DOCKET NO. 315 – Optasite, Inc. and New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC application for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need for the construction, maintenance and operation of a telecommunications facility at 29 Bogus Hill Road in New Fairfield, Connecticut.	}	Connecticut
	}	Siting
	}	Council

September 28, 2006

Findings of Fact

Introduction

1. Pursuant to Chapter 277a, Sections 16-50g et seq. of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS), as amended, and Section 16-50j-1 et. seq. of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA), Optasite, Inc. (Optasite) and New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC (Cingular) applied to the Connecticut Siting Council (Council) on April 7, 2006 for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a telecommunications facility to be located at 29 Bogus Hill Road in the Town of New Fairfield, Connecticut. (Optasite 1, p. 1)

2. The proposed facility would provide service in the Towns of New Fairfield and Sherman along State Route 39, over parts of Candlewood Lake and Squantz Pond State Park, as well as in adjacent areas. (Optasite 1, p. 1)

3. Optasite is a Delaware corporation with offices at One Research Drive, Suite 200C, Westborough, Massachusetts. Optasite will construct and maintain the proposed facility. (Optasite 1, p. 3)

4. Optasite's sole business is the provision and operation of facilities and services to wireless carriers. The company owns six telecommunications sites in Connecticut. (Optasite 2, R21)

5. Cingular is a Delaware limited liability company with a Connecticut office at 500 Enterprise Drive, Rocky Hill, Connecticut. This company and its affiliated entities are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to construct and operate a personal wireless services system in Connecticut. Cingular has committed to use the proposed facility as the anchor tenant. (Optasite 1, p. 3)

6. The parties in this proceeding are the co-applicants Optasite and Cingular, and Edward J. Hannafin, Trustee and McCluskey. The Taxing District of Bogus Hill is an intervenor. (Transcript, July 12, 2006, 3:00 p.m. [Tr. 1], p. 5 ff.)

7. Pursuant to CGS § 16-50m, the Council, after giving due notice thereof, held a public hearing on July 12, 2006, beginning at 3:00 p.m. and continuing at 7:00 p.m. at the Senior Center in New Fairfield, Connecticut. (Tr. 1, p. 3 ff.)

8. The Council's hearing was continued on July 25, 2006 beginning at 1:12 p.m. in Hearing Room Two of the Council's offices at Ten Franklin Square, New Britain, CT. (Transcript, July 25, 2006, 1:12 p.m. [Tr. 2], p. 27)

9. The Council and its staff conducted an inspection of the proposed sites on July 12, 2006, beginning at 2:00 p.m. The applicant flew balloons at the two proposed sites to simulate the height of the proposed tower. The balloons began flying at 6:30 a.m. and continued flying until 7:00 p.m. The wind was favorable for the balloon flight. But rain, cloud cover, and low fog in the morning reduced the visibility of the balloons to a quarter mile or less. (Tr. 1, pp. 23-24)

10. Pursuant to CGS § 16-50*l*(b), notice of Optasite's intent to submit this application was published on March 30 and 31, 2006 in Danbury's The News Times and on March 29 and 31, 2006 in The Fairfield Citizen-News. (Optasite 1, p. 4; Letter from Cuddy & Feder dated April 19, 2006)

11. In accordance with CGS § 16-50*l*(b), Optasite sent notices of its intent to file an application with the Council to each person appearing of record as owner of property abutting the property on which the site is located. (Optasite 1, p. 5; Attachment 11)

12. Three abutting property owners did not claim the notifications sent to them, and Optasite did not receive return receipts from two abutting property owners. Optasite sent another notice letter, via first class mail, to those abutters from whom return receipts were not received. (Optasite 2, R2; Optasite 3, Supplemental Submission)

13. Pursuant to CGS § 16-50*l*(b), Optasite sent copies of its application to the following municipal, regional, state, and federal agencies and officials: Connecticut Attorney General, Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Department of Public Health, Council on Environmental Quality, Department of Public Utility Control, Office of Policy and Management, Department of Economic and Community Development, Department of Transportation, Housatonic Valley Council of Elected Officials, David J. Cappiello — State Senator from the 24th Senatorial District, Mary Ann Carson — State Representative from the 108th Assembly District, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Federal Communications Commission, John Hodge — Town of New Fairfield First Selectman, Phil Nelson — New Fairfield Planning Commission Chairman, Faline Schneiderman — New Fairfield Zoning Commission Chairman, John Day — New Fairfield Zoning Board of Appeals Chairman, and Patricia DelMonaco — New Fairfield Conservation Commission Chairman. (Optasite 1, p. 4; Attachment 9)

14. Optasite provided information about this proposed site to wireless carriers active in Connecticut. (Optasite 2, R23)

State Agency Comments

15. Pursuant to CGS § 16-50*l*, the Council solicited comments on Optasite's application from the following state departments and agencies: Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Public Health, Council on Environmental Quality, Department of Public Utility Control, Office of Policy and Management, Department of Economic and Community Development, and the Department of Transportation. The Council's letter requesting comments was sent on May 22, 2006. (CSC Hearing Package dated May 22, 2006)

16. The Connecticut Department of Transportation responded to the Council's solicitation with no comments. (Letter from ConnDOT dated July 6, 2006)

17. No other state agency responded to the Council's solicitation. (Record)

Municipal Consultation

18. On December 30, 2005, Optasite submitted a letter and a technical report to the New Fairfield First Selectman as a formal introduction of Optasite's proposed facility. The technical report included specifics about each proposed location and addressed the public need for the facility, the site selection process, and the environmental effects of the facility. (Optasite 1, p. 18)

19. Prior to presenting its technical report to the town, Optasite had worked with New Fairfield's radio consultant to select a location that would meet the town's communications needs as well as those of wireless carriers interested in locating in this area of the town. (Optasite 1, Attachment 1)

20. On February 23, 2006, the New Fairfield Board of Selectmen conducted a public information session at which representatives of Optasite and Cingular presented information about their proposal and responded to questions. (Optasite 1, p. 18)

21. In a letter dated February 25, 2006, the New Fairfield First Selectman acknowledged that cellular service was poor to non-existent in the area to be served by the proposed facility and that the Girl Scout property was a logical location for such a facility. (Optasite 1, Attachment 8)

22. Optasite would provide, free of charge, space on its tower for the Town of New Fairfield's public safety communications antennas. (Optasite 1, p. 9)

23. At the public hearing on July 12, 2006, the New Fairfield First Selectman endorsed the construction of the proposed cell tower based on the need for enhanced cell service and emergency communications. (Tr. 1, p. 10)

Public Need for Service

24. The United States Congress, through adoption of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, recognized the important public need for high quality telecommunication services throughout the United States. The purpose of this Act, which was a comprehensive overhaul of the Communications Act of 1934, was to "provide for a competitive, deregulatory national policy framework designed to accelerate rapidly private sector deployment of advanced telecommunications and information technologies to all Americans." (Optasite 1, p. 5)

25. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 prohibits local and state bodies from discriminating among providers of functionally equivalent services. (Council Administrative Notice, Telecommunications Act of 1996)

26. The Telecommunications Act of 1996, a federal law passed by the United States Congress, prohibits any state or local entity from regulating telecommunications towers on the basis of the environmental effects of radio frequency emissions to the extent that such towers and equipment comply with FCC's regulations concerning such emissions. This Act also blocks the Council from prohibiting or acting with the effect of prohibiting the provision of personal wireless service. (Council Administrative Notice Item No. 7)

27. In an effort to ensure the benefits of wireless technologies to all Americans, Congress enacted the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (the 911 Act). The purpose of this legislation was to promote public safety through the deployment of a seamless, nationwide emergency communications infrastructure that includes wireless communications services. (Optasite 1, pp. 6-7)

28. As an outgrowth of the 911 Act, the FCC requires wireless carriers to provide enhanced 911 services (E911) to enable public safety dispatchers to identify the location of a wireless caller within several hundred feet. (Optasite 1, p. 7)

29. The proposed facility would be an integral component of Cingular's E911 network in this area of the state. (Optasite 1, p. 7)

30. According to New Fairfield's First Selectman, the town's emergency communications network has gaps along Route 39 in the area that would be covered by the proposed tower. (Tr. 1, p. 10)

Site Selection

31. AT&T Wireless, Cingular's predecessor, issued a search ring within the general area of the proposed site in 2002. Cingular opened its search ring in 2004. The proposed sites were accepted by Cingular in August, 2005. (Optasite 2, R9)

32. Repeaters, microcell transmitters, distributed antenna systems, and other types of transmitting technologies are not practicable or feasible means to providing service within the coverage gap that Cingular experiences in the target area. Significant terrain variations and tree cover, as well as other practical considerations, limit the use of such technologies. (Optasite 1, pp. 7-8)

33. There are no existing towers or other tall structures within approximately two miles of the proposed sites. (Optasite 1, p. 8)

34. There are four existing communications towers within five miles of the Optasite's proposed locations. The following table lists the locations of these towers, their respective owners, their heights, and their approximate distances to Optasite's locations.

Tower Location	Owner/Operator	Height	Distance & Direction
33 Carmen Hill Road, Brookfield	Charter Communications	80'	2.5 miles, SE
Carmen Hill Road, Brookfield	Unknown	Unknown	2.5 miles, SE
302 Ball Pond Road, New Fairfield	Town of New Fairfield	175'	3.6 miles, SW
16 Titicus Mountain Road, New Fairfield	AT&T/American Tower	187.5'	4.9 miles, SW

(Optasite 1, Attachment 4)

35. Optasite considered seven sites in the process of identifying the location of its proposed facility. These sites are listed below with a description of their suitability as a facility location.

Location Considered	Suitability
29 Bogus Hill Road – Girl Scout Camp	Site A location – acceptable coverage
29 Bogus Hill Road – Girl Scout Camp	Site B location – acceptable coverage
Squantz Pond State Park	State park not available for tower site development
Pootatuck State Forest	State forest not available for tower site development
Vaughns Neck – property owned by CL&P	Portion of property leased by Town of New Fairfield and used as open space; low elevation
Residential neighborhood on Bogus Hill	Relatively small parcels in neighborhood, densely settled
New Fairfield VFD, Route 39	Low ground elevation of site would not provide adequate coverage

(Optasite 1, Attachment 4)

Site Description

36. Optasite's proposed sites are located at 29 Bogus Hill Road on a 90 acre property owned by the Girl Scout Council of Southwestern Connecticut, Inc. The property is used as a Girl Scout camp and is located near Route 39 where it crosses between Squantz Pond and Squantz Cove. (Optasite 1, Attachments 4,5)

37. The Girl Scout property is zoned R-44 One Family Residence, a designation for single family residences on one acre lots. Wireless communications towers are allowed in this zoning district with the approval of a special permit. (Optasite 1, p. 16)

38. The development surrounding the Girl Scout property is primarily residential. (Optasite 1, p. 17)

39. At either location, Optasite would build a tower that would have a gray galvanized finish and would be built in accordance with the specifications of the Electronic Industries Association Standard EIA/TIA-222-F "Structural Standards for Steel Antenna Towers and Antenna Support Structures" for Fairfield County. The tower would be designed for up to five carriers. (Optasite 1, pp. 9; Attachments 5&6; Tr. 1, p. 15)

40. At either location, Cingular would install up to 12 panel antennas on a platform at a centerline height of 150 feet. Cingular's antennas would extend to a total height of 153 feet. (Optasite 1, p. 2; pp. 9-10)

41. If the Town of New Fairfield were to place an antenna on the proposed tower, it would be a whip antenna that would extend to a height of 159 feet. (Tr. 1, pp. 19-20)

42. At either site, Cingular would use large storage batteries with generator plugs for back-up power. (Tr. 2, p. 27)

43. Utilities would be brought to the proposed sites via overhead lines extending from existing service along existing driveways and then along new access drives to the respective sites. (Optasite 1, pp. 10-11)

44. Optasite does not anticipate the need for blasting at either site. (Optasite 2, R20)

Site A

45. Site A is located in the southwestern portion of the Girl Scout property. Optasite would lease a 10,000 square foot parcel to build a 150-foot monopole tower within a 70-foot by 70-foot equipment compound. The compound would be enclosed by an eight-foot high chain link fence and would include a 12-foot by 20-foot equipment shelter. (Optasite 1, pp. 9-10)

46. The Site A tower would be located at 41º 30' 42.61" latitude and 73º 28' 01.95" longitude. The ground elevation would be 614 feet AMSL. (Optasite 1, Attachment 5)

47. Vehicular access to this site would extend from Bogus Hill Road over existing driveways within the Girl Scout property and then along a new gravel drive of approximately 495 feet. (Optasite 1, p. 10)

48. The tower's setback radius would be contained within the Girl Scout property. (Optasite 1, Attachment 5)

49. The nearest home to Site A is located approximately 629 feet to the southwest at 11 Bogus Hill Road. It is owned by Joyce Bongiorno Bloom. (Optasite 2, R10)

50. There are sixteen homes within 1,000 feet of Site A. (Optasite 2, R11)

51. The estimated construction costs of the proposed facility at Site A are identified below:

Tower and foundation	$ 74,000
Site development	66,000
Utilities	28,000
Total	$168,000

(Optasite 1, p. 20)

Site B

52. Site B is located in the north-center portion of the property. Optasite would lease a 10,000 square foot parcel within which it would build a monopole tower of at least 150 feet within a 70-foot by 70-foot equipment compound. The compound would be enclosed by an eight-foot high chain link fence and would include a 12-foot by 20-foot equipment shelter. (Optasite 1, p. 11; Attachment 6)

53. The tower at Site B would be located at 41º 30' 59.00" N latitude and 73º 27' 57.83" W longitude. Its ground elevation would be 625 feet AMSL. (Optasite 1, Attachment 6)

54. Vehicular access to Site B would extend from Bogus Hill Road over existing driveways and then approximately 505 feet along a new gravel drive. (Optasite 1, p. 11)

55. The 150-foot setback radius at Site B would extend approximately 50 feet onto the adjacent property to the north owned by the parties, McCluskey and Hannafin, Trustee. (Optasite 1, p. 16; Attachment 6)

56. The tower location at Site B could be moved within the lease parcel to reduce the setback radius' encroachment on the nearest neighbor's property. (Tr. 1, p. 79)

57. Optasite would design a yield point into the Site B tower to effectively keep the setback radius within the Girl Scout property. (Optasite 2, R18)

58. The nearest home to Site B is located approximately 680 feet to the northwest at 57 Linda Lane. It is owned by Michael and Victoria McKenna. (Optasite 2, R10)

59. There are eight homes within 1,000 feet of Site B. (Optasite 2, R11)

60. The estimated construction costs of the proposed facility at Site B are identified below:

Tower and foundation	$ 74,000
Site development	76,000
Utilities	38,000
Total	$188,000

(Optasite 1, p. 20)

Environmental Considerations

61. After reviewing Optasite's proposal for this property, the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) noted that the project area possessed moderate to high sensitivity for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and recommended a professional reconnaissance survey be undertaken to identify and evaluate any archaeological resources within the project limits. (Optasite 1, Attachment 7)

62. Acting on the SHPO's recommendation, Optasite conducted archaeological studies of Sites A and B. These studies identified no prehistoric or historic archaeological resources within the project areas. (Optasite 1, p. 13; Optasite 2, Exhibit D)

63. Based on the findings of Optasite's archaeological reconnaissance report, the SHPO concluded that the proposed cell tower would have no effect on Connecticut's archaeological heritage. (Optasite 2, Exhibit D)

64. According to the records of DEP's Natural Diversity Data Base, the federally threatened and state endangered bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and a Species of Special Concern, the Eastern hognose snake (*Heterodon platirhinos*), occur within the vicinity of Optasite's proposed sites. The bald eagles use the lands adjacent to Candlewood Lake and Squantz Pond as feeding and perching areas in the winter. To help protect the eagles and their habitat, DEP recommended that no on-site work take place between December 31 and March 1 and that all old growth trees at or exceeding 12" of diameter at breast height (dbh) should be left standing especially near the waterside. (Optasite 1, Attachment 7)

65. DEP also recommended that, if any work were to be conducted in areas of hognose snake habitat, a herpetologist familiar with this species conduct surveys. (Optasite 1, Attachment 7)

66. EBI Consulting (EBI), an environmental consultant working for Optasite, conducted a walkover of the Girl Scout property to evaluate whether or not habitats preferred by the Eastern Hognose snake were present near the two proposed sites. EBI found that, based on its observations of soil conditions and vegetation, such habitats did not exist in the vicinity of the proposed sites. (EBI cover letter to DEP dated June 19, 2006)

67. Based on information provided to it by EBI, DEP stated that if EBI's information was accurate, Optasite's proposed project should not impact the Eastern Hognose snake. However, DEP recommended that, during construction, large cover objects such as logs and moveable rocks should be moved out of the way of heavy machinery in case some snake habitat was overlooked and snakes are sheltered underneath. (DEP letter dated June 30, 2006)

68. Optasite would be willing to comply with DEP's recommendations pertaining to the protection of bald eagles. (Optasite 1, p. 13)

69. Thirty-one trees with 6" diameter at breast height or greater would be removed to develop an access road for Site A, and 15 such trees would be removed to develop the compound. (Optasite 1, Attachment 5; Optasite 2, R17)

70. Developing Site A would require 140 cubic yards of cuts and 65 cubic yards of fill. (Optasite 2, R19; Tr. 1, p. 17)

71. Fifteen trees with a 6" dbh or greater would be removed to develop an access road for Site B, and 18 such trees would be removed to develop the compound. (Optasite 1, Attachment 6; Optasite 2, R17)

72. Developing Site B would require 72 cubic yards of cuts and 120 cubic yards of fill. (Optasite 2, R19)

73. The average grade of the access road that would be built to reach Site B would be approximately 6.7 percent. The maximum grade at the beginning of the access road would be 9.5 percent. (Tr. 1, pp. 85-86)

74. The trees that would be removed for Site B are approximately 756 feet from the shore of Candlewood Lake. (Optasite 2, R16)

75. There are no wetlands or watercourses located on or near Site A or B. (Optasite 1, p. 17)

76. The FAA determined that a facility at Site A or B would not be a hazard to air navigation and would not require lighting or marking on the tower. (Optasite 1, Attachments 5 and 6)

77. The maximum power density from the radio frequency emissions of Cingular's proposed antennas would be 0.0489 mW/cm^2 or 6.9% of the standard for Maximum Permissible Exposure, as adopted by the FCC, at the base of the proposed tower. This calculation was based on a methodology prescribed by the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin No. 65E, Edition 97-01 (August 1997) that assumes all antennas would be pointed at the base of the tower and all channels would be operating simultaneously. (Optasite 1, Attachments 4, 5)

Visibility

78. The tower at Site A would be visible year-round from approximately 859 acres. Most of this acreage would be on Candlewood Lake and Squantz Pond and along portions of their immediate shorelines. (Optasite 1, p. 13; Attachment 5)

79. The Site A tower would be seasonally visible from approximately an additional 36 acres. (Optasite 2, R13)

80. The tower at Site B would be visible year-round from approximately 778 acres. Most of this acreage would be on Candlewood Lake and Squantz Pond and along portions of their immediate shorelines. (Optasite 1, p. 13; Attachment 5)

81. The Site B tower would be seasonally visible from approximately an additional 14 acres. (Optasite 2, R13)

82. Either tower would be visible from portions of Squantz Pond State Park. The tower at Site A would be visible primarily from those portions of the Park closest to the shore of Squantz Pond and Squantz Cove. There are two small areas within the park from which the tower at Site B would be visible. (Optasite 1, Attachment 5)

83. Thirty-two homes would have year round views of a tower at Site A, and an additional seventeen homes would have seasonal views of the tower. (Optasite 2, R12)

84. Twenty-seven homes would have year round views of a tower at Site B, and an additional seventeen homes would have seasonal views. (Optasite 2, R12)

85. The visibility of the Site A tower from different vantage points in the surrounding vicinity is summarized in the following table. The locations of the vantage points listed are identified by their corresponding number in the Visual Resource Evaluation Report for the two locations within the Girl Scout Camp on Bogus Hill Road.

Location	**Visible** **Site**	**Approx. Portion of (150') Tower Visible (ft.)**	**Approx. Distance and Direction to Tower** **Site**
1 – #52 Candle Hill Road	Yes	30	3325 feet; SE
2 – Squantz Pond State Park Boat Launch	Yes	30	1700 feet; E
3 – Squantz Pond State Park	Yes	40	2500 feet; E
4 – CTDEP Candlewood Lake Boat Launch	Yes	45	1600 feet; NE
5 – #2 Great Meadow Road	Yes	30	2500 feet; N
6 – Short Woods Road, west of Squantz Pond State Park entrance	Yes	60	2650 feet; NE

(Optasite 3, Visual Resource Evaluation Report)

86. The visibility of the Site B tower from different vantage points in the surrounding vicinity is summarized in the following table. The locations of the vantage points listed are identified by their corresponding number in the Visual Resource Evaluation Report for the two locations within the Girl Scout Camp on Bogus Hill Road. Many of the roads within the area from which the Site B tower might be visible are posted as private and are gated. Therefore none of these locations could be fully evaluated.

Location	**Visible** **Site**	**Approx. Portion of (150') Tower Visible (ft.)**	**Approx. Distance and Direction to Tower** **Site**
1 – #52 Candle Hill Road	No	n/a	2200 feet; SE
2 – Squantz Pond State Park Boat Launch	No	n/a	3060 feet; NE
3 – Squantz Pond State Park	No	n/a	3500 feet; NE
4 – CTDEP Candlewood Lake Boat Launch	No	n/a	3325 feet; NE
5 – #2 Great Meadow Road	No	n/a	4200 feet; N
6 – Short Woods Road, west of Squantz Pond State Park entrance	No	n/a	3900 feet; NE

(Optasite 3, Visual Resource Evaluation Report)

87. A tower at Site A would have a greater visual impact on the Squantz Pond State Park than a tower at Site B. (Tr. 2, p. 34 ff.)

Existing and Proposed Wireless Coverage

88. Cingular designs its wireless system for reliable in-building coverage of -75 dBm and reliable in-vehicle coverage of -80 dBm. (Optasite 2, R3)

89. Cingular's cell would be dual banded, operating at both 850 and 1900 frequencies. (Tr. 1, p. 42)

90. Cingular's existing coverage in the area that would be served by this facility is below -92 dBm. Cingular does not have reliable coverage along a portion of Route 39 in the northeast section of New Fairfield and in the vicinity of the proposed sites. (Optasite 2, R4)

91. The minimum heights at which the proposed sites could achieve Cingular's coverage objectives in the target area would be 140 feet at Site A and 130 feet at Site B. (Tr. 2, p. 32)

92. At PCS (Personal Communications Service) frequencies, Site A at 140 feet would cover Route 39 better than Site B at 130 feet. (Tr. 2, p. 31)

93. Cingular would initially install six antennas in a three-sector configuration at this site. (Tr. 1, p. 48)

94. The antennas would be mounted on a low profile platform. (Tr. 2, p. 11 ff.)

95. Flush mounting antennas would enable Cingular to mount only three antennas at a given height and would require Cingular to use two levels of attachment on the proposed tower to install its six antennas. (Tr. 2, p. 17)

96. If Cingular were to occupy two levels of attachment, this could decrease the usability of the tower for other carriers. (Tr. 2, p. 18)

97. If Cingular used flush mounted antennas, adding more antennas in the future to accommodate an increase in site traffic would require it to use a third ring position or to develop another site. (Tr. 2, p. 40)

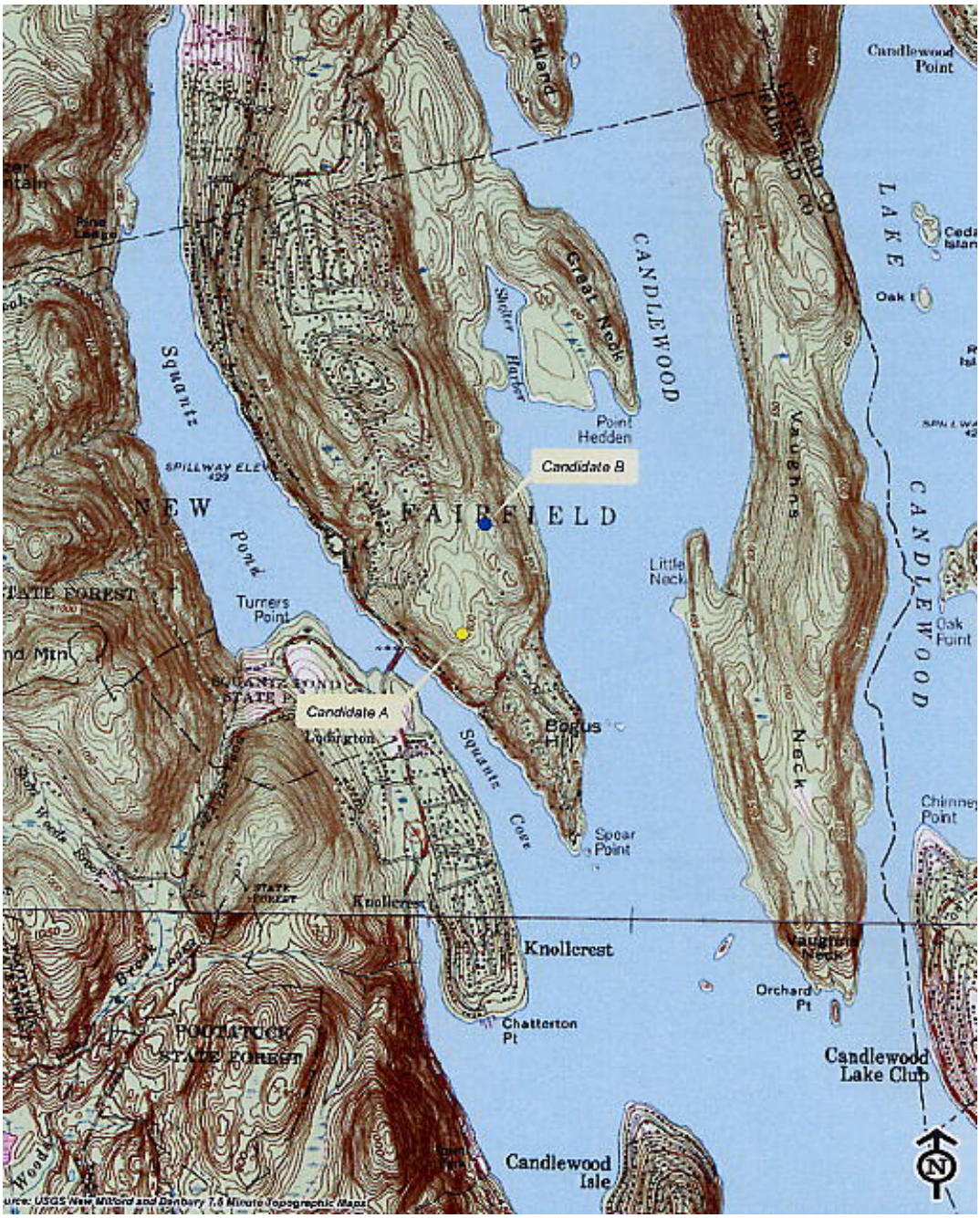
98. Cingular's antennas would cover approximately 2.5 miles along Route 39 from either Site A or Site B. (Optasite 2, R5)

99. Cingular's antennas would cover approximately 6.3 square miles from Site A and approximately 6.2 square miles from Site B. (Optasite 2, R6)

100. From the proposed location, Cingular's antennas would hand off signals to sites at the following locations: 5 Old Town Park Road, New Milford; 33 ½ Carmen Hill Road, Brookfield; 302 Ball Pond Road, New Fairfield. (Optasite 2, R7)

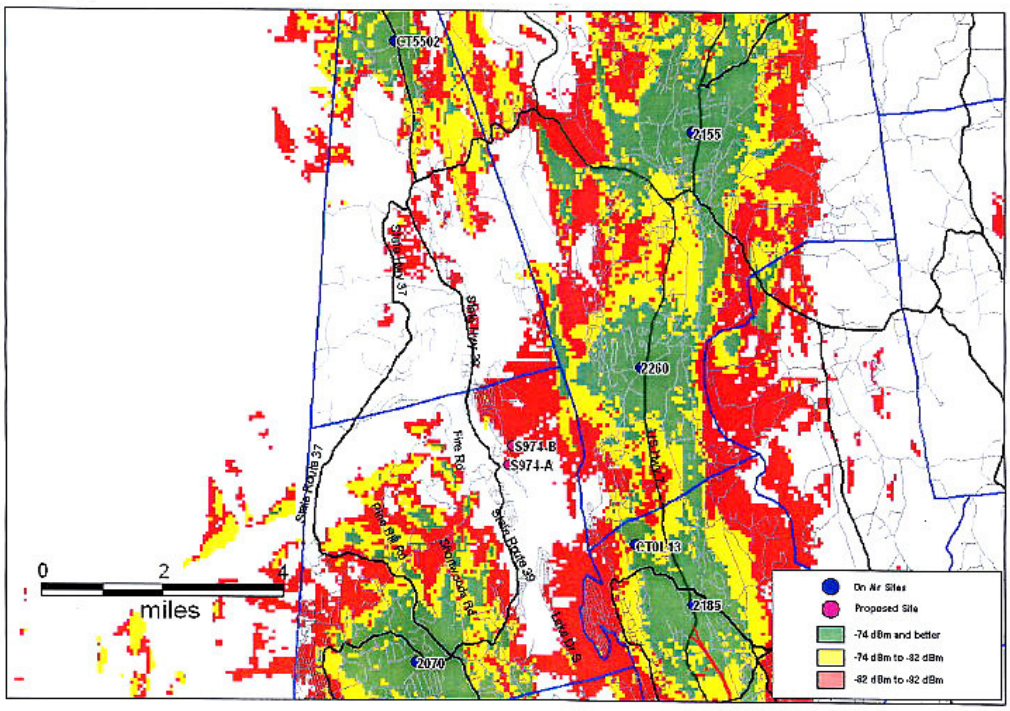
101. The Town of New Fairfield would install a nine-foot, receive only whip antenna at the top of the tower for its emergency communications. (Tr. 1, p. 19)

Figure 1: Location Map



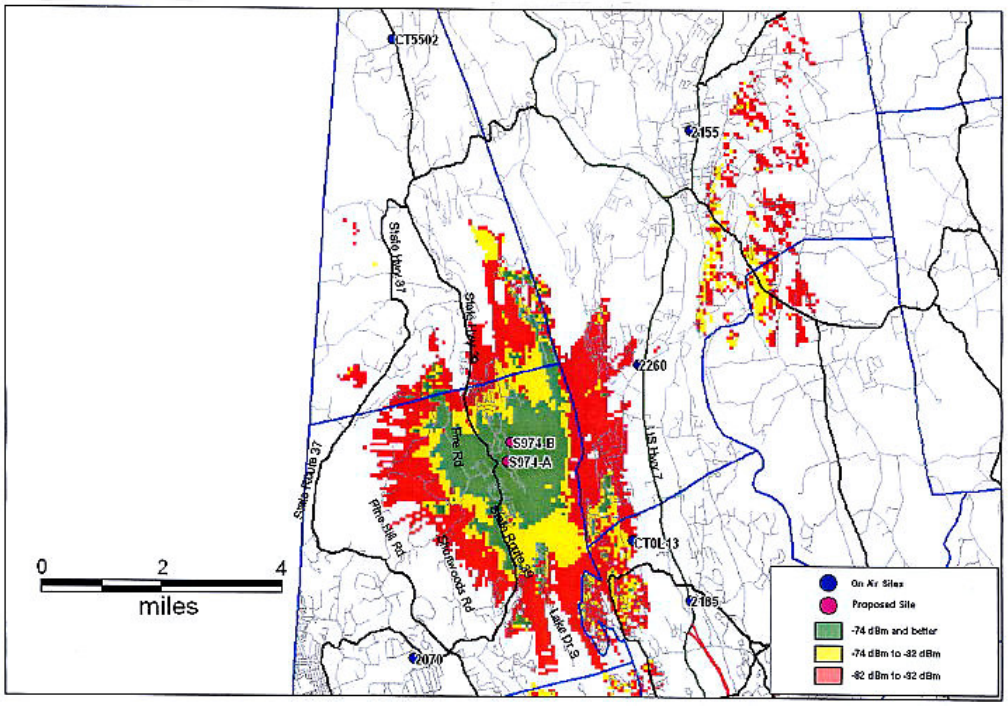
(Optasite 1, Attachment 5)

Figure 2: Actual Coverage of Cingular's Existing Cell Sites



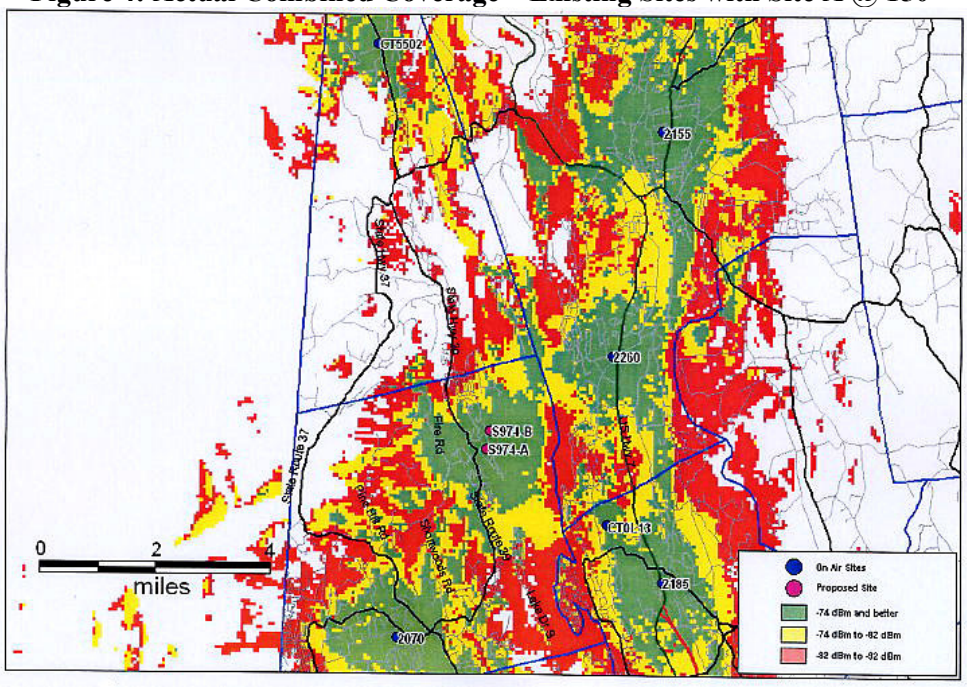
(Optasite 1, Attachment 3)

Figure 3: Actual Coverage from Site A @ 150' AGL



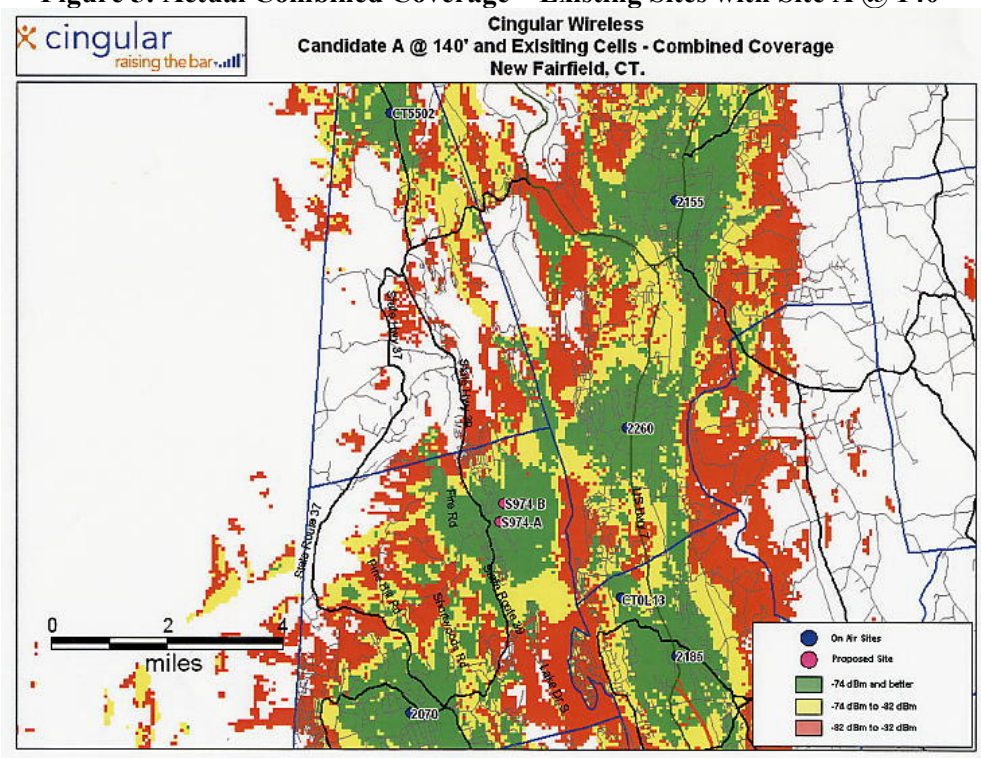
(Optasite 1, Attachment 3)

Figure 4: Actual Combined Coverage – Existing Sites with Site A @ 150'



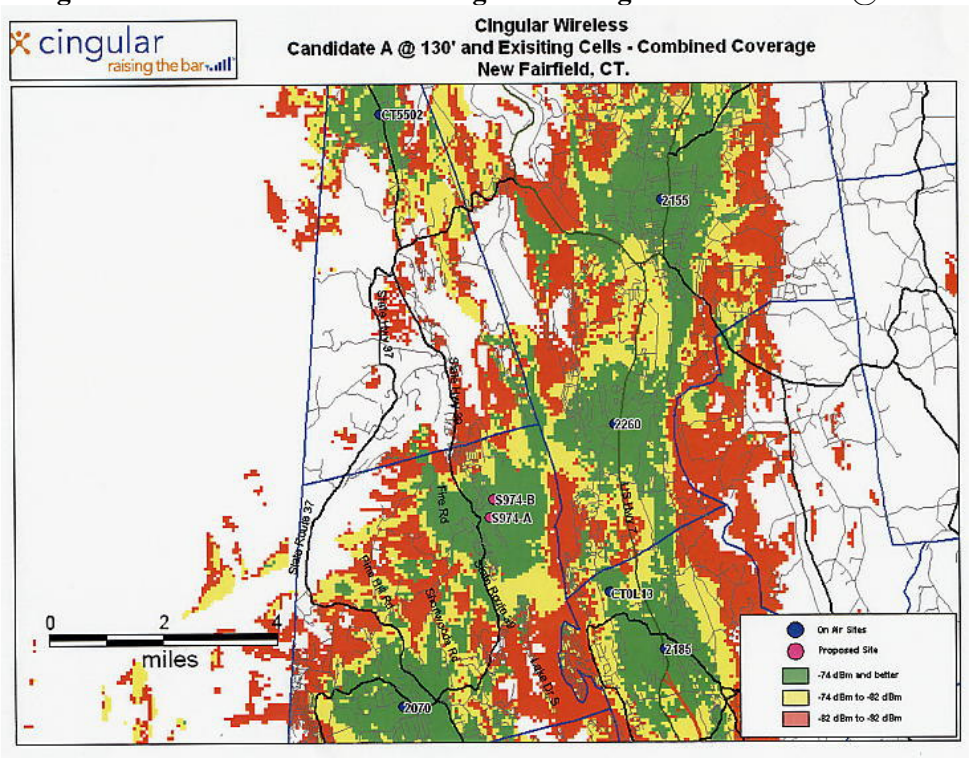
(Optasite 1, Attachment 3)

Figure 5: Actual Combined Coverage – Existing Sites with Site A @ 140'



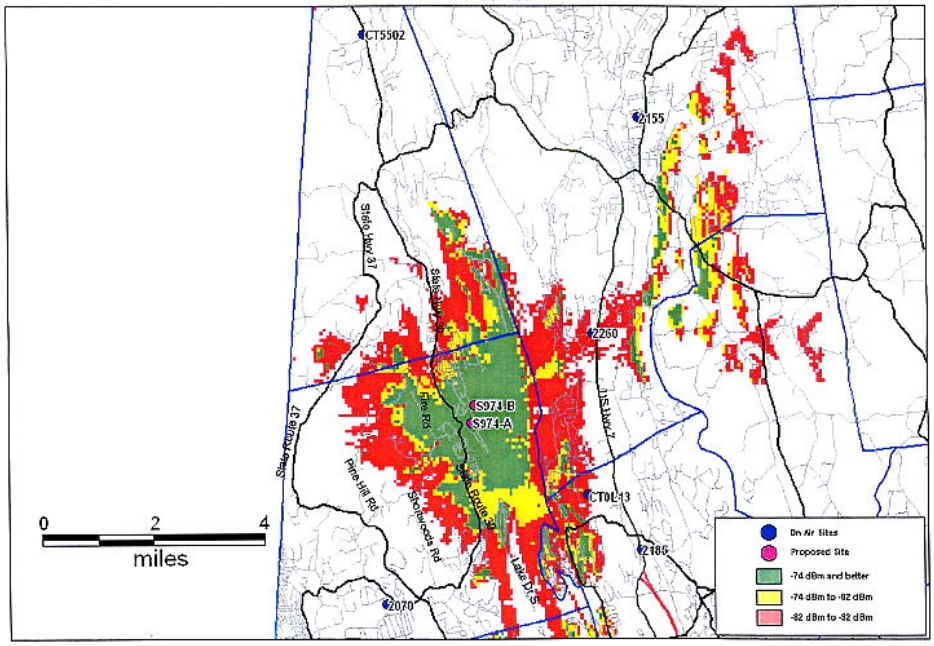
(Optasite 7, Section C)

Figure 6: Actual Combined Coverage – Existing Sites with Site A @ 130'



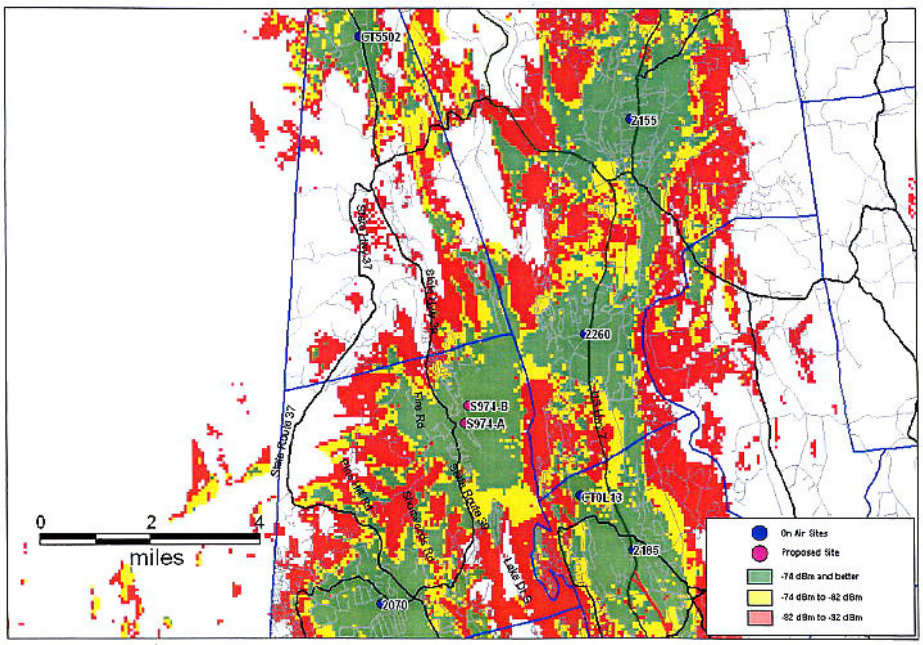
(Optasite 7, Section C)

Figure 7: Actual Coverage from Site B @ 130'



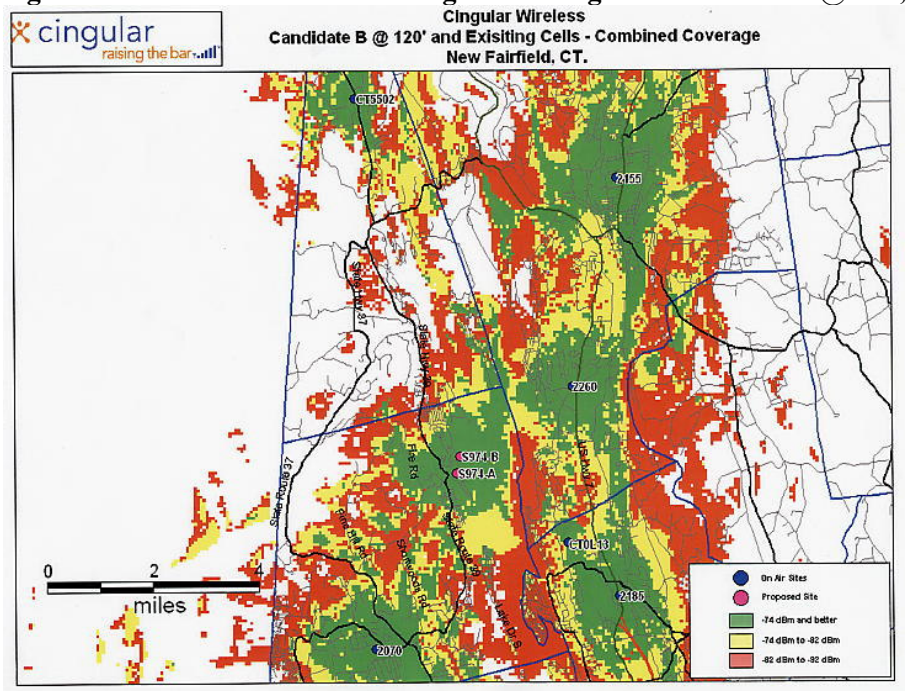
(Optasite 1, Attachment 3)

Figure 8: Actual Combined Coverage – Existing Sites with Site B @ 130'



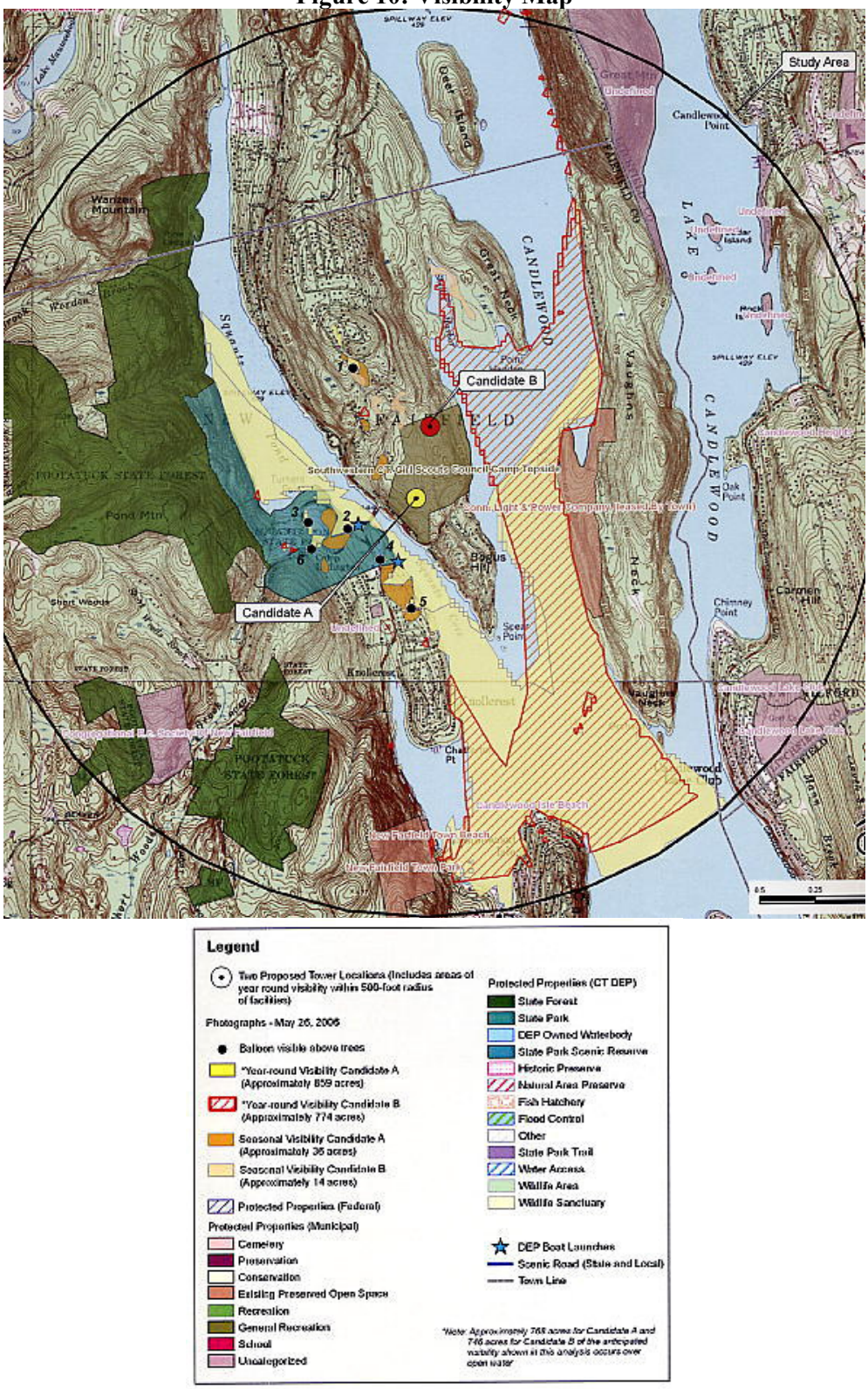
(Optasite 1, Attachment 3)

Figure 9: Actual Combined Coverage – Existing Sites with Site B @ 120;



(Optasite 7, Section C)

Figure 10: Visibility Map



(Optasite 3, Visual Resource Evaluation Report)