

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL

IN RE: :
 :
 :
 APPLICATION OF CELLCO PARTNERSHIP : DOCKET NO. 341
 D/B/A VERIZON WIRELESS FOR A :
 CERTIFICATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL :
 COMPATIBILITY AND PUBLIC NEED FOR :
 THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE :
 AND OPERATION OF A WIRELESS :
 TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY AT 174 :
 ASHFORD CENTER ROAD IN ASHFORD, :
 CONNECTICUT : JULY 26, 2007

RESPONSES OF CELLCO PARTNERSHIP D/B/A VERIZON WIRELESS
TO CONNECTICUT SITING COUNCIL PRE-HEARING INTERROGATORIES, SET ONE

On July 9, 2007, the Connecticut Siting Council (“Council”) issued Pre-Hearing Interrogatories to the Intervenor, Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless (“Cellco”), relating to the above-captioned docket. Below are Cellco’s responses.

Question No. 1

What frequencies is Cellco licensed to use in Windham County?

Response

In Windham County, Cellco is licensed to operate in the cellular (869-880 MHz) and PCS F Block (1970-1975 MHz) frequency bands.

Question No. 2

What is the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999?

Response

The Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (the “Act”) was passed by Congress and became law on October 26, 1999. The stated purpose of the Act was to promote and enhance public safety by making 9-1-1 as the universal emergency assistance number, by furthering deployment of wireless 9-1-1 capabilities and related functions, and by encouraging construction and operation of seamless ubiquitous and reliable networks for wireless services. A copy of the Act is included in Attachment 1.

Question No. 3

Would Cellco’s antennas be compliant with E911 requirements?

Response

Yes.

Question No. 4

Identify distances and directions to the adjacent sites with which the proposed site would hand off signals.

Response

The proposed Ashford North facility would hand-off calls to two adjacent cell sites:

1. Cellco’s “Ashford” cell site is located approximately 1.9 miles to the south.
Cellco antennas are mounted at the 240-foot level on an existing 300-foot guyed lattice tower at 353 Pumpkin Hill Road, Ashford, Connecticut.
2. Cellco’s “Ashford West” cell site is located approximately 2.0 miles to the west.
Cellco antennas are mounted at the 190-foot level on the existing 190-foot guyed lattice tower at 20 Seles Road, Ashford, Connecticut.

Question No. 5

Provide the following information: number of channels per sector for each antenna system that would be installed on the proposed tower, ERP per channel for each antenna system, and frequency at which each antenna system would operate.

Response

<u>Alpha Sector – 120 Ft.</u>	<u>Beta Sector – 120 Ft.</u>	<u>Gamma Sector – 120 Ft.</u>
Antenna Type: LPA – 185080/12CF-2	Antenna Type: LPA – 185080/12CF-2	Antenna Type: LPA – 185080/12CF-2
Frequency: 1970-1975 MHz	Frequency: 1970-1975 MHz	Frequency: 1970-1975 MHz
No. Channels:3	No. Channels:3	No. Channels:3
ERP/Channel:485 W Max	ERP/Channel:485 W Max	ERP/Channel:485 W Max
<u>Alpha Sector – 120 Ft.</u>	<u>Beta Sector – 120 Ft.</u>	<u>Gamma Sector – 120 Ft.</u>
Antenna Type: LPA – 80080/6CF	Antenna Type: LPA – 80080/6CF	Antenna Type: LPA – 80080/6CF
Frequency: 869-880 MHz	Frequency: 869-880 MHz	Frequency: 869-880 MHz
No. Channels: 9	No. Channels: 9	No. Channels: 9
ERP/Channel: 200 W Max	ERP/Channel: 200 W Max	ERP/Channel: 200 W Max

Question No. 6

What is the lowest height at which Cellco antennas could achieve its coverage objectives from this site? Submit propagation maps showing the coverage at ten feet below this height.

Response

Cellco’s antennas are located at the lowest height necessary to achieve its coverage objectives at PCS frequencies. Cellular coverage would not be affected by a 10-foot height

reduction. A coverage plot showing PCS and cellular coverage at the 110-foot level is included in Attachment 2.

Question No. 7

Of the letters sent to abutting property owners, how many certified mail receipts did Cellco receive? If any receipts were not returned, which owners did not receive their notice? Did Cellco make additional attempts to contact those property owners?

Response

All certified mail receipts were returned.

Question No. 8

What is the signal strength for which Cellco designs its system?

Response

Negative 85 dBm.

Question No. 9

What is the existing signal strength in those areas Cellco is seeking to cover from this site? How were these signal strengths determined?

Response

Cellco's signal strength in the area around the proposed Ashford North facility ranges from -85 dBm to -105 dBm at cellular frequencies and -91 dBm to -106 dBm at PCS frequencies. Cellco uses its baseline drive data to make this determination.

Question No. 10

Did Cellco conduct any drive tests for this site? If so, provide information depicting the results of these tests.

Response

Yes. The drive test results for cellular and PCS service at 120 feet are included in Attachment 3.

Question No. 11

What are the sizes of the coverage gaps on Routes 44 and 89 that Cellco is seeking to cover from these sites?

Response

At cellular frequencies, Cellco experiences a 0.61 mile gap along Route 44 and a 0.75 mile gap along Route 89. At PCS frequency, Cellco experiences a 2.55 mile gap along Route 44. Cellco currently has no PCS coverage along Route 89 north of Route 44. The proposed Ashford North facility will provide 1.75 miles of PCS coverage along Route 89 and fill the PCS and cellular gaps along Routes 44 and 89 described above.

Question No. 12

How many trees with a diameter of 6" or greater at breast height would be removed to develop this site?

Response

No significant trees (6" or greater dbh) will need to be removed to develop this site.

Question No. 13

Quantify the amounts of cuts and fills that would be required to develop this site.

Response

Cut – Approximately 18 Cubic Yards

Fill – Approximately 130 cubic Yards

Question No. 14

Which specification would the proposed tower be built to – Electronic Industries Association Standard EIA/TIA-222-E or F?

Response

The Ashford tower will be built to the TIA/EIA-222-F-96 Electronic Industries Association Standard. This is the standard currently adopted as a part of the Connecticut State Building Code.

Question No. 15

How many antenna placements would the tower be designed to accommodate?

Response

Four wireless carriers. The tower will also be designed to accommodate Town of Ashford Public Safety antennas and associated equipment.

Question No. 16

When was Cellco's search ring for this area first issued? How large was the ring? Where was it centered? Submit a map showing the search ring.

Response

Cellco issued the Ashford North search ring in August 2005. The ring has a diameter of approximately 0.75 miles centered generally near the Ward Cemetery and the Boy Scouts of America Camp. The Ashford North search ring map is included in Attachment 4.

Question No. 17

Has Cellco contacted any other carriers about the possibility of using this site? If so, have any other carriers shown a potential interest in this site? Provide any supporting documentation.

Response

Yes. On July 19, 2007, Cellco representatives contacted legal counsel for Sprint Nextel, T-Mobile and AT&T. To date, no other carrier has expressed any interest in this site. The tower will, however, be designed to accommodate co-location.

Question No. 18

Would any blasting be required to develop this site?

Response

Until a final geotechnical survey is completed, at the time of D&M Plan approval, Cellco will not know whether blasting will be required to construct the facility. However, based on existing site conditions, we do not anticipate the need for blasting.

Question No. 19

Did any of the boards or commissions of the Town of Ashford conduct any meetings about this proposal or issue any statements or recommendations regarding it? If so, provide such documentation.

Response

No. Cellco representatives contacted the First Selectman's office again on July 25, 2007, and confirmed that no additional written comments from the Town were forthcoming. The First Selectman did, however, wish to emphasize that the Town is interested in installing municipal public safety antennas on the proposed tower as discussed during the initial municipal contact meeting on March 2, 2007. Cellco has agreed to make space available to the Town at no charge.

Question No. 20

How many kilowatts does Cellco require its back up generator to provide for reliable service? Are there fuel cells available that could supply this amount of power?

Response

Cellco will need at a minimum between 30 and 40 kilowatts (kW) of electricity to power a cell site, including its Flexent® Modular Cell 4.0 cell site equipment and the building's HVAC units. Current technology for the type of fuel cell that might be used as a back-up power source are capable of delivering up to 18 kW.

Question No. 21

Who owns the nearest residential property to the proposed facility?

Response

The nearest residential property is located approximately 126 feet to the east of the proposed tower. This property is owned by Michael L. Gardner. The residence on Mr. Gardner's property is approximately 490 feet to the southeast of the proposed tower.

Question No. 22

Would Cellco's proposed tower be visible from the Josias Byles Sanctuary?

Response

No, we do not anticipate views of the facility from this tract due to its elevation and the intervening topography, as well as the dense forest canopy.

Question No. 23

What does "DNE" refer to in the Federal Airways & Airspace Summary Report found behind Tab 12?

Response

DNE means "does not exceed" and refers to the height limitations set by the FAA for runway approach zones.

PUBLIC LAW 106-81—OCT. 26, 1999

WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC
SAFETY ACT OF 1999

Public Law 106-81
106th Congress

An Act

To promote and enhance public safety through use of 9-1-1 as the universal emergency assistance number, further deployment of wireless 9-1-1 service, support of States in upgrading 9-1-1 capabilities and related functions, encouragement of construction and operation of seamless, ubiquitous, and reliable networks for personal wireless services, and for other purposes.

Oct. 26, 1999

[S. 800]

Wireless
Communications
and Public Safety
Act of 1999.
47 USC 609 note.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999”.

47 USC 615 note.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that—

(1) the establishment and maintenance of an end-to-end communications infrastructure among members of the public, emergency safety, fire service and law enforcement officials, emergency dispatch providers, transportation officials, and hospital emergency and trauma care facilities will reduce response times for the delivery of emergency care, assist in delivering appropriate care, and thereby prevent fatalities, substantially reduce the severity and extent of injuries, reduce time lost from work, and save thousands of lives and billions of dollars in health care costs;

(2) the rapid, efficient deployment of emergency telecommunications service requires statewide coordination of the efforts of local public safety, fire service and law enforcement officials, emergency dispatch providers, and transportation officials; the establishment of sources of adequate funding for carrier and public safety, fire service and law enforcement agency technology development and deployment; the coordination and integration of emergency communications with traffic control and management systems and the designation of 9-1-1 as the number to call in emergencies throughout the Nation;

(3) emerging technologies can be a critical component of the end-to-end communications infrastructure connecting the public with emergency medical service providers and emergency dispatch providers, public safety, fire service and law enforcement officials, and hospital emergency and trauma care facilities, to reduce emergency response times and provide appropriate care;

(4) improved public safety remains an important public health objective of Federal, State, and local governments and substantially facilitates interstate and foreign commerce;

(5) emergency care systems, particularly in rural areas of the Nation, will improve with the enabling of prompt notification of emergency services when motor vehicle crashes occur; and

(6) the construction and operation of seamless, ubiquitous, and reliable wireless telecommunications systems promote public safety and provide immediate and critical communications links among members of the public; emergency medical service providers and emergency dispatch providers; public safety, fire service and law enforcement officials; transportation officials, and hospital emergency and trauma care facilities.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to encourage and facilitate the prompt deployment throughout the United States of a seamless, ubiquitous, and reliable end-to-end infrastructure for communications, including wireless communications, to meet the Nation's public safety and other communications needs.

SEC. 3. UNIVERSAL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSAL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER.—Section 251(e) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 251(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) UNIVERSAL EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER.—The Commission and any agency or entity to which the Commission has delegated authority under this subsection shall designate 9-1-1 as the universal emergency telephone number within the United States for reporting an emergency to appropriate authorities and requesting assistance. The designation shall apply to both wireline and wireless telephone service. In making the designation, the Commission (and any such agency or entity) shall provide appropriate transition periods for areas in which 9-1-1 is not in use as an emergency telephone number on the date of enactment of the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999.”

(b) SUPPORT.—The Federal Communications Commission shall encourage and support efforts by States to deploy comprehensive end-to-end emergency communications infrastructure and programs, based on coordinated statewide plans, including seamless, ubiquitous, reliable wireless telecommunications networks and enhanced wireless 9-1-1 service. In encouraging and supporting that deployment, the Commission shall consult and cooperate with State and local officials responsible for emergency services and public safety, the telecommunications industry (specifically including the cellular and other wireless telecommunications service providers), the motor vehicle manufacturing industry, emergency medical service providers and emergency dispatch providers, transportation officials, special 9-1-1 districts, public safety, fire service and law enforcement officials, consumer groups, and hospital emergency and trauma care personnel (including emergency physicians, trauma surgeons, and nurses). The Commission shall encourage each State to develop and implement coordinated statewide deployment plans, through an entity designated by the governor, and to include representatives of the foregoing organizations and entities in development and implementation of such plans. Nothing in this subsection

47 USC 615.

shall be construed to authorize or require the Commission to impose obligations or costs on any person.

47 USC 615a.

SEC. 4. PARITY OF PROTECTION FOR PROVISION OR USE OF WIRELESS SERVICE.

(a) PROVIDER PARITY.—A wireless carrier, and its officers, directors, employees, vendors, and agents, shall have immunity or other protection from liability in a State of a scope and extent that is not less than the scope and extent of immunity or other protection from liability that any local exchange company, and its officers, directors, employees, vendors, or agents, have under Federal and State law (whether through statute, judicial decision, tariffs filed by such local exchange company, or otherwise) applicable in such State, including in connection with an act or omission involving the release to a PSAP, emergency medical service provider or emergency dispatch provider, public safety, fire service or law enforcement official, or hospital emergency or trauma care facility of subscriber information related to emergency calls or emergency services.

(b) USER PARITY.—A person using wireless 9-1-1 service shall have immunity or other protection from liability of a scope and extent that is not less than the scope and extent of immunity or other protection from liability under applicable law in similar circumstances of a person using 9-1-1 service that is not wireless.

(c) PSAP PARITY.—In matters related to wireless 9-1-1 communications, a PSAP, and its employees, vendors, agents, and authorizing government entity (if any) shall have immunity or other protection from liability of a scope and extent that is not less than the scope and extent of immunity or other protection from liability under applicable law accorded to such PSAP, employees, vendors, agents, and authorizing government entity, respectively, in matters related to 9-1-1 communications that are not wireless.

(d) BASIS FOR ENACTMENT.—This section is enacted as an exercise of the enforcement power of the Congress under section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the power of the Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with Indian tribes.

SEC. 5. AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE CUSTOMER INFORMATION.

Section 222 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 222) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) by striking “or” at the end of paragraph (2);

(B) by striking the period at the end of paragraph

(3) and inserting a semicolon and “and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) to provide call location information concerning the user of a commercial mobile service (as such term is defined in section 332(d))—

“(A) to a public safety answering point, emergency medical service provider or emergency dispatch provider, public safety, fire service, or law enforcement official, or hospital emergency or trauma care facility, in order to respond to the user’s call for emergency services;

“(B) to inform the user’s legal guardian or members of the user’s immediate family of the user’s location in an emergency situation that involves the risk of death or serious physical harm; or

“(C) to providers of information or database management services solely for purposes of assisting in the delivery of emergency services in response to an emergency.”

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (h) and by inserting the following after subsection (e):

“(f) **AUTHORITY TO USE WIRELESS LOCATION INFORMATION.**—For purposes of subsection (c)(1), without the express prior authorization of the customer, a customer shall not be considered to have approved the use or disclosure of or access to—

“(1) call location information concerning the user of a commercial mobile service (as such term is defined in section 332(d)), other than in accordance with subsection (d)(4); or

“(2) automatic crash notification information to any person other than for use in the operation of an automatic crash notification system.

“(g) **SUBSCRIBER LISTED AND UNLISTED INFORMATION FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES.**—Notwithstanding subsections (b), (c), and (d), a telecommunications carrier that provides telephone exchange service shall provide information described in subsection (i)(3)(A) (including information pertaining to subscribers whose information is unlisted or unpublished) that is in its possession or control (including information pertaining to subscribers of other carriers) on a timely and unbundled basis, under nondiscriminatory and reasonable rates, terms, and conditions to providers of emergency services, and providers of emergency support services, solely for purposes of delivering or assisting in the delivery of emergency services.”;

(3) by inserting “location,” after “destination,” in subsection (h)(1)(A) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)); and

(4) by adding at the end of subsection (h) (as redesignated), the following:

“(4) **PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINT.**—The term ‘public safety answering point’ means a facility that has been designated to receive emergency calls and route them to emergency service personnel.

“(5) **EMERGENCY SERVICES.**—The term ‘emergency services’ means 9-1-1 emergency services and emergency notification services.

“(6) **EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SERVICES.**—The term ‘emergency notification services’ means services that notify the public of an emergency.

“(7) **EMERGENCY SUPPORT SERVICES.**—The term ‘emergency support services’ means information or data base management services used in support of emergency services.”

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

47 USC 615b.

As used in this Act:

(1) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Transportation.

(2) **STATE.**—The term “State” means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, or any territory or possession of the United States.

(3) **PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINT; PSAP.**—The term “public safety answering point” or “PSAP” means a facility that has been designated to receive 9-1-1 calls and route them to emergency service personnel.

(4) WIRELESS CARRIER.—The term “wireless carrier” means a provider of commercial mobile services or any other radio communications service that the Federal Communications Commission requires to provide wireless 9-1-1 service.

(5) ENHANCED WIRELESS 9-1-1 SERVICE.—The term “enhanced wireless 9-1-1 service” means any enhanced 9-1-1 service so designated by the Federal Communications Commission in the proceeding entitled “Revision of the Commission’s Rules to Ensure Compatibility with Enhanced 9-1-1 Emergency Calling Systems” (CC Docket No. 94-102; RM-8143), or any successor proceeding.

(6) WIRELESS 9-1-1 SERVICE.—The term “wireless 9-1-1 service” means any 9-1-1 service provided by a wireless carrier, including enhanced wireless 9-1-1 service.

(7) EMERGENCY DISPATCH PROVIDERS.—The term “emergency dispatch providers” shall include governmental and non-governmental providers of emergency dispatch services.

Approved October 26, 1999.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 800 (H.R. 438):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106-25 accompanying H.R. 438 (Comm. on Commerce).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 106-138 (Comm. on Commerce, Science, and Transportation).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 145 (1999):

Aug. 5, considered and passed Senate.

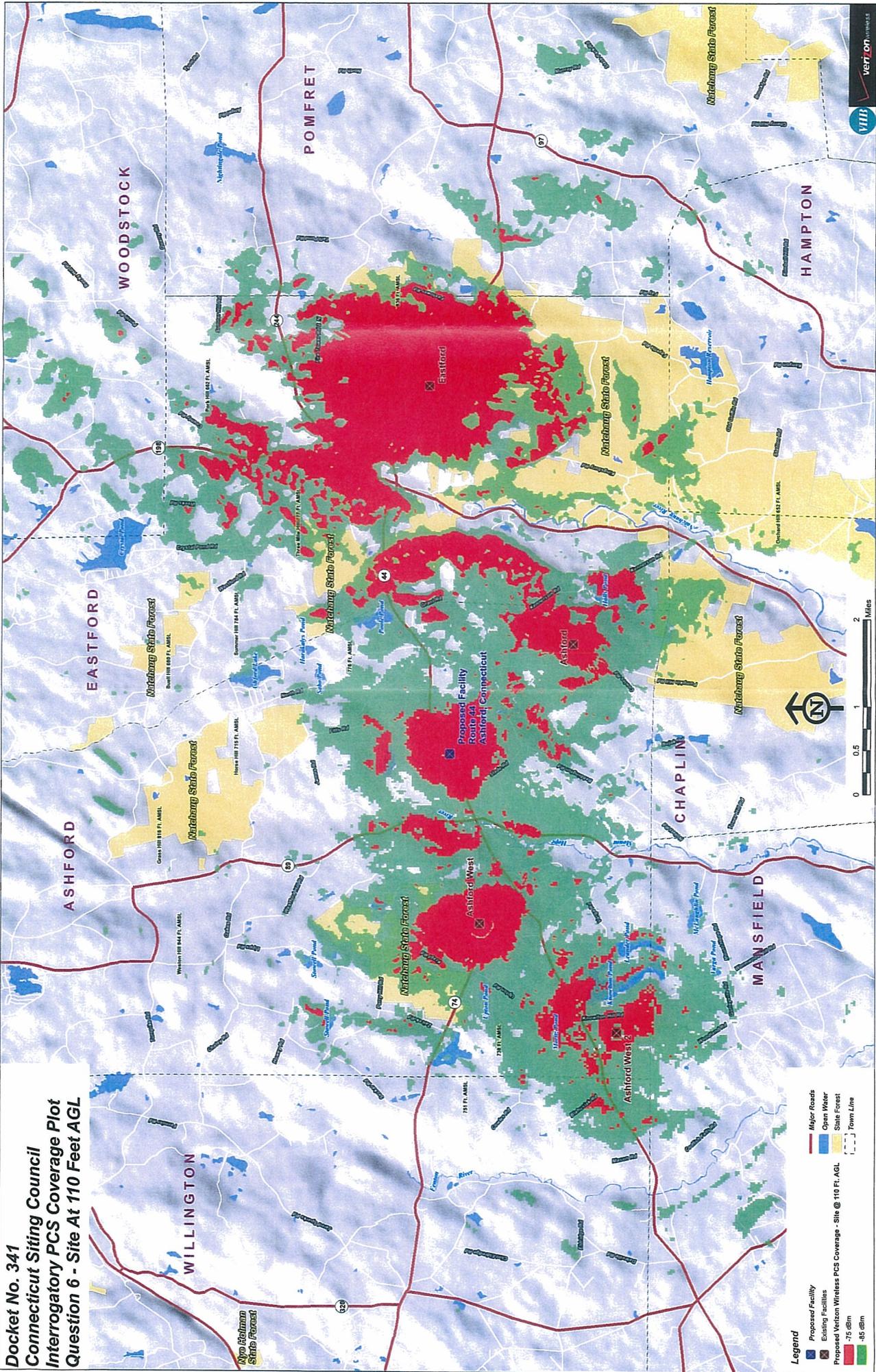
Oct. 12, considered and passed House.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 35 (1999):

Oct. 26, Presidential statement.

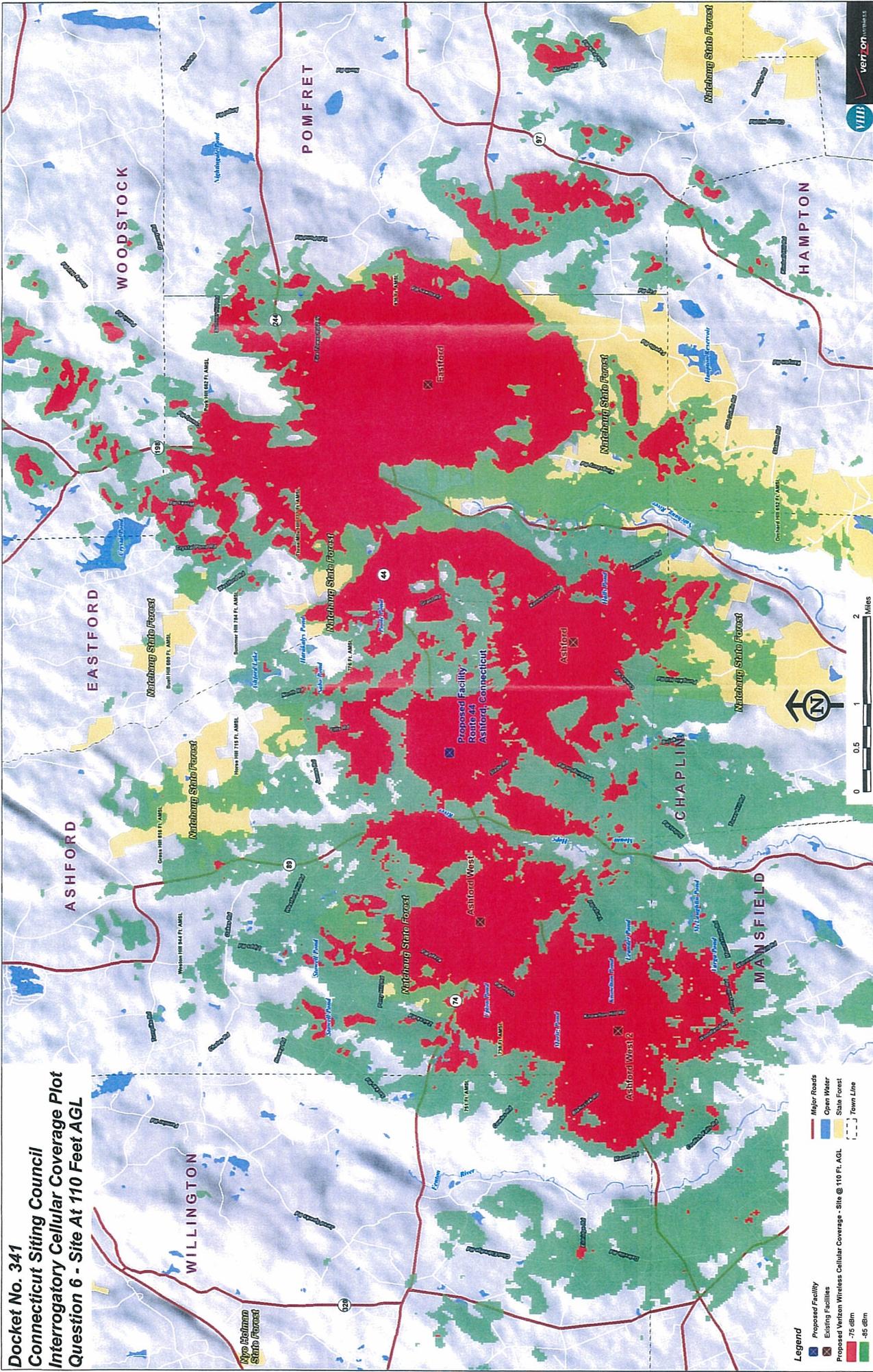


**Docket No. 341
Connecticut Siting Council
Interrogatory PCS Coverage Plot
Question 6 - Site At 110 Feet AGL**



- Legend**
- Proposed Facility
 - Existing Facilities
 - Proposed Veriton Wireless PCS Coverage - Site @ 110 Ft. AGL
 - 75 dBm
 - 65 dBm
 - Major Roads
 - Open Water
 - State Forest
 - Town Line

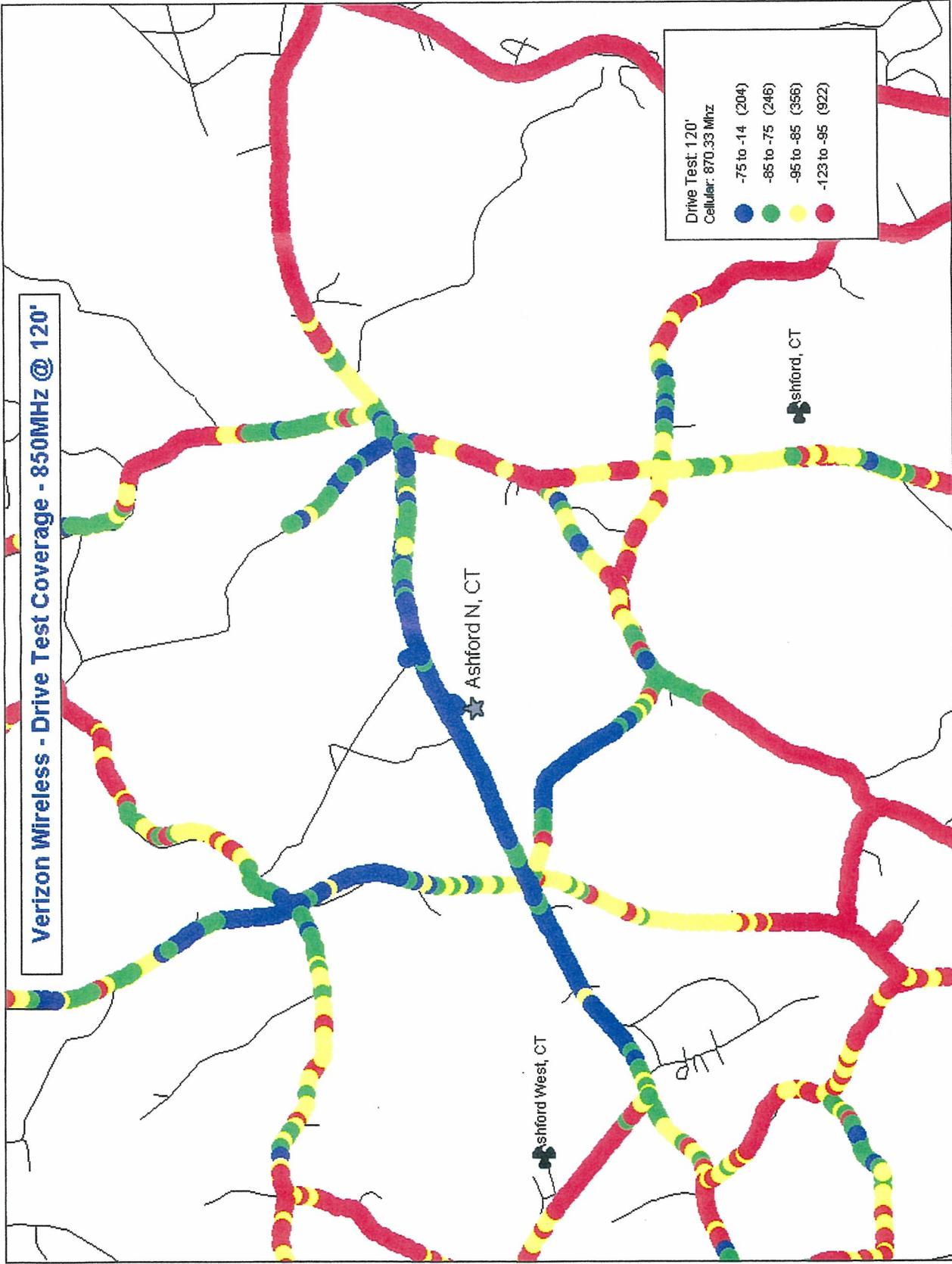
**Docket No. 341
Connecticut Siting Council
Interrogatory Cellular Coverage Plot
Question 6 - Site At 110 Feet AGL**



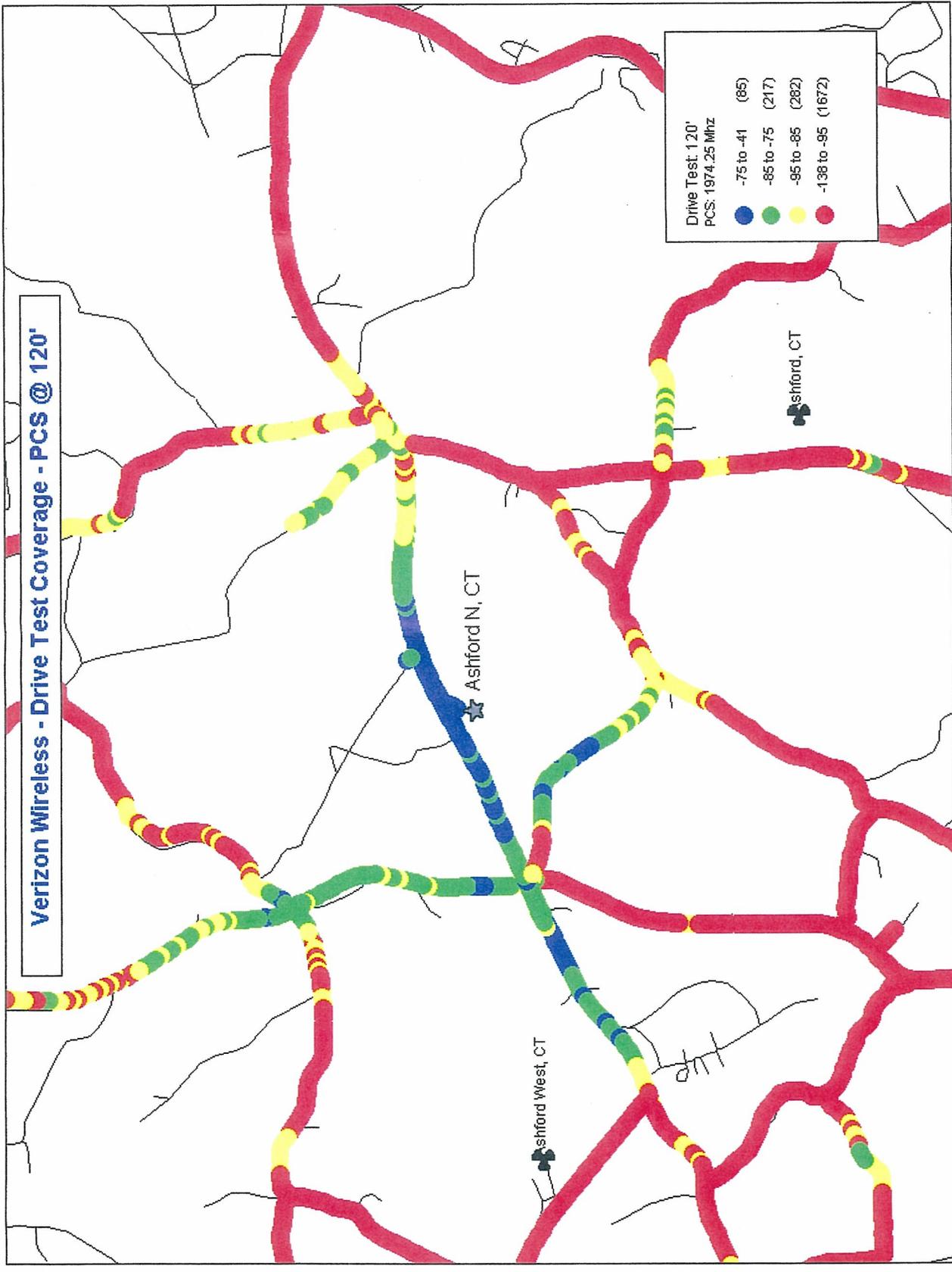
- Legend**
- Major Roads
 - Open Water
 - State Forest
 - Town Line
 - Proposer Facility
 - Existing Facilities
 - Proposed Verizon Wireless Cellular Coverage - Site @ 110 Ft. AGL
 - -75 dBm
 - -65 dBm

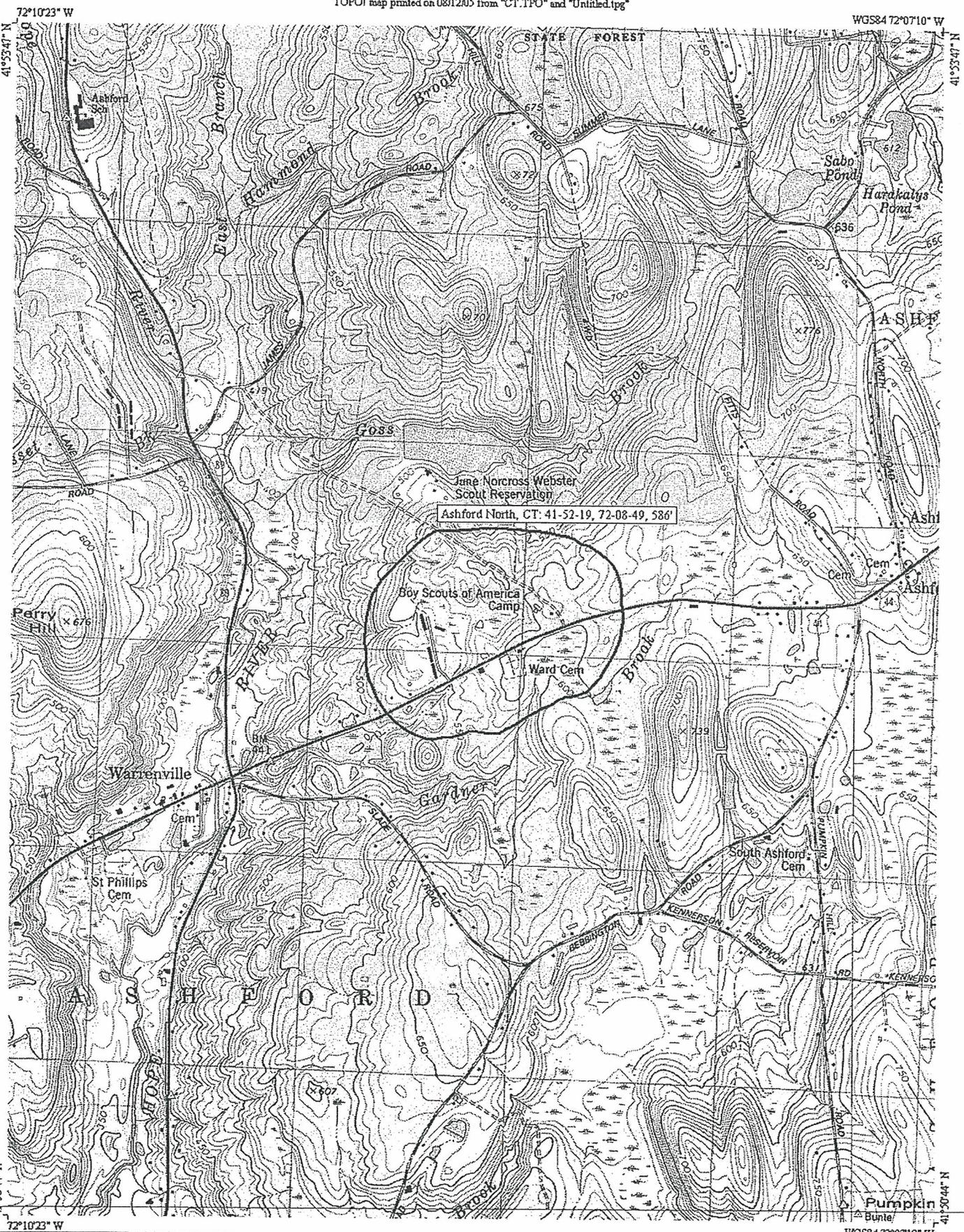


Verizon Wireless - Drive Test Coverage - 850MHz @ 120'



Verizon Wireless - Drive Test Coverage - PCS @ 120'





41°53'47" N
72°10'23" W
41°50'44" N
72°10'23" W

WGS84 72°07'10" W
41°53'47" N
WGS84 72°07'10" W
41°50'44" N

Ashford North, CT: 41-52-19, 72-08-49, 586'

