to determine whether radiofrequency (RF) emissions standards are met was not included as part of this Report. EBI understands that the Client will evaluate the proposed installation to ensure it will not result in human exposure to RF emissions in excess of the applicable FCC standards, as outlined in 47 CFR §1.1307(b).

## CONCLUSIONS

### NEPA / Environmental Resources

The above-referenced installation consists of the mounting of a wireless facility on an existing third party owned structure. Pursuant to FCC rules implementing NEPA (47 CFR 1.1306, Note 1), the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) is not required for the mounting of antenna(s) on an existing building or antenna tower, unless the proposed facility (i) may affect districts, sites, buildings, structures or objects, significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering or culture, that are listed, or are eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, or (ii) would result in human exposure to radiofrequency radiation in excess of applicable health and safety guidelines. As such, the proposed installation need not be assessed relative to its potential impacts on environmental resources (i.e. natural resources).

### NHPA / Historic & Cultural Resources

Based on the project details provided by the Client, and the research and analysis completed by EBI, the proposed installation **does meet** the exclusionary criteria set forth in one of the existing regulatory exemptions from Section 106 review. As such, the proposed installation is recognized to have minimal or no adverse effect on historic properties and Indian religious sites or culturally significant properties, and further consultation or review under Section 106 is **not required**.

## LIMITATIONS

This letter report was prepared according to the terms and conditions authorized by you. There are no intended or unintended third-party beneficiaries to the contents of this letter report, unless specifically named. EBI is an independent contractor, not an employee of either the property owner or the project proponent, and its compensation was not based on the findings or recommendations made in this letter report or on the closing of any business transaction. Note that the findings of this letter report are based on the project specifications provided to EBI and described in this letter report. In the event that the design or location of the installation changes, please contact EBI as additional review and/or consultation may be required.

Thank you for the opportunity to prepare this Exclusion Analysis and assist you with this project. Please call us if you have any questions or if we may be of further assistance.

Respectfully Submitted,



Ms. Aurora Betzer  
Author/Scientist I



Ms. Trevelyn Carvino  
Reviewer/Assistant Technical Director,  
NEPA  
Direct# (617) 715-1832

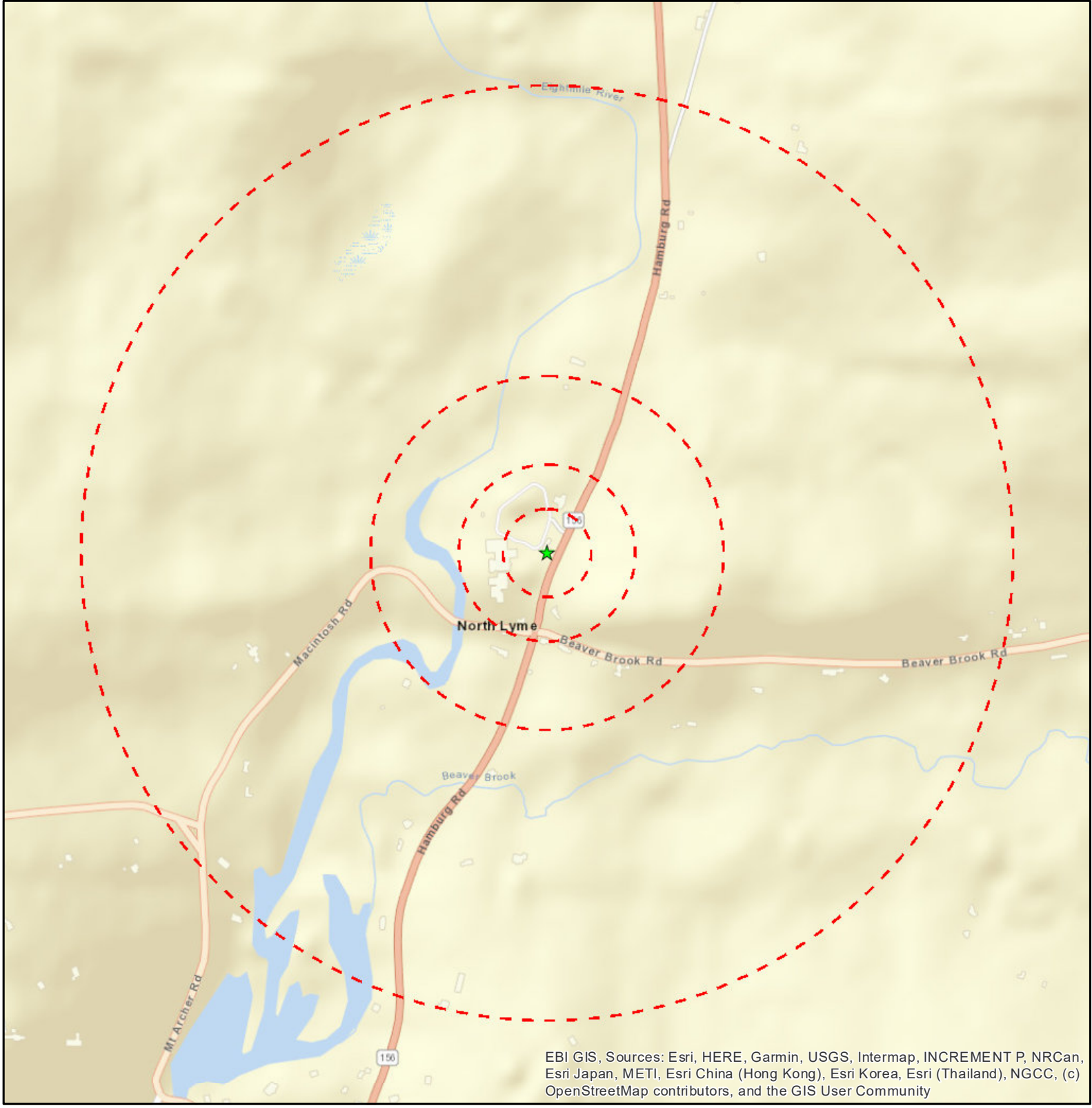
Attachments: Exemption Criteria Checklist  
Figures  
Supporting Documentation  
Resumes

## **EXEMPTION CRITERIA CHECKLISTS**



EXCLUSIONS	CRITERIA			
2001 NPA STIPULATION VI	<b>COLLOCATIONS OF SMALL WIRELESS ANTENNAS &amp; ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT ON, OR AT INTERIOR PORTIONS OF A BUILDING OR NON-TOWER STRUCTURE – REGARDLESS OF AGE – THAT IS OUTSIDE OF HISTORIC DISTRICTS &amp; IS NOT AN HISTORIC PROPERTY</b> <i>Note: All responses must be 'NO' to apply the exclusion</i>	<table border="1"> <tr> <th data-bbox="1393 373 1463 499">YES</th> <th data-bbox="1463 373 1536 499">NO</th> </tr> </table>	YES	NO
YES	NO			
	The building/structure is located within a historic district – <b>OR</b> – the antenna is visible from ground level of a historic district <u>and</u> the building/structure is located within 250 feet of the boundary of the historic district - <b>AND</b> - the collocation does not meet the criteria established in Stipulation VII herein for collocations of small or minimally visible antennas.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1393 499 1463 636"></td> <td data-bbox="1463 499 1536 636">✓</td> </tr> </table>		✓
	✓			
	The building/structure is a designated National Historic Landmark.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1393 636 1463 688"></td> <td data-bbox="1463 636 1536 688">✓</td> </tr> </table>		✓
	✓			
	The building or non-tower structure is listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and the collocation does not meet the criteria established in Stipulation VII for collocations of small or minimally visible antennas.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1393 688 1463 793"></td> <td data-bbox="1463 688 1536 793">✓</td> </tr> </table>		✓
	✓			
	The collocation licensee or the owner of the building or non-tower structure has received written or electronic notification that the FCC is in receipt of a complaint from a member of the public, an Indian Tribe, a SHPO or the Council, that the collocation has an adverse effect on one or more historic properties. Any such complaint must be in writing and supported by substantial evidence describing how the effect from the collocation is adverse to the attributes that qualify any affected historic property for eligibility or potential eligibility for the National Register.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1393 793 1463 1024"></td> <td data-bbox="1463 793 1536 1024">✓</td> </tr> </table>		✓
	✓			
	The antennas and associated equipment exceed the following volume limits: (a) <b>Each individual antenna</b> , excluding the associated equipment (as defined in the definition of Antenna in Stipulation I.A.), that is part of the collocation must fit within an enclosure (or if the antenna is exposed, within an imaginary enclosure, i.e., one that would be the correct size to contain the equipment) that is individually no more than three cubic feet in volume, and all antennas on the structure, including any pre-existing antennas on the structure, must in aggregate fit within enclosures (or if the antennas are exposed, within imaginary enclosures, i.e., ones that would be the correct size to contain the equipment) that total no more than six cubic feet in volume; and, (b) <b>All other wireless equipment</b> associated with the structure, including preexisting enclosures and including equipment on the ground associated with antennas on the structure, but excluding cable runs for the connection of power and other services, may not cumulatively exceed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. 28 cubic feet for collocations on all non-pole structures (including but not limited to buildings and water tanks) that can support fewer than 3 providers; or,</li> <li>ii. 21 cubic feet for collocations on all pole structures (including but not limited to light poles, traffic signal poles, and utility poles) that can support fewer than 3 providers; or,</li> <li>iii. 35 cubic feet for non-pole collocations that can support at least 3 providers; or,</li> <li>iv. 28 cubic feet for pole collocations that can support at least 3 providers; or,</li> </ol> <i>* The volumetric requirements set forth in this Stipulation do not apply to any deployed equipment that is <u>not</u> visible from public spaces at ground level from 250 feet or less.</i>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1393 1024 1463 1701"></td> <td data-bbox="1463 1024 1536 1701">✓</td> </tr> </table>		✓
	✓			
	The depth and width of any proposed* ground disturbance associated with the collocation exceeds the depth and width of any previous ground disturbance (including footings and other anchoring mechanisms). Up to four lightning grounding rods of no more than three-quarters of an inch in diameter may be installed per project regardless of the extent of previous ground disturbance. <i>* Proposed ground disturbance may exclude up to four grounding rods of no more than ¾-inches thick.</i>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1393 1701 1463 1900"></td> <td data-bbox="1463 1701 1536 1900">✓</td> </tr> </table>		✓
	✓			

## FIGURES



**Legend**

- ★ Project Site
- Site Radius at 250', 500', 1000' and 1/2 mile

Date: 9/1/2022

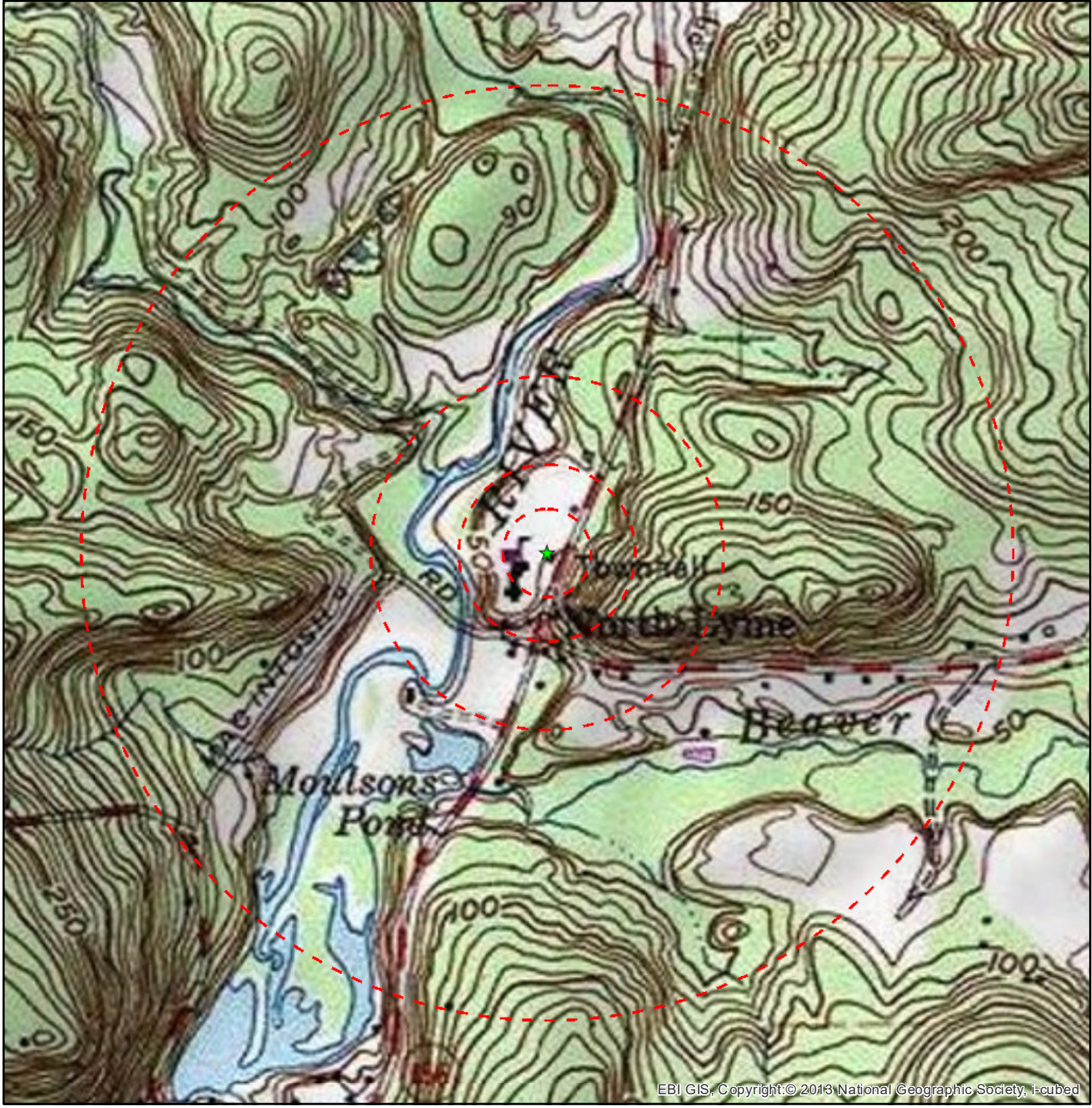
**Figure 1: Site Location Map**

**15717984 CRAN\_RCTB\_LYME\_003**  
**480 HAMBURG ROAD**  
**OLD LYME, CT 06371**

PN: 6122008876

**EBI Consulting**  
environmental | engineering | design





EBI GIS, Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

**Legend**

- ★ Project Site
- Site Radius at 250', 500', 1000' and 1/2 mile

USGS 24K Quad: Hamburg, CT 1985

Date: 9/1/2022

**Figure 2 - Topographic Map**

**15717984 CRAN\_RCTB\_LYME\_003**  
**480 HAMBURG ROAD**  
**OLD LYME, CT 06371**

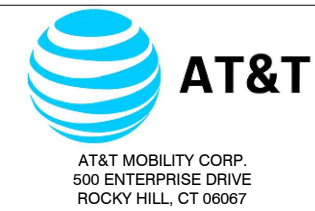
PN: 6122008876







**NOTE:**  
 SITE PLAN IS NOT THE RESULT OF A SURVEY. IT IS BASED ON SCALED ASSESSORS MAPS AVAILABLE ONLINE. ALL INFORMATION SHOWN IS APPROXIMATE ONLY AND IS SUBJECT TO ANY CONDITION THAT A SURVEY MAY REVEAL



REVISIONS		
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
2	08/19/22	REVISED PER COMMENTS
1	07/14/22	REVISED PER COMMENTS
0	07/11/22	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

DESIGNED BY: KT  
 APPROVED BY: DC



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AT&T SITE ID: CRAN\_RCTB\_LYME\_003

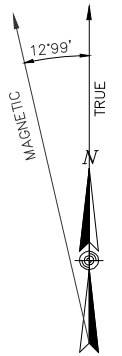
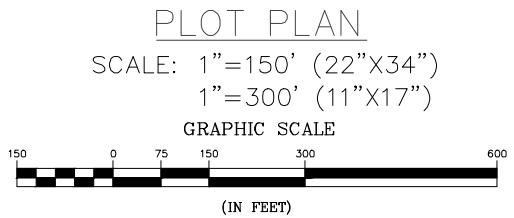
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PROJECT TYPE: CUPOLA

SHEET TITLE: PLOT PLAN

DRAWING #: C-1 REVISION: 2

ABUTTER PROPERTY OWNER INFORMATION			
PARCEL	OWNER	PHYSICAL ADDRESS	MAILING ADDRESS
29-16	REGIONAL SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICT	478 HAMBURG RD, LYME, CT 06371	LYME ST, OLD LYME, CT 06371
29-18	TOWN OF LYME	480 HAMBURG RD, LYME, CT 06371	480 HAMBURG RD, LYME, CT 06371
29-19	GRISWOLD EVAN S & FISHER EMILY T.	0 HAMBURG RD, LYME, CT 06371	P.O. BOX 981 OLD LYME, CT 06371
29-20	SHELSKY DAVID M	473 HAMBURG RD, LYME, CT 06371	4 BEAVER BROOK RD, LYME, CT 06371
29-21	TOWN OF LYME	0 HAMBURG RD, LYME, CT 06371	480 HAMBURG RD, LYME, CT 06371
30-1	OLDERMAN STEVEN M TRUSTEE	492 HAMBURG RD, LYME, CT 06371	492 HAMBURG RD, LYME, CT 06371
30-2	NATURE CONSERVANCY INC	0 HAMBURG RD, LYME, CT 06371	55 CHURCH ST 3rd FL, NEW HAVEN, CT 06510





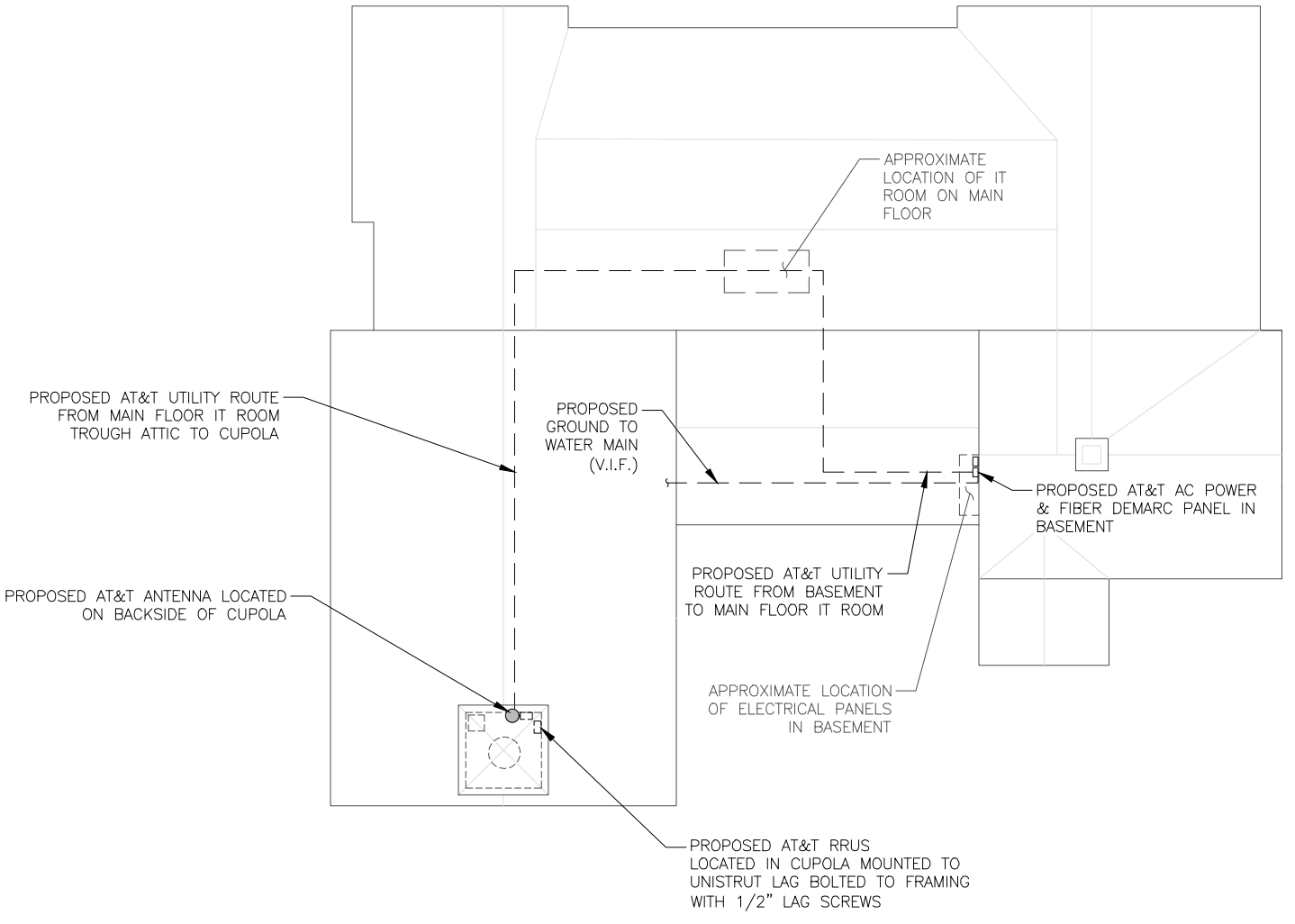
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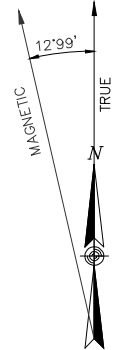
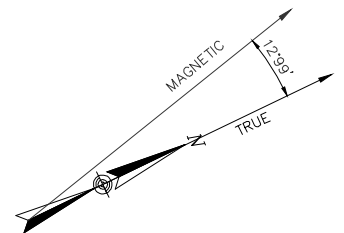
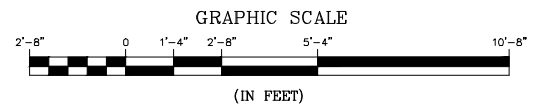
KEY PLAN  
N.T.S.



EXISTING PHOTO  
N.T.S.



ROOF PLAN  
 SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" (22"X34")  
 1/16" = 1'-0" (11"X17")

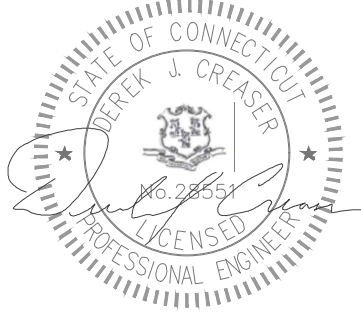


AT&T MOBILITY CORP.  
 500 ENTERPRISE DRIVE  
 ROCKY HILL, CT 06067

750 W CENTER ST, SUITE 301  
 WEST BRIDGEWATER, MA 02379  
 PHONE: 781.713.4725

REVISIONS		
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
2	08/19/22	REVISED PER COMMENTS
1	07/14/22	REVISED PER COMMENTS
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SITE ADDRESS:	480 HAMBURG ROAD OLD LYME, CT 06371 NEW LONDON COUNTY
PROJECT TYPE:	CUPOLA

SHEET TITLE: ROOF PLAN & KEY PLAN	
DRAWING #:	REVISION:
A-1	2



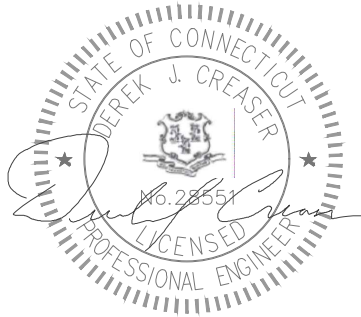
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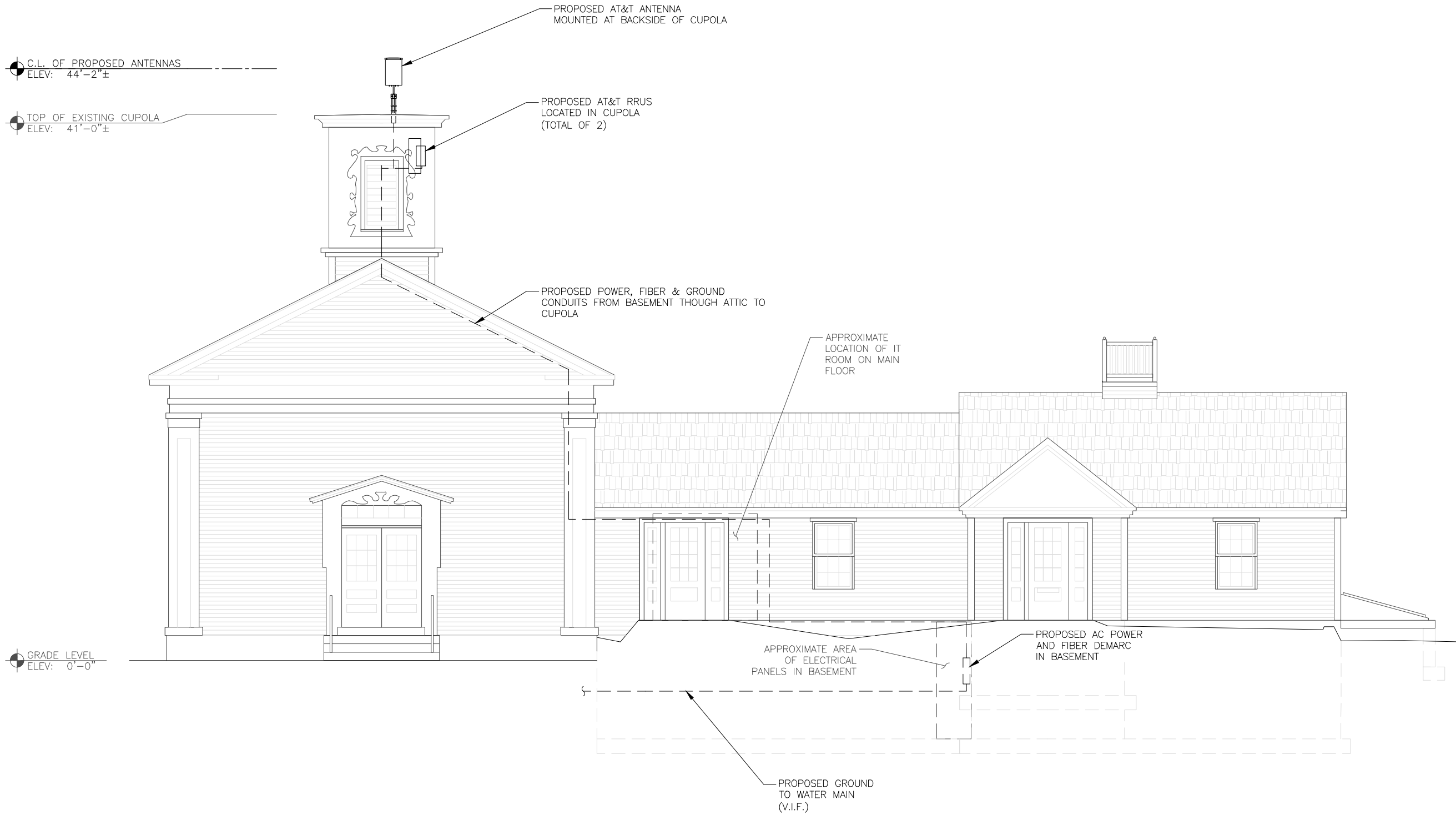


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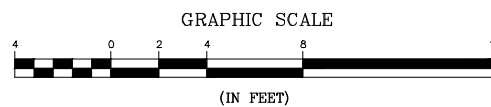


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SITE ADDRESS:	480 HAMBURG ROAD OLD LYME, CT 06371 NEW LONDON COUNTY
PROJECT TYPE:	CUPOLA

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DRAWING #:	REVISION:
A-2	2



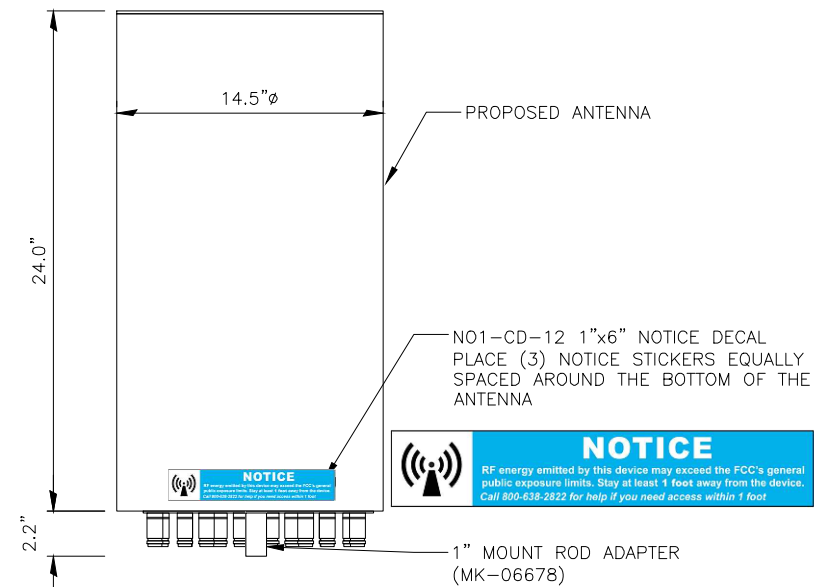
SOUTHEAST ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0" (22"X34")  
1/8" = 1'-0" (11"X17")





ANTENNA CHART					
MFG	MODEL	H	D	WEIGHT	VOLUME
GALTRONICS	GQ2414-B6790 (OR EQUAL)	24.0"	14.5"	22.5 LBS.	2.30 CU. FT.

NOTE:  
MOUNT PER MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.



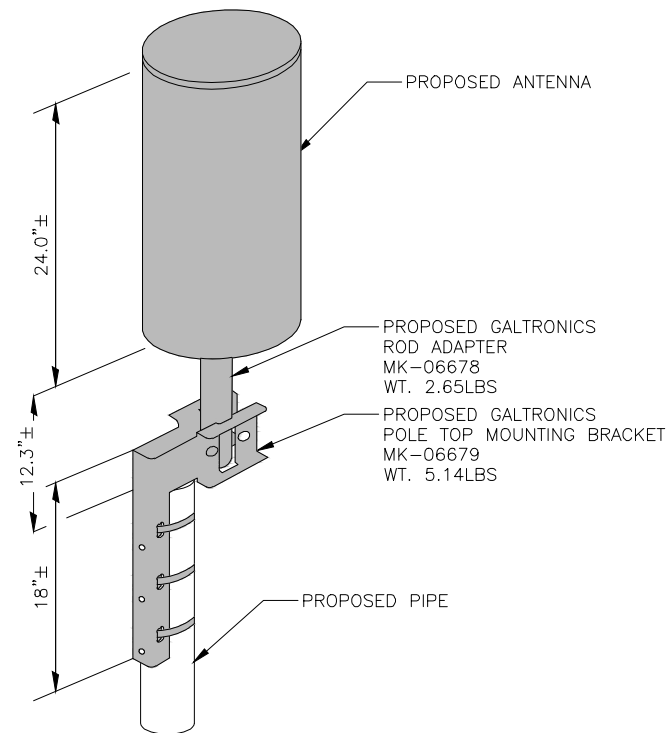
ANTENNA DETAIL  
N.T.S.

LOAD CENTER						
MFG	MODEL	H	W	D	WEIGHT	VOLUME
RAYCAP	EP-RSCAC-9457	10.4"	9.4"	5.0"	6.7 LBS.	.28 CU. FT.



LOAD CENTER DETAIL  
N.T.S.

NOTE:  
MOUNT PER MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.



ANTENNA MOUNT DETAIL  
N.T.S.

METER SOCKET						
MFG	MODEL	H	W	D	WEIGHT	VOLUME
MILBANK	U2272-RL-5T9-BL	18.5"	10.0"	4.8"	16.25 LBS.	.51 CU. FT.



METER SOCKET DETAIL  
N.T.S.

RRU CHART					
QUANTITY	MODEL	L	W	D	WEIGHT
1(P)	4478 B14	18.1"	13.4"	8.3"	59.4 LBS.
1(P)	4455 B5/B26 B66A	31.3"	10.9"	5.9"	67.2 LBS.

NOTE:  
MOUNT PER MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.



4478



4455

RRH DETAIL  
N.T.S.

SAFETY SWITCH						
MFG	MODEL	H	W	D	WEIGHT	VOLUME
SQUARE D	D223NRB	17.5"	10.5"	6.5"	15.0 LBS.	.69 CU. FT.



SAFETY SWITCH DETAIL  
N.T.S.



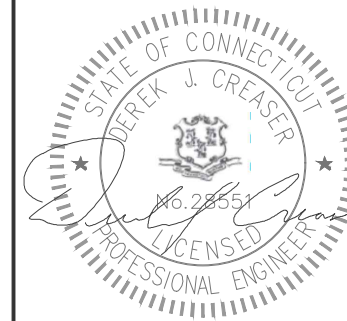
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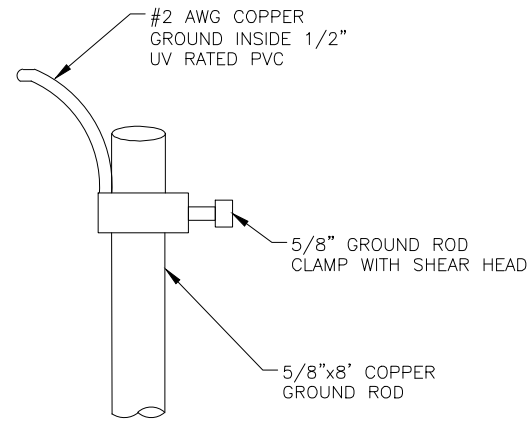


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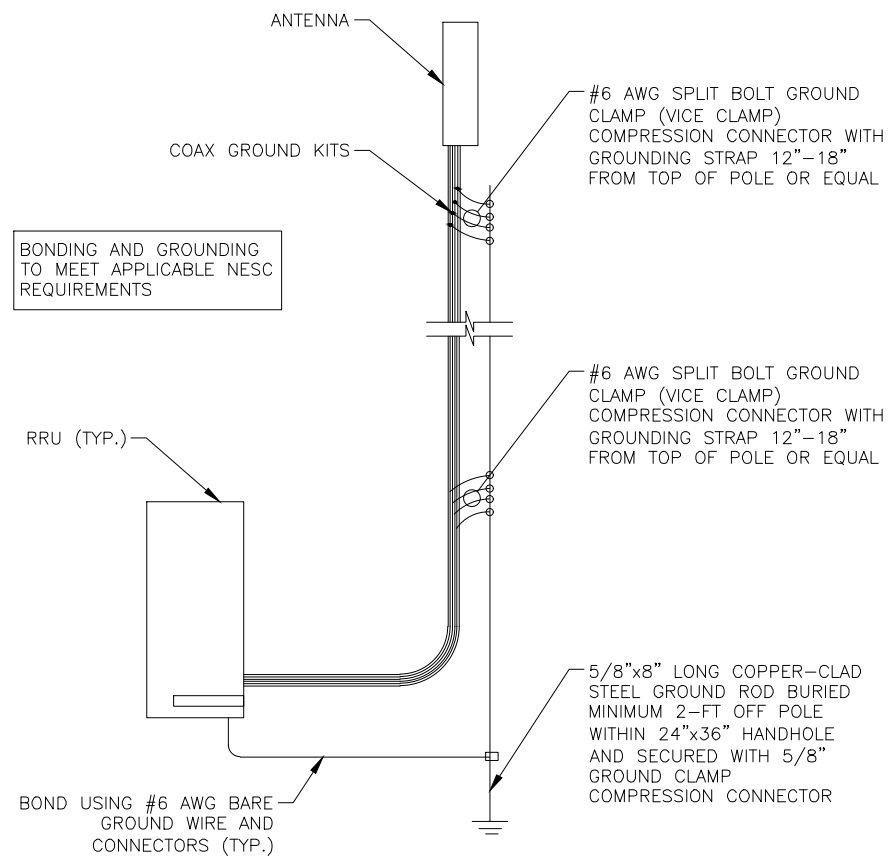
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SITE ADDRESS: 480 HAMBURG ROAD OLD LYME, CT 06371 NEW LONDON COUNTY
PROJECT TYPE: CUPOLA

SHEET TITLE: EQUIPMENT DETAILS	
DRAWING #: A-3	REVISION: 2



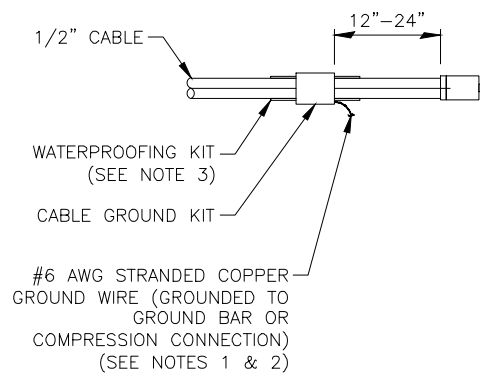
**CONNECTION TO GROUND ROD**

N.T.S.



**GROUNDING ONE LINE DIAGRAM**

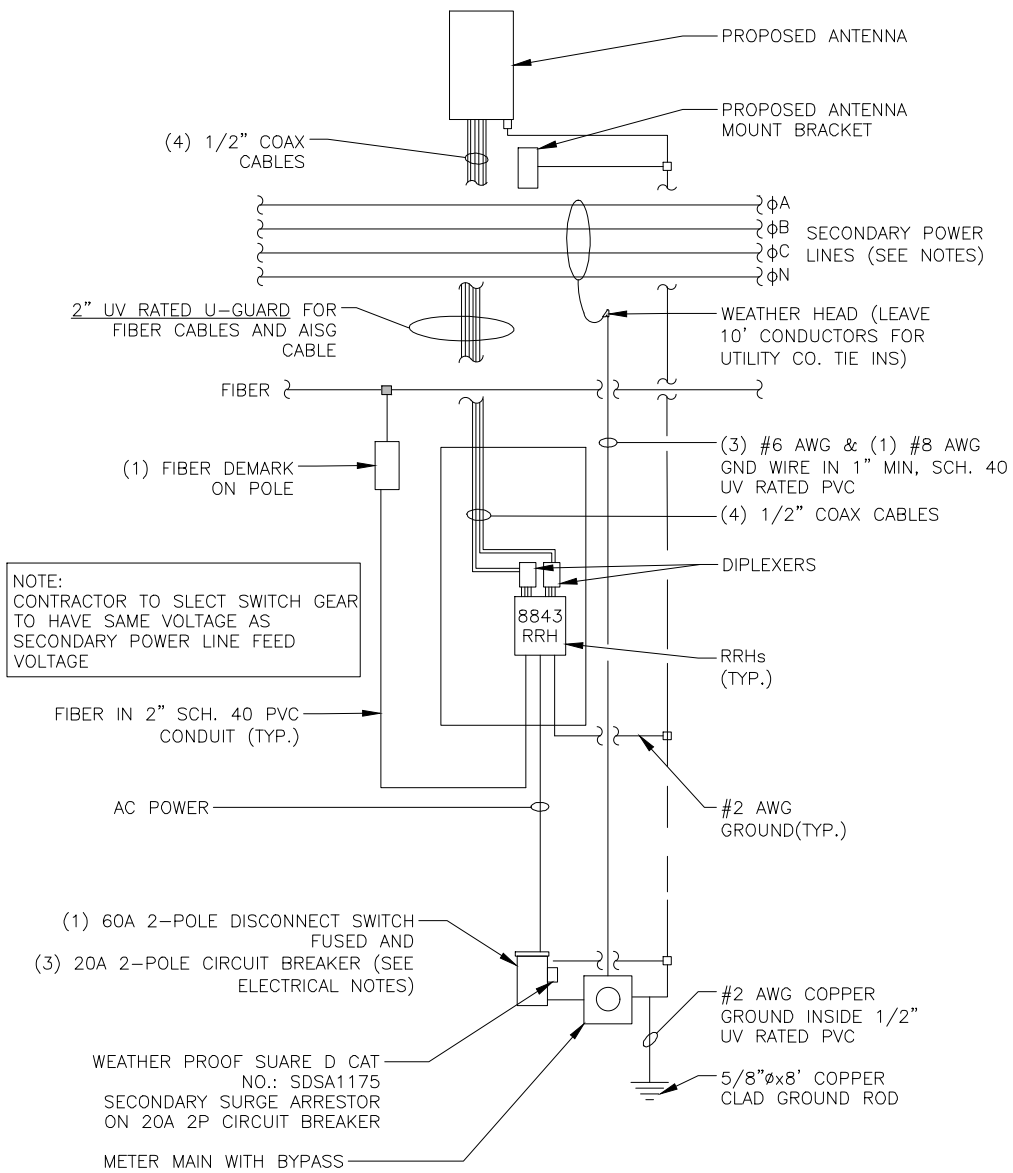
N.T.S.



**ANTENNA CABLE GROUND KIT**

N.T.S.

- NOTES:
- DO NOT INSTALL CABLE GROUND KIT AT A BEND AND ALWAYS DIRECT GROUND WIRE DOWN TO GROUND BAR, OR COMPRESSION CONNECTION.
  - GROUNDING KIT SHALL BE TYPED AND PART NUMBER AS SUPPLIED OR RECOMMENDED BY CABLE MANUFACTURER.
  - WEATHERPROOFING SHALL BE TWO-PART TAPE KIT, COLD SHRINK SHALL NOT BE USED.



**GENERAL WIRING DETAIL**

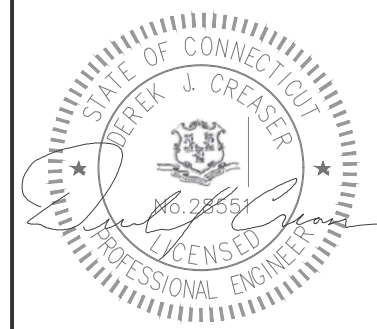
N.T.S.

AT&T MOBILITY CORP.  
500 ENTERPRISE DRIVE  
ROCKY HILL, CT 06067

ENGINEERING SERVICES, PA  
750 W CENTER ST, SUITE 301  
WEST BRIDGEWATER, MA 02379  
PHONE: 781.713.4725

REVISIONS		
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
2	08/19/22	REVISED PER COMMENTS
1	07/14/22	REVISED PER COMMENTS
0	07/11/22	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

DESIGNED BY: KT	APPROVED BY: DC
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CLUSTER & NODE #:	TBD
AT&T SITE ID:	CRAN_RCTB_LYME_003
SITE ADDRESS:	480 HAMBURG ROAD OLD LYME, CT 06371 NEW LONDON COUNTY
PROJECT TYPE:	CUPOLA

SHEET TITLE: ELECTRICAL & GROUNDING DETAILS	
DRAWING #: E-1	REVISION: 2

## **SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

## Trevelyn Carvino

---

**From:** Scofield, Jenny <Jenny.Scofield@ct.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 10, 2022 5:36 PM  
**To:** Trevelyn Carvino  
**Subject:** RE: check historic status 480 Hamburg Rd Lyme  
**Attachments:** SR\_North\_Lyme\_Baptist.pdf

Hello,

Connecticut has a stand-alone State Register, which means that properties can be listed on the State Register that aren't on the National Register. This property was individually listed on the State Register in 2013 (see attached). I am not aware of any National Register nomination attempt or federal DOE.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Regards,

Jen Scofield

Jenny Fields Scofield, AICP, National Register & Architectural Survey Coordinator  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD)  
450 Columbus Boulevard, Suite 5  
Hartford, CT 06103  
Phone: 860-500-2343



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---

**From:** Trevelyn Carvino <tcarvino@ebiconsulting.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, August 10, 2022 4:52 PM  
**To:** Scofield, Jenny <Jenny.Scofield@ct.gov>  
**Subject:** check historic status 480 Hamburg Rd Lyme

EXTERNAL EMAIL: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click any links or open any attachments unless you trust the sender and know the content is safe.

Hello,

I am trying to assist one our clients with evaluating historic resources that may be impacted by a future project and was wondering if you could clarify the status of the following resource

Lyme Town Hall (North Lyme Baptist Church), 480 Hamburg Rd, Lyme, CT.

EBI has a copy of a 2016 database with the following entry.

29225	NORTH LYME BAPTIST CHURCH	480	HAMBURG RD.	LYME	NEW LONDON	CONNECTICUT	SRIND	HPC- SR	1862	GREEK REVIVA
-------	---------------------------------	-----	----------------	------	---------------	-------------	-------	------------	------	-----------------

I am trying to determine if the status of this building has changed since 2016 or if it has formally been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Thanks!

Sincerely,

**Trevelyn Carvino**

Assistant Technical Director - NEPA

Office: 617 715-1832

[tcarvino@ebiconsulting.com](mailto:tcarvino@ebiconsulting.com)

21 B Street | Burlington, MA | 01803

[www.ebiconsulting.com](http://www.ebiconsulting.com) | [Blog](#) | [LinkedIn](#)



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**Historic Preservation Council  
Regular Meeting August 7, 2013  
Agenda Item 6.C.**

**State Register Nomination for the North Lyme Baptist Church (Lyme Town Hall),  
480 Hamburg Road (Route 156), Lyme, Connecticut**

The Historic Preservation Council votes to list North Lyme Baptist Church (Lyme Town Hall), 480 Hamburg Road (Route 156), Lyme, Connecticut on the State Register of Historic Places.

Motion By \_\_\_\_\_

Seconded By \_\_\_\_\_

Connecticut Commission on Culture & Tourism  
 Historic Preservation and Museum Division/State Historic Preservation Office

## CONNECTICUT STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating individual properties and districts to the Connecticut State Register of Historic Places (C.G.S. Chapter 184b, Sec. 10-409(2)). See instructions in *How to Complete the Connecticut State Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets. Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name North Lyme Baptist Church/ Second Baptist Church of Lyme in Pleasant Valley

other names/site number Lyme Town Hall

### 2. Location

street & number 480 Hamburg Road (Route 156)

city or town Lyme

vicinity

county New London

zip code 06371

not for publication

### 3. State Agency Certification

I hereby certify that this nomination  meets  does not meet the documentation standards and criteria for registering properties in the Connecticut Register of Historic Places. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of certifying official/Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Date

### 4. Classification

#### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private  
 public-local  
 public-state  
 public-federal

#### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

#### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

#### Contributing

1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
	1	objects
1	2	Total

#### Property Owner

name Town of Lyme

address 480 Hamburg Road

city Lyme state code CT

zip code 06371 phone 860-434-7733

Name of Property \_\_\_\_\_

Municipality \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Historic Preservation Council**

Approval date \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: city hall  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural/Archaeological Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: Granite  
\_\_\_\_\_

walls SYNTHETICS: Vinyl  
\_\_\_\_\_

METAL: Aluminum  
\_\_\_\_\_

roof ASPHALT  
\_\_\_\_\_

other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**SEE CONTINUATION SHEET**



Name of Property North Lyme Baptist Church

Municipality Lyme

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable Connecticut Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for State Register listing.)

**1** That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to our history and lives of persons significant in our past; or

**2** That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

**3** That have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Levels of Significance (local, state)**

LOCAL

**Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)**

RELIGION

SOCIAL HISTORY

**Significant Dates**

1810-c. 1827

**Significant Person**

**Cultural Affiliation (Complete if Criterion 3 is marked)**

**Architect/Builder**

John L. Beckwith

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**SEE CONTINUATION SHEET**

Name of Property North Lyme Baptist Church

Municipality Lyme

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 2.65

Municipal Map, Block and Lot Number and UTM Coordinate (If possible)

MAP ID: 29/18 Lat. 41.412684° Lon. -72.336109°

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Map	Block	Lot
1	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
2	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

3	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
4	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundaries as per Lyme Tax Assessor Office, MAP ID: 29/18

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

Boundaries conform to the property boundaries.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Rachel D. Carley

organization Preservation Consultant

date May 5, 2013

street & number 10 Camp Dutton Road

telephone 860-567-5132

city or town Litchfield

state CT

zip code 06759

**CONNECTICUT STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM – Continuation Form**

Lyme Town Hall

Name of Property

Lyme

Municipality

7. Description

The Lyme Town Hall is a dignified Greek Revival edifice consisting of the former 1½-story Baptist meetinghouse (North Lyme Baptist Church), which was built in 1862, renovated for town use in 1950–51 and enlarged with a one-story wing in 1972 (Photograph 1). The structure stands on the west side of Hamburg Road (Route 156) in the Pleasant Valley section of this rural town; the setting is a level plain adjacent to the Eightmile River, a Connecticut River tributary that empties into Hamburg Cove. The building shares its 2.65-acre lot with the Lyme Public Library (1970), its immediate neighbor to the north. The low-lying Lyme Consolidated School to the southwest occupies an adjacent property but functions as part of the grouping (Site Map 1). A low fieldstone wall runs at roadside, and a paved driveway entering on the north side of the town hall connects to a small parking lot and continues on to the library. A granite veterans memorial incorporating a flagpole (2008) stands at the driveway entrance, and a ball field, running track and tennis courts are located to the west of the buildings. The site contains one contributing building (town hall); one noncontributing building (library) and one noncontributing object (veterans' memorial).

Set back about 15 feet from the road, the building has an L-shaped plan consisting of the 1862 meetinghouse block and the 1972 addition, which telescopes in two small sections from the northwest corner. The meetinghouse section is a simple timber-framed structure (31' x 44') with a peaked roof and overhanging eaves, oriented with its east gable fronting on the road to serve as the facade. Under this primary section, a dressed granite foundation adjusts to a slight slope, thus becoming higher at the east end, where a low granite stoop with iron railings accommodates the grade change. Below grade the foundation forms the walls of a fully excavated cellar. Vinyl siding covers the building's exterior, with the exception of the pilasters, which are encased in aluminum; the roof is clad in asphalt shingles.

On the meetinghouse front (Photograph 2), corner pilasters in the Doric order rise to a double fascia board that runs across the façade and continues along the building's sides. A molded cornice detailed with pronounced returns forms a full triangular pediment under the front gable peak, while the rear displays a simpler cornice treatment terminating in returns. A four-sided vented belltower with a low-pitched, hipped roof and jigsawed trimming is positioned on a truncated base above the front gable, and a brick chimney rises from the north roof plane near the rear of the structure.

The meetinghouse's east gable facade displays a symmetrical composition punctuated by the central positions of the entrance and the belltower. Set under a shallow peaked hood, the entry incorporates a molded frame, which is battered at the base and trimmed with elongated ears. The frame forms a peaked profile under the hood, where it is detailed with jigsawed scrollwork (Photograph 3) similar in design to that of the tower. A five-pane transom tops double entry doors (not original).

On the long south elevation (Photograph 3), a trio of tall, evenly spaced windows fitted with triple-hung sash (20/10/10) and louvered shutters (top and bottom) appears on the east elevation, where a smaller 8/8 double-hung window has been inserted to the far right (east). On the north elevation, one of the original three windows was sacrificed to accommodate the 1972 wing.

**CONNECTICUT STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM – Continuation Form**

Lyme Town Hall

Name of Property

Lyme

Municipality

7. Description

The interior of the former Baptist assembly hall is laid out with a central corridor providing access to flanking rooms (four offices and a meeting room). These rooms were installed in 1950–51, when the previously existing gallery level was closed off with a floor to create a ceiling for the offices and a new attic level above. Preserved in this second-story space are the original plaster wall surfaces and a ceiling of paneled pressed tin. The ceiling is embellished with a classically inspired egg-and-dart molding pattern and edged with an ornate pressed tin cove molding (Photograph 4). A stenciled wall border in a Victorian-style foliate pattern in ochre and blue runs below (Photograph 5). Original wallboards and hand-hewn timbers are exposed at the west end of the building. The addition contains three offices and a conference room.

The property is in good condition and retains its wood clapboard siding under the vinyl cladding. The defining silhouette of the meetinghouse is intact, while notable features like the belltower, triple-hung sash, pressed metal ceiling and wall stenciling enhance the building's interest and integrity.

## CONNECTICUT STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM – Continuation Form

### 8. Significance

The former North Lyme Baptist Church embodies a tradition of worship with deep roots in southeastern Connecticut, an important colonial stronghold of dissident congregations that opposed the unconditional authority of the Congregational Standing Order and successfully advocated for the legal separation of church and state. Baptists first gathered in Lyme in the 1720s, and within a few decades the community supported at least three Baptist societies with memberships accounting for more than one-third of all church communicants in town. The 1862 Baptist assembly hall on Hamburg Road is the legacy of Lyme's last surviving and longest-lived Baptist congregation, which organized in 1810 and held services for well more than a century. Now serving as the Lyme Town Hall, this plainly styled Greek Revival building is not only rich in local historical associations, but also architecturally significant as an archetypal example of the traditional Connecticut meetinghouse form.

### Historical Background

The historic maritime and agricultural community of Lyme, Connecticut is located in the lower Connecticut River Valley, where the original 17<sup>th</sup>-century settlement, once part of Saybrook, covered a large area stretching north from Long Island Sound and east of the Connecticut River. Incorporated in 1667, the town acquired its current configuration after a long sequence of divisions and border changes. The last of these, in 1855, resulted in the creation of Old Lyme on the coast as a separate town. What is now Lyme comprises the remaining, inland territory, consisting of about thirty square miles primarily north of the Connecticut River's Lord Cove.<sup>1</sup>

Apart from the initial split from Saybrook, in 1665, most of Lyme's colonial-era reconfigurations were associated with parish divisions from the First Congregational Society, which was established in the oldest part (present-day Old Lyme) of the original settlement. A second ecclesiastical society, known as the East Society, broke away in 1719. A third parish, the North Society, formed in 1726 in the hamlet of Hamburg at the juncture of the Eightmile and Connecticut Rivers.<sup>2</sup>

This pattern of settlement was typical of Connecticut towns, where each parish functioned as an essential part of the greater colonial society in which the Congregational Church dominated religious, political and family affairs. The inevitable opposition by dissenting denominations to the absolute authority of the so-called Congregational Standing Order appeared early in southeastern Connecticut owing to the region's proximity to the religiously tolerant colony of Rhode Island—home to the first Baptist church (1638) in America. By the 1670s Baptist proselytizers were crossing the border into Connecticut in search of converts, and the first indigenous dissenters, the Rogerenes, organized in New London in 1674.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Founded in 1635, Saybrook initially straddled the Connecticut River and included what are now Lyme, Old Lyme, most of East Lyme and part of Salem. Lyme divided off in 1635 and incorporated in 1667. South Lyme split off in 1855 and was renamed Old Lyme two years later.

<sup>2</sup> Another society was gathered in Hadlyme in 1742 from parts of Lyme and the adjacent town of East Haddam. Some records also refer to a Chesterfield Society, an area including East Lyme and Montville.

<sup>3</sup> Dissenters from Rhode Island included Baptists and a splinter group known as Seventh-Day Baptists, a strong influence on the Rogerenes.

## CONNECTICUT STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM – Continuation Form

### 8. Significance

In 1705 a dozen Baptist brethren gathered in the Old Mystic section of Groton and called Valentine Wightman, a Rhode Island preacher, to serve as their pastor. For many years Wightman was the only settled Baptist minister in the colony, but the movement grew steadily, to the dismay of Congregationalist leaders. Concerns were certainly high in June 1727, when Lyme was chosen as the site of a then famous seven-hour debate between Wightman and the Rev. John Bulkley, a prominent Congregational minister from Colchester. Around the same year, the Rev. Moses Noyes of Lyme's First Congregational Church was so concerned over Baptist dissention that he called the Rev. Cotton Mather of Boston's Old North Church to town for discussions.

Among the many significant issues that divided the Baptist Church from the Standing Order was the Baptist belief in universal atonement rather than salvation for the elect. As fierce supporters of the right to religious freedom, Baptists also opposed any interference by civil authorities in church affairs. The tax required of Connecticut citizens in support of the Congregational Church, regardless of faith or individual church membership, was yet another point of contention. The categorical Baptist refusal to support the established church financially invoked the full penalty of the law in the form of public whippings, fines and imprisonment. Records suggest that even after a 1729 Connecticut statute finally exempted Baptists and Quakers from the Congregational church tax, Lyme Congregational societies continued to levy it on Baptists in their town.

Despite persecution, Baptists succeeded in gathering a string of churches in southeastern Connecticut in the 1730s and 1740s. The deepening Baptist presence during that period was largely the fallout of the emotionally charged evangelical movement known as the Great Awakening, which was responsible for fracturing the Congregational Church into opposing factions; the so-called "Old Lights" opposed the revival, while the "New Lights" supported it. Evangelical fervor approached a fever pitch in the winter of 1740–41 after the Rev. George Whitefield, leading spirit of the movement, visited Connecticut during a tour of New England. Among those greatly influenced by Whitefield's emotionally charged oratories was the Rev. Jonathan Parsons, minister of the First Congregational Church in Lyme, who was determined to make the town into a New Light stronghold.

The Awakening's powerful revivalist message found a particularly receptive audience in the eastern Connecticut counties of New London and Windham, where the economic and religious turmoil associated with recent, rapid population growth in that part of the colony had alienated residents from their traditional civic and religious leaders. Many churches with New Light ministers tried to repair the fissure by throwing out their preachers—Parsons himself was ousted in 1745. Meanwhile, disaffected members fled in droves. While the more conservative of these defectors generally allied with the Anglican Church, the more radical gravitated to the Baptists. The upheaval also gave rise to the Separatists, or "Strict Congregationalists," who left the Congregational Church, either to start their own societies or to join the Baptist community.

Although the evangelical movement had faded by the late 1740s, the Baptist Church continued to benefit from its effects. Upon visiting Lyme in 1768 during his famous New England travels, the Rev. Ezra Stiles (Congregational minister of Newport, Rhode Island and future Yale president) noted that societies of Baptists and Separates had formed in all three of Lyme's Congregational parishes. The earliest of these had originated c. 1745 in the First Congregational society soon after the dismissal of Jonathan Parsons. Another group organized

## CONNECTICUT STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM – Continuation Form

### 8. Significance

in 1749 at Niantic Hill (Second Congregational parish) in East Lyme and formally became Baptist in 1752.<sup>4</sup> Yet another, the North Lyme Separate Congregational Church, gathered at Grassy Hill in 1759 in the Third (North) parish. According to Stiles, their membership constituted about one-third of all communicants in Lyme. Interestingly about 1,000 citizens were not affiliated with any church.<sup>5</sup>

Of these new organizations, the largest was the East Lyme Baptist congregation, which flourished under a charismatic leader and spawned several daughter parishes, including one in the Chatham section of North Lyme (1784). In the shadow of its thriving Baptist counterpart, the East Lyme Congregational Ecclesiastical Society meanwhile weakened to the point where membership was reduced to two aged ladies.

Throughout the Revolutionary War era, Baptists lobbied tirelessly for civil and religious freedom. On a national platform, the Baptist Church was influential in the passage of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, part of the 1789 Bill of Rights guaranteeing civil liberties. In Connecticut, the Baptist Church also remained a persistent advocate for legal separation of church and state and for the abolition of mandatory ecclesiastical taxes—goals achieved with ratification of the state constitution in 1818. It was a Baptist minister, the Rev. Asahel Morse of Suffield, who authored the article on religious freedom included in that document.

By 1795 there were about 3,500 Baptists and forty ministers in sixty Baptist churches in Connecticut. Despite the overall growth of the denomination, however, the health of individual congregations appears to have fluctuated considerably. Some memberships flagged, then revived, while others fractured when they lost members to splinter groups. Still others vanished entirely as funds dwindled or as disagreements broke the ranks apart. The Baptist church in the Chatham section of North Lyme, for example, became extinct in 1831. Eleven years later, members of the First Baptist Church (East Lyme) split off to form the Old Lyme Baptist Church.

It is unclear what happened to the Grassy Hill Baptist congregation noted by Stiles, but its remnants were possibly still around when the North Lyme Baptist Church was founded in 1810 by a small group of brethren from scattered locations. In gathering the new congregation, originally known as the Second Baptist Church of Lyme in Pleasant Valley, its founders hoped to consolidate membership in a single locale and alleviate the problem of having to travel inconvenient distances to their respective meetinghouses.<sup>6</sup> The fortunes of the new church evidently ebbed and flowed. The congregation flourished initially, growing by more than two-dozen members in the first two years and establishing a Hadlyme branch in 1820. When the Pleasant Valley membership flagged after the Civil War, the pastorate instituted a series of evening meetings to help reinvigorate it. A women's missionary circle, organized in 1874, sponsored lectures on such

---

<sup>4</sup> The East Lyme parish joined with part of Waterford to become East Lyme in 1839, and the name of the church was changed to the First Baptist Church of East Lyme. The 1755 East Lyme Baptist meetinghouse stood on Niantic Hill at the intersection of Little Boston Road and the Post Road until 1843.

<sup>5</sup> Franklin Bowditch Dexter, ed., *Extracts from the Itineraries and other Miscellanies of Ezra Stiles D.D., L.L.D., 1755-1794 with a Selection of his Correspondence*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1916. According to Stiles (1769), there were a total of about 250 adult Congregational communicants in town and about 100 Baptists and Separates. The vast majority of residents (900 to 1000) were of no communion.

<sup>6</sup> In 1832 the church established the Baptist Ecclesiastical Society in Lyme, Pleasant Valley, which re-incorporated as the North Lyme Baptist Benevolent Society in 1842.

## CONNECTICUT STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM – Continuation Form

### 8. Significance

diverse topics as “China,” “The Bible in Mexico,” “The North American Indians” and “Turkey and the Armenians.” The church hit a low point in 1899, after it was touched by a scandal involving its pastor, the Rev. John Ward. According to an odd story reported in *The Hartford Courant*, Ward became enraged after his wife paid undue attentions to a blind musician who was boarding with their family. Elder Ward threw him out, and Mrs. Ward ran away in pursuit, claiming a history of mistreatment by her husband. Both the pastor and the church weathered this embarrassing incident; Ward was still at the pulpit in 1910, when he delivered an address on the occasion of the church’s centenary.

The congregation’s handsome Greek Revival meetinghouse on Hamburg Road was completed in 1862 (Archival Image 1). Records indicate that the builder, John L. Beckwith of East Lyme, salvaged framing members from the society’s first meetinghouse—which had stood roughly on the same site—for re-use in its new replacement. The cost of the project, including furnishings, was \$1495. A coat of paint went on the building in 1870, and the tower received its bell the following year.

The timber-framed structure displays a traditional 19<sup>th</sup>-century meetinghouse format, defined by its rectangular plan, peaked roof, open assembly hall and gable entry. The year 1862 is late for a Greek Revival design, but it may be that the North Lyme congregation considered this sedate, classically inspired style to be more appropriate than the ornate Victorian styles then popular. Plainly rendered assembly halls were partly a dictate of limited finances, but they also reflected the Baptist aversion to overly embellished church architecture as a matter of faith. Since God was present in the worshippers, rather than in their *place* of worship, there was no need to impress the savior with decorations. Even while eschewing fashion, John Beckwith nevertheless achieved a jaunty Victorian flourish with jigsaw trimming on the entry and belltower.

The North Lyme Baptist Church held its last services about 1927, around the same time that the Old Lyme Baptist congregation also dissolved. In 1931 the town voted to purchase the Hamburg Road meetinghouse from the Baptist society for the asking price of \$850 with the stipulation that no new edifices be erected on the premises within five years unless state laws required the abandonment of the town’s schoolhouse. At the time, the town routinely held assemblies in the local Congregational church. Meetings soon shifted to the Baptist assembly hall, but for the time being town offices stayed where they had always been: in the homes of Lyme’s selectmen and other officials. Upon completion of interior renovations in 1951, the building became Lyme’s full-time town hall. The north wing, designed by Lindsay Liebig Roche Architects of New London was added in 1972. More than one-and-one-half centuries after its construction, this historic meetinghouse still functions as centerpiece of town affairs and remains one of Lyme’s most important and easily recognizable architectural landmarks.



**CONNECTICUT STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM – Continuation Form**

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“Mrs. Ward leaves Home,” *The Hartford Courant*, October 27, 1899.

“North Lyme Separate Congregational Church,” *Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin*, vol. 5, no. 3, April 1939.

Stark, Bruce P. *Lyme, Connecticut: From Founding to Independence*, Lyme, CT, 1976.

Ward, J. G. “History of the North Lyme Baptist Church, Read at the Roll Call, August 28, 1893.”

**Additional Sources:**

Research Files, Lyme Public Hall  
Records, North Lyme Baptist Church, Connecticut State Library  
Town of Lyme, Town Meeting Records



Photograph 1 of 5: CT\_New London County\_Lyme Town Hall\_001  
East elevation, looking southwest

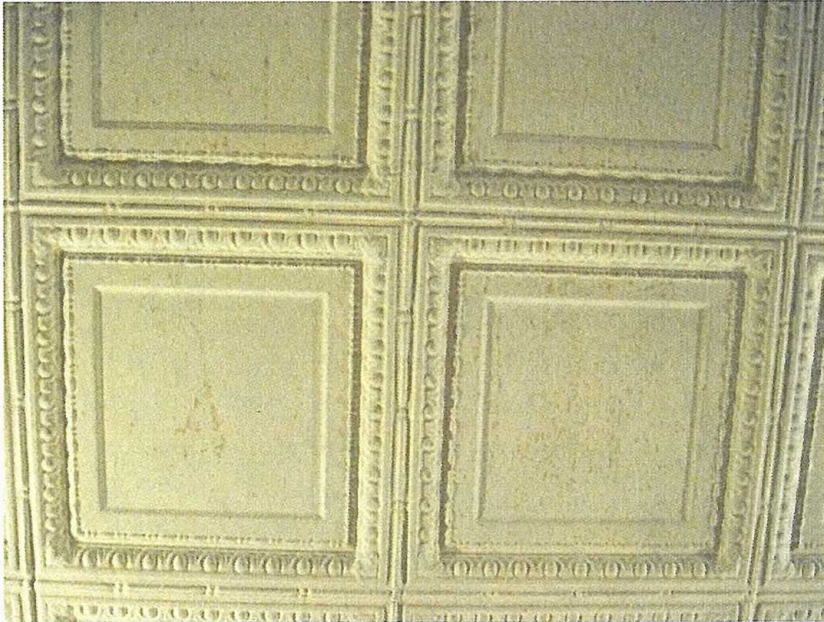


Photograph 2 of 5: CT\_New London County\_Lyme Town Hall\_002  
East elevation, looking west



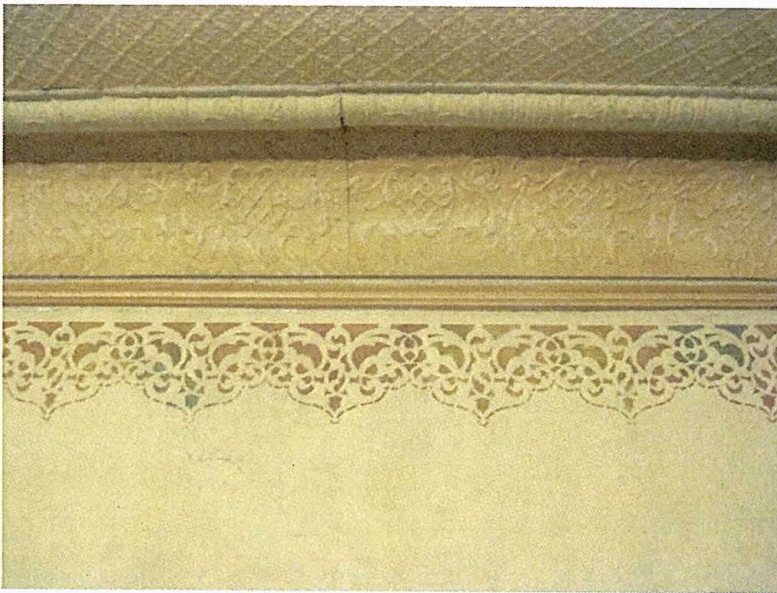


Photograph 3 of 5: CT\_New London County\_Lyme Town Hall\_003  
South elevation, looking north



Photograph 4 of 5: CT\_New London County\_Lyme Town Hall\_004  
Pressed metal ceiling

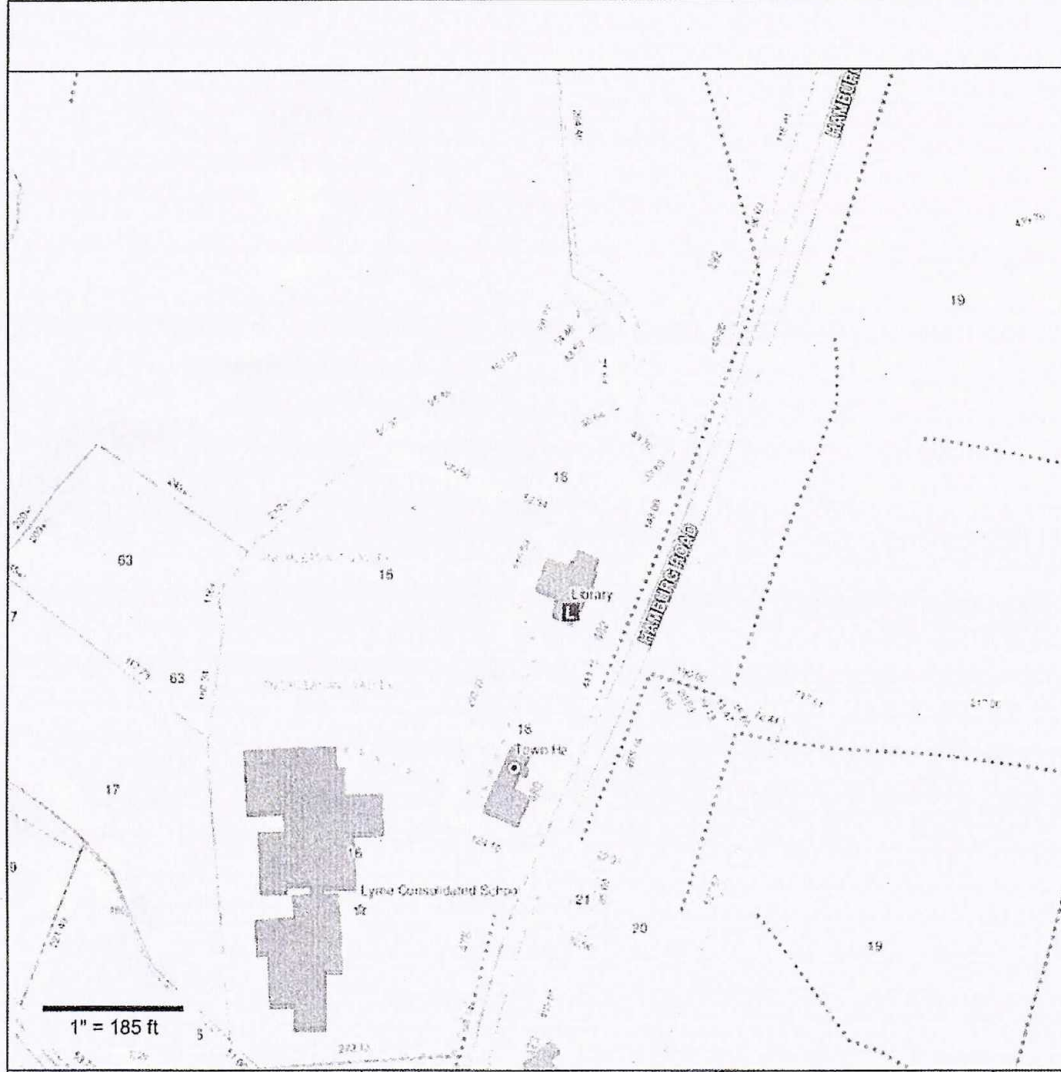




Photograph 5 of 5: CT\_New London County\_Lyme Town Hall\_005  
Pressed metal ceiling cove and stenciled border

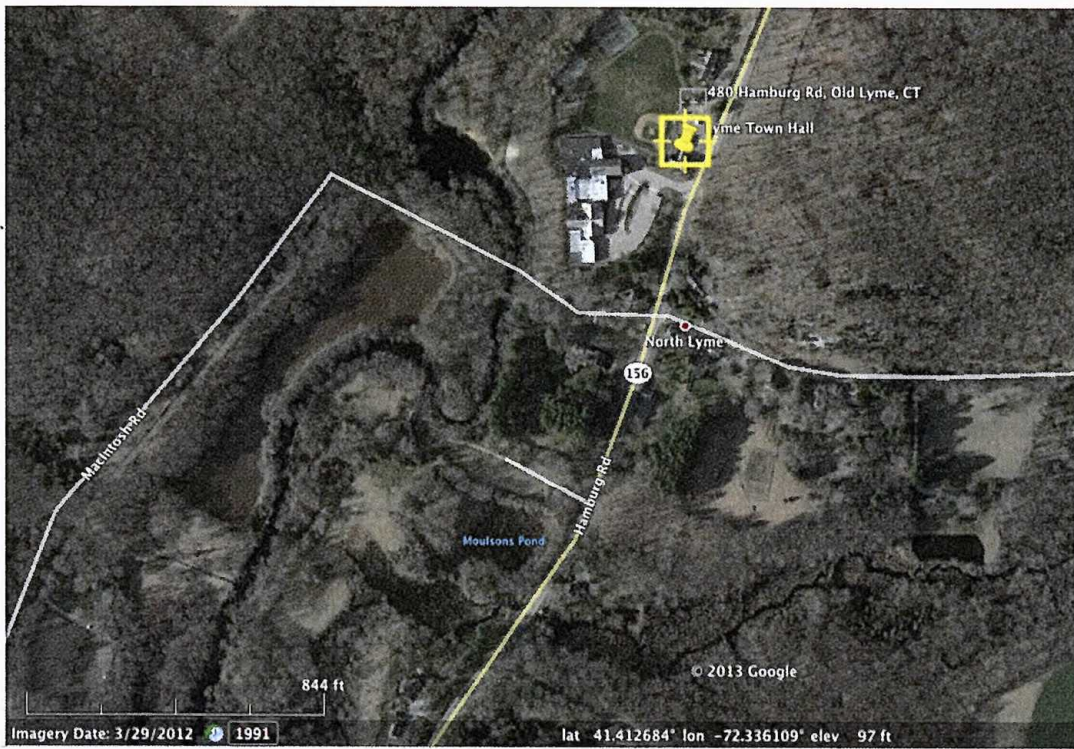


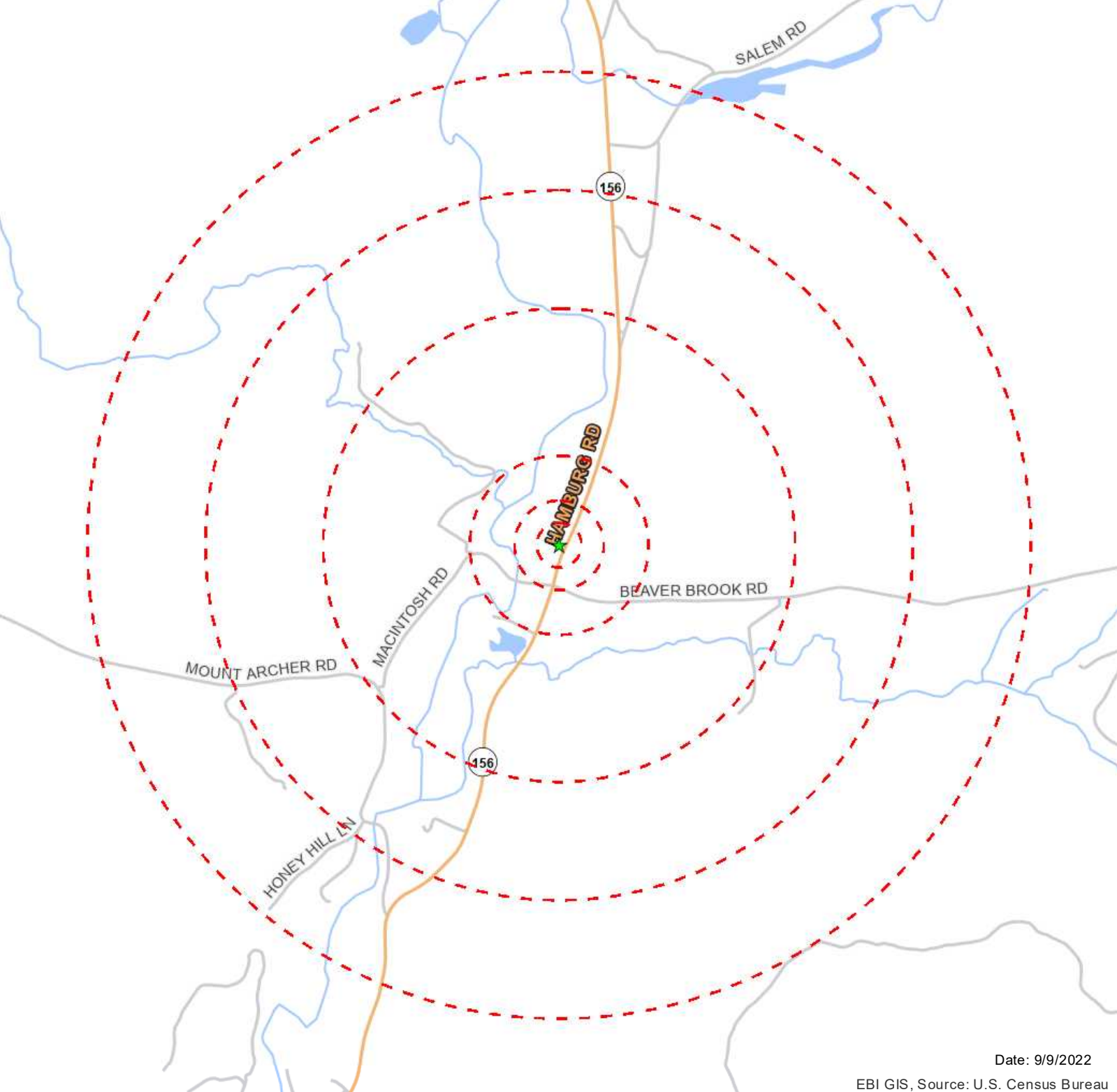
Archival Image 1, North Lyme Baptist Church, looking north



Site Plan 1







Date: 9/9/2022

EBI GIS, Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Legend**

- ★ Project Site
- Site Radius at 250', 500', 1000', 1/2, 3/4 & 1 mile
- National Register Historic Site
- State Historic Site Feature

- National Register Historic District
- National Register Historic Structure, Site, Building - Area Feature
- State or Local Historic District Feature
- Florida or Iowa SHPO Cemetery

**Historic Resources**

**15717984 CRAN\_RCTB\_LYME\_003**  
**480 HAMBURG ROAD**  
**OLD LYME, CONNECTICUT 06371**

\*See source page for additional source details



## **RESUMES**



## **Summary of Experience**

Aurora Betzer is a graduate of Bloomsburg University with a degree in general biology. While at school she participated in environmental research studies that assessed the presence of trees in correlation with town health and economics.

At EBI Consulting, Ms. Betzer serves as a Scientist I within the Mid Atlantic Telecom Environmental practice. Her primary responsibilities in this role include assisting with all aspects of FCC National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Compliance Reviews.

## **Relevant Project Experience**

Ms. Betzer prepares documentation for all aspects of FCC NEPA projects including exclusionary screenings, Section 106 fieldwork, research, and report writing, as well as natural resources reviews.

In addition, Ms. Betzer interned for DCNR State Parks Resource Management in the eastern region of Pennsylvania. The internship focused both on the management side as well as the physical experience necessary to manage state park resources. Invasive species were the primary focus during the internship, and she was certified as a pesticide applicant and a type II wildfire fighter for the position.

## **Education**

B.S. Biology Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania

## **SUMMARY OF EXPERIENCE**

Trevelyn Carvino is an Assistant Technical Director specializing in NEPA environmental reviews, as well as Phase I Environmental Site Assessments and FAA Studies for the telecommunications industry.

Ms. Carvino has conducted and managed numerous environmental pre-acquisition assessments/due diligence assignments for a wide range of properties through the Northeast, and has also conducted field work in the states of Michigan and Missouri. These assessments have been performed to evaluate site conditions, potential off-site liabilities, historic site and vicinity usage, and environmental control systems in order to advise perspective buyers, current operators, and owners of potential and existing environmental concerns.

## **RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENTS**

Ms. Carvino has successfully completed ASTM Phase I Site Assessments and Preliminary Environmental Site Screenings. Ms. Carvino has conducted ASTM Phase I Environmental Assessments for a variety of properties located throughout the Northeast region, and has also completed assessments in Michigan and Missouri. These properties have included commercial, municipal utility, retail, single and multi-family residential properties, as well as existing telecommunications sites. ASTM investigations include correspondence and evaluations with federal, state, and local government offices.

### **NEPA ASSESSMENTS**

In addition to environmental site assessments, Ms. Carvino prepares and manages NEPA reviews and Environmental Assessments for telecommunications sites throughout the Northeast region, and has also completed assessments in Michigan and Missouri. Ms. Carvino has helped clients facilitate the environmental review process to ensure compliance with Federal Communications Commission (FCC) requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Environmental reviews include analysis of historic properties, wetlands, endangered species habitat, floodplains, and other areas of environmental concern and the possible impacts of cellular installations on these sensitive areas.

### **FAA STUDIES**

Ms. Carvino currently coordinates EBI's FAA Program, including screening sites using the Airspace® and TERPS programs and the TOWAIR website, and completing form 7460-1 filing and follow-up documentation with the FAA.

### **CLIENT MANAGEMENT**

Ms. Carvino has worked as a NEPA and Environmental project manager for clients including AT&T Mobility, Bechtel Communications Inc, SAI Communications Inc, Moblitie, T-Mobile Northeast LLC, Sprint-Ericsson, and vtel Wireless, Inc since 2008. She has completed and audited over 2,000 NEPA assessments throughout the United States. She has also performed

and coordinated hundreds of Phase I and Phase II Site Assessments and Visibility Studies, and has coordinated geotechnical investigations and archaeological and endangered species surveys.

**EDUCATION**

**B.S.** Biology: Ecology Evolution and Behavior

Minor: Environmental Resource Economics

*Summa cum laude*

University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire

**M.E.M.** Master of Environmental Management

Duke University, Durham, North Carolina

**PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS**

RF Site Safety Awareness Training, November, 2008

OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 40-hazardous waste site operations (HAZWOPER) training, April 2006

Annual OSHA HAZWOPER refresher trainings

Asbestos Inspector, January 2007 with annual refresher trainings