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Chairman Ronald Davis and Members of the Zoning Board of Appeals Town of Fishkill 807 Route 52 Fishkill, NY 12524 RECEIVED
JUN 28 2024
Town of Fishkill
Zoning Board of Appeals

Re:

Homeland Towers Route 9 Wireless Facility

Homeland Towers, LLC & Verizon Wireless (Tax Parcel ID 133089-6154-00-8523438-0000) 73 Route 9 Fishkill, NY 12524

Dear Chairman Davis and Members of the Zoning Board of Appeals:

As you are aware, we represent Homeland Towers, LLC, ("Homeland Towers") and Verizon Wireless (collectively, "Applicants") in connection with a proposal to construct a personal wireless services facility, including a 150-foot monopole with a fenced equipment compound at the base thereof ("Facility"), at the above referenced property ("Property").

In furtherance of the foregoing, enclosed please find five (5) copies of the following:

- 1) 911 Call Data and Statistics Related to Wireless Services;
- 2) Updated Visual Resource Assessment;
- 3) Letter Regarding Negative Aspects related to Flagpole; and
- 4) Revised Site Plan.

Also enclosed herewith is a thumb drive with an electronic copy of the filing and all attachments.

Please note that while the Applicants have submitted simulations showing alternative designs of a 180-foot-tall faux "flagpole" and flagless flagpole as requested by the Planning Board, the Applicants are limited to a 150-foot-tall tower by their lease. Therefore, in addition to the negative aspects related to "flagpole" designs noted in the V-Comm Letter submitted herewith, there is also a lease limitation that currently prevents the applicants from constructing the "flagpole" design as shown in the Updated VRA. For all of the foregoing

reasons submitted herewith, the Applicants respectfully submit that the monopole design is the better design option.

Also as requested by this Honorable Board, we have included statistics and data related to wireless services and 911 calls.

If you have any questions or require additional documentation, please do not hesitate to contact me. We look forward to discussing this matter at the next available ZBA meeting and thank you in advance for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

David J. Kenny

Enclosures

cc: Joel Petrus, Town Building Inspector/Zoning Administrator



National Health Interview Survey Early Release Program

Wireless Substitution: Early Release of Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, July-December 2022

Stephen J. Blumberg, Ph.D., and Julian V. Luke Division of Health Interview Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics

Overview

Since 2007, the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Early Release Program has regularly released preliminary estimates of the percentages of adults and children living in homes with only wireless telephones (also known as cellular telephones, cell phones, or mobile phones). These estimates are the most upto-date estimates available from the federal government concerning the size and characteristics of this population.

Estimates in this report are based on the second six months of 2022. During this time period, 72.6% of adults and 81.9% of children lived in wireless-only households.

NHIS data can also be used to estimate the percentage of adults who live in wireless-only households <u>and</u> have their own wireless telephone (wireless-only adults). For July-December 2022, 71.7% of adults were wireless-only adults. Demographic subgroups with the highest percentages of wireless-only adults include adults aged 25–29 (87.6%) and 30-34 (88.4%) (**Figure**), and adults renting their homes (85.3%).

NHIS Early Release Program

This report is published as part of the NHIS Early Release Program. Twice each year, the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) releases selected estimates of telephone coverage for the civilian noninstitutionalized U.S. population based on data from NHIS, along with comparable estimates from NHIS for the previous 2 years. The estimates are based on in-person interviews that are conducted throughout the year to collect information on health

status, health-related behaviors, and health care access and utilization. The survey also includes information about household telephones and whether anyone in the household has a wireless telephone.

To provide access to the most recent information from NHIS, estimates using the July–December 2022 data are being released prior to final data editing and final weighting. These estimates should be considered preliminary. Estimates produced using the final data files may differ slightly from those presented here.

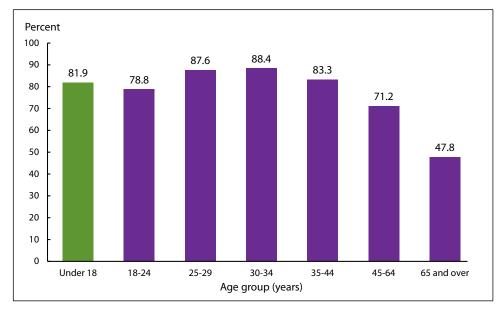
Background

Many health surveys, political polls, and other types of research are conducted using random-digit-dial (RDD) telephone surveys. Most survey research organizations include wireless telephone

numbers when conducting RDD surveys. If they did not, the exclusion of households with only wireless telephones (along with the small proportion of households that have no telephone service) could bias results. This bias—known as coverage bias—could exist if there are differences between people with and without landline telephones for the substantive variables of interest.

Since 2003, NHIS has asked respondents about landlines and wireless telephones in their homes. Compared with adults living in landline households, adults living in wireless-only households are more likely to be people who smoke cigarettes and people who had at least one heavy drinking day in the past year. Adults living in wireless-only households are also less likely to have health insurance coverage, less likely to have a usual place to go for medical care, less likely to have

Figure. Percentages of wireless-only adults and of children living in households with only wireless telephone service, by age group: United States, July-December 2022



NOTES: Wireless-only adults are adults who live in households with only wireless telephone service and have their own wireless telephone. SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

received an influenza vaccination in the past year, and more likely to have experienced financial barriers to care. Previous Early Release Program reports based on data from 2003-2018 include additional details about these health-related differences between people with and without landline telephones.

Because of these differences, the potential for coverage bias remains a real threat to RDD health surveys that do not include sufficient representation of households with only wireless telephones. NCHS continues to publish estimates of the size and characteristics of this population so that survey research organizations can evaluate whether they have appropriately included this population in their telephone surveys.

Methods

NHIS randomly selects one "sample adult" aged 18 years or older and one "sample child" aged 17 years or younger (if any children live in the household) from each household following a brief initial interview that identifies everyone who usually lives or stays in the household. Information about the sample adult is collected from the sample adults themselves unless they are physically or mentally unable to do so, in which case a knowledgeable proxy can answer for the sample adult. Information about the sample child is collected from a parent or adult who is knowledgeable about and responsible for the health care of the sample child. This respondent may or may not also be the sample adult.

To determine whether the sample adult or child lived in a household with a landline telephone, the respondent was asked if there was "at least one phone inside your home that is currently working and is not a cell phone." To avoid possible confusion with cordless landline telephones, the word "wireless" was not used in the survey. This question was asked only once, in whichever interview (sample adult or sample child) came first.

Sample adults are also asked whether they "have a working cell phone," and if not, whether they "live with anyone who has a working cell phone." This approach permits the identification of adults living in wireless-only households (that is,

households without landlines within which at least one household member has a working cell phone) and of wireless-only adults (that is, adults who live in a wireless-only household and have their own cell phone). Respondents for sample children are only asked if the child lives "with anyone who has a working cell phone," and only if the wireless status of the household is not yet known from the sample adult interview.

An additional question is included for sample adults who have a cell phone and live in households with landline telephones. The sample adult is asked to consider "all the telephone calls that you answer" and to report whether "all or almost all [are] on your cell phones, some [are] on your cell phone and some on your home phone, or very few or none [are] on your cell phones." This question permits the identification of "wireless-mostly" adults—defined as adults with both landline and cellular telephones who answer all or almost all calls on cell phones. Landline-mostly adults and dualusers can be similarly identified.

NHIS uses sampling weights to produce representative national estimates. The base weight is equal to the inverse of the probability of selection of the sample address. These weights are adjusted for household and person-level nonresponse using multilevel models predictive of response propensity. Nonresponse-adjusted weights are further calibrated to U.S. Census Bureau population projections and American Community Survey (ACS) one-year estimates for age, sex, race and ethnicity, educational attainment, housing tenure, Census division, and Metropolitan Statistical Area status.

Point estimates and 95% confidence intervals were calculated using SUDAAN software (RTI International, Research Triangle Park, NC) to account for the complex sample design of NHIS. All estimates shown meet the NCHS standards of reliability as specified in National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions.

Differences between percentages were evaluated using two-sided significance tests at the 0.05 level. All differences discussed are statistically significant unless otherwise noted. Lack of comment regarding the difference

between any two estimates does not necessarily mean that the difference was tested and found to be not significant. Because of small sample sizes, estimates based on less than 1 year of data may have large confidence intervals, and caution should be used in interpreting such estimates.

Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Additional caution is warranted when interpreting telephone status estimates from 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, NHIS data collection switched to a telephone-only mode beginning on March 19, 2020. Personal visits to households resumed in selected areas in July 2020 and in all areas of the country in September 2020. However, contact with households was still attempted by telephone first, and a majority of interviews were completed by telephone. Additionally, starting in August and continuing through the end of December, a subsample of adult respondents who completed an NHIS interview in 2019 were recontacted by telephone and asked to participate again, completing the 2020 NHIS questionnaire. Estimates for 2020 in **Table 1** are based on data from both samples.

Response rates were lower and respondent characteristics were different in April through December 2020. The weighted 2020 sample underrepresented adults living alone and adults with family income below the federal poverty level. The sample also underrepresented wireless-only adults, whereas adults living in households with both landline and wireless telephones were overrepresented. Moreover, phoneless households (those with neither wireless nor landline telephones) generally could not be interviewed in Quarter 2, 2020 or as part of the reinterviewed sample. For these reasons, caution should be used in interpreting differences observed in estimates between 2020 and other time periods, particularly for estimates of people living in phoneless households.

The "telephone first" data collection approach that began in July 2020 ended in April 2021. Pre-pandemic interviewing procedures, with initial contact attempts

by personal visit, resumed in May 2021. However, a majority of NHIS interviews in 2021 and 2022 were still completed by telephone rather than in-person (52% in July-December 2022).

Household Telephone

From July through December 2022, information on household telephone status was obtained for 13,385 civilian adults aged 18 and over and 3,768 children under age 18. In the second six months of 2022, 72.6% of adults (about 186 million) and 81.9% of children (nearly 60 million) lived in households that did not have a landline telephone but did have at least one wireless telephone (**Table 1**).

The percentages of adults and children living in wireless-only households have been generally increasing since 2003. Consistent with that trend, there was also a statistically significant increase (3.9 percentage points) in the past 12 months—that is, from the second 6 months of 2021 to the second 6 months of 2022—in the percentages of adults living in wireless-only households. Across that same time period, an increase (2.8 percentage points) was also observed for children.

Wireless-only Adults

Seven in 10 adults were wireless-only (71.7%, 183 million); that is, they personally had a wireless telephone and lived in a household that did not have a landline. The percentage of adults who were wireless-only is shown, by selected demographic characteristics, in **Table 2**. Confidence intervals for these percentages are shown in **Table 3**. For July-December 2022:

Nearly nine in 10 adults aged 25-29 (87.6%) and aged 30-34 (88.4%) were wireless-only (Figure). The percentage of adults who were wireless-only decreased as age increased beyond 35 years: 83.3% for those 35-44; 71.2% for those 45-64; and 47.8% for those 65 and over.

- Hispanic adults (80.0%) were more likely than non-Hispanic Asian (73.0%), non-Hispanic Black (69.5%), or non-Hispanic White (69.5%) adults to be wireless-only.
- Men (72.4%) were more likely than women (71.1%) to be wireless-only.
- Adults with family incomes below the federal poverty threshold (77.8%) and adults with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the federal poverty threshold (74.9%) were more likely than adults with higher family incomes (70.8%) to be wireless-only.
- Adults living in the Midwest (73.8%), South (74.1%), and West (76.0%) were more likely than those living in the Northeast (58.0%) to be wireless-
- More than four in five adults living in rented homes (85.3%) were wirelessonly. This percentage is higher than the percentage for adults living in homes owned by a household member (66.2%).

Table 2 also includes estimates of the percentage of adults who were wirelessmostly, landline-mostly, dual users, landline-only, and phoneless, by selected demographic characteristics. Confidence intervals for these percentages are shown in **Table 3**.

Other NHIS Early Release Program Products

This report is published as part of the NHIS Early Release Program. Earlier reports on wireless substitution are at https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/erwireless subs.htm.

The prevalence of adults and children living in wireless-only households varies across states. For more information about prevalence estimates at the state level, see

NCHS. Modeled estimates (with standard errors) of the percent distribution of personal telephone status for adults aged 18 and over, by state: United States, 2020. December 2022. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/ earlyrelease/Wireless_state_202212.p

In addition to these products, preliminary microdata files containing selected NHIS variables are produced as part of the Early Release Program. The telephone service use variables presented in this report are included in those microdata files. Analysts can access these files through the NCHS Research Data Centers (https://www.cdc.gov/rdc/) without having to wait for the final annual NHIS microdata files to be released.

For more information about NHIS and the NHIS Early Release Program, or to find other Early Release Program products, see

- NHIS home page at https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm.
- Early Release Program home page at https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/relea ses.htm.

Suggested Citation

Blumberg SJ, Luke JV. Wireless substitution: Early release of estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, July-December 2022. National Center for Health Statistics. May 2023. DOI: https://doi.org/10.15620/cdc:127524.

Table 1. Percent distribution of household telephone status for adults and children: United States, 2020-2022

Date of interview	Number of people (unweighted)	Wireless-only household	Landline with wireless	Landline-only household ¹	Phoneless	Landline with unknown wireless	Wireless with unknown landline	Total
Adults								
July–December 2020 ²	17,028	65.8	31.9	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0
95% confidence interval	•••	64.69-66.81	30.88-32.95	1.60-2.08	0.28-0.52	0.03-0.12	0.04-0.14	
January-June 2021 ²	13,901	68.0	29.3	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0
95% confidence interval	•••	66.70-69.34	28.04-30.66	1.66-2.23	0.44-0.69	0.01-0.05	0.09-0.22	
July–December 2021	14,629	68.7	28.9	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0
95% confidence interval	•••	67.54-69.81	27.82-29.97	1.48-2.00	0.47-0.75	0.00-0.05	0.05-0.16	
January–June 2022	13,002	70.7	27.1	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0
95% confidence interval		69.47-71.97	25.88-28.36	1.41-1.89	0.31-0.59	0.01-0.09	0.02-0.17	
July–December 2022	13,385	72.6	25.4	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0
95% confidence interval		71.55-73.67	24.34-26.44	1.11-1.50	0.46-0.75	0.01-0.06	0.04-0.19	•••
Children								
July-December 2020 ²	1,984	75.5	23.1	0.6	0.6	=	-	100.0
95% confidence interval	•••	72.90-77.91	20.84-25.55	0.29-1.37	0.23-1.80	=	-	
January–June 2021 ²	4,016	79.1	19.8	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
95% confidence interval	•••	77.27-80.78	18.12-21.61	0.17-0.91	0.42-1.05	0.00-0.04	0.01-0.23	
July–December 2021	4,211	79.1	19.6	0.4	0.8	-	0.0	100.0
95% confidence interval	•••	77.45-80.73	18.05-21.35	0.20-0.65	0.55-1.22	-	0.01-0.17	
January–June 2022	3,585	81.7	17.3	0.5	0.5	-	0.1	100.0
95% confidence interval	•••	80.05-83.31	15.70-18.93	0.22-1.02	0.31-0.74	-	0.01-0.31	
July–December 2022	3,768	81.9	16.9	0.3	0.9	-	0.0	100.0
95% confidence interval	•••	80.08-83.64	15.34-18.64	0.11-0.60	0.52-1.41	-	0.00-0.12	

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05.

NOTE: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey.

^{...} Category not applicable.

⁻ Quantity zero.

Landline-only refers to households with a landline telephone in which no residents have a working cell phone. In reports based on 2003-2018 data, this category was labeled as "landline without wireless."

²Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, NHIS data collection switched to a telephone-only mode beginning on March 19, 2020. Personal visits resumed in all areas in September 2020. However, contact with households was still attempted by telephone first, and a majority of interviews were completed by telephone. Additionally, from August-December 2020, a subsample of adult respondents who completed an NHIS interview in 2019 were recontacted by telephone and asked to participate again. Response rates were lower and respondent characteristics were different in April–December 2020. Differences observed in estimates between 2020 and other time periods—particularly estimates of people living in phoneless households—may have been impacted by these differences in respondent characteristics. The "telephone first" data collection approach that began in July 2020 continued through April 2021. Pre-pandemic interviewing procedures, with initial contact attempts by personal visit, resumed in May 2021.

Table 2. Percent distribution of personal telephone status for adults, by selected demographic characteristics: United States, July-December 2022

Demographic characteristic	Wireless-only adults	Wireless-mostly adults	Dual-users	Landline-mostly adults	Landline-only adults	Phoneless adults	Unknown ¹	Total
Total	71.7	15.2	6.1	3.2	2.1	1.3	0.4	100.0
Age (years)								
18–24	78.8	16.0	2.1	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.5	100.0
25–29	87.6	8.2	1.5	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.5	100.0
30–34	88.4	8.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.4	100.0
35–44	83.3	12.0	2.1	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.8	100.0
45–64	71.2	18.5	6.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	100.0
65 and over	47.8	17.4	14.6	11.4	6.9	1.7	0.3	100.0
Race and ethnicity								
Hispanic or Latino, any race(s)	80.0	11.6	3.5	0.9	1.5	1.7	0.8	100.0
Asian, single race ²	73.0	16.1	5.1	1.1	1.0	3.0	0.7	100.0
Black, single race ²	69.5	17.9	5.7	2.4	2.2	1.9	0.3	100.0
White, single race ²	69.5	15.7	7.0	4.3	2.3	0.8	0.3	100.0
Other and multiple races ²	77.5	12.5	3.6	1.7	1.3	3.1	0.4	100.0
Sex								
Male	72.4	15.7	5.3	2.6	2.0	1.4	0.6	100.0
Female	71.1	14.7	6.8	3.8	2.1	1.2	0.3	100.0
Education								
Some high school or less	72.5	10.5	5.1	3.4	4.0	3.9	0.5	100.0
High school graduate or GED ³	70.5	13.6	6.3	4.2	3.1	1.8	0.5	100.0
Some post-high school, no degree	72.8	15.1	6.0	3.3	1.7	0.6	0.4	100.0
4-year college degree or higher	71.5	17.8	6.3	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	100.0
Family income relative to federal poverty threshold⁴								
Less than 100%	77.8	9.0	2.8	2.4	3.8	3.7	0.6	100.0
100% to less than 200%	74.9	11.0	4.2	4.1	3.6	2.1	0.3	100.0
200% or greater	70.8	17.0	6.8	3.0	1.4	0.7	0.3	100.0
Geographic region⁵								
Northeast	58.0	22.6	9.8	5.2	2.5	0.8	1.1	100.0
Midwest	73.8	13.4	5.5	3.7	2.1	1.0	0.5	100.0
South	74.1	14.1	5.8	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.3	100.0
West	76.0	13.0	4.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	0.3	100.0
Metropolitan statistical area status								
Metropolitan	71.8	15.8	6.0	2.9	1.8	1.2	0.4	100.0
Not metropolitan	71.4	11.1	6.6	5.1	3.9	1.5	0.4	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Percent distribution of personal telephone status for adults, by selected demographic characteristics: United States, July-December 2022—Continued

Demographic characteristic	Wireless-only adults	Wireless-mostly adults	Dual-users	Landline-mostly adults	Landline-only adults	Phoneless adults	Unknown¹	Total
Home ownership status								
Owned or being bought	66.2	18.1	7.7	4.2	2.4	1.0	0.4	100.0
Renting	85.3	8.2	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.8	0.5	100.0
Other arrangement	66.8	14.7	6.6	**	2.5	**	0.8	100.0
Number of adults in survey sample (unweighted)	9,240	1,963	930	614	414	176	48	13,385

^{**} Estimate does not meet NCHS standards of reliability as specified in National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions (available from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_175.pdf).

In the geographic classification of the U.S. population, states are grouped into the following four regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau: Northeast includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Midwest includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wisconsin; South includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Korn and Graubard 95% confidence intervals for these estimates are presented in Table 3.

 $SOURCE: National\ Center\ for\ Health\ Statistics,\ National\ Health\ Interview\ Survey,\ July-December\ 2022.$

⁻ Quantity zero

^{&#}x27;Unknown includes adults with either unknown landline, unknown wireless, or unknown frequency-of-use status (for adults with both landline and wireless telephones). Adults with both unknown landline and unknown wireless status are excluded from the analysis.

²Race groups are non-Hispanic.

³GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Early Release estimates stratified by poverty status are based on reported income only and may differ from similar estimates produced later that are based on both reported and imputed income. Family income relative to the federal poverty threshold was unknown for 11.0% of adults in these analyses. NCHS imputes income when income is unknown, but the imputed income file is not available until the annual NHIS microdata are released.

Table 3. Korn and Graubard 95% confidence intervals for percent distributions in Table 2

Age (years) 18–24 25–29 30–34 35–44 45–64 65 and over Race and ethnicity Hispanic or Latino, any race(s) Asian, single race ² Black, single race ²	70.6-72.8 75.1-82.3 84.7-90.2 85.6-90.8	14.3-16.0 12.9-19.5	5.6-6.6	2.9-3.6	1.8-2.3	1.0-1.6		
18–24 25–29 30–34 35–44 45–64 65 and over Race and ethnicity Hispanic or Latino, any race(s) Asian, single race ²	84.7-90.2	12.9-19.5			1.0 2.3	1.0-1.0	0.3-0.6	•••
25–29 30–34 35–44 45–64 65 and over Race and ethnicity Hispanic or Latino, any race(s) Asian, single race ²	84.7-90.2	12.9-19.5						
30–34 35–44 45–64 65 and over Race and ethnicity Hispanic or Latino, any race(s) Asian, single race ²			1.1-3.7	0.1-1.1	0.0-1.1	0.9-3.5	0.1-1.2	
35–44 45–64 55 and over Race and ethnicity Hispanic or Latino, any race(s) Asian, single race ²	85.6-90.8	6.1-10.8	0.4-3.5	0.0-1.4	0.1-1.6	0.6-2.5	0.1-1.4	
15–64 55 and over Race and ethnicity Hispanic or Latino, any race(s) Asian, single race ²		6.8-11.4	0.4-2.3	0.0-0.5	0.0-0.5	0.6-2.0	0.1-1.0	
55 and over Race and ethnicity Hispanic or Latino, any race(s) Asian, single race ²	81.4-85.2	10.4-13.7	1.5-2.8	0.2-0.8	0.1-0.5	0.7-2.0	0.4-1.7	
55 and over Race and ethnicity Hispanic or Latino, any race(s) Asian, single race ²	69.5-73.0	16.9-20.1	5.4-7.0	1.3-2.2	0.9-1.6	0.6-1.2	0.1-0.6	
lispanic or Latino, any race(s) Asian, single race²	45.9-49.7	16.2-18.7	13.3-15.9	10.3-12.6	6.1-7.7	1.3-2.1	0.1-0.5	
Asian, single race ²								
isian, single race ²	78.1-81.8	10.0-13.3	2.7-4.5	0.5-1.5	1.0-2.2	1.0-2.8	0.3-1.6	
	69.0-76.7	12.7-20.0	3.6-6.9	0.5-2.1	0.4-2.0	1.8-4.6	0.2-1.8	
	66.7-72.2	15.8-20.1	4.3-7.4	1.7-3.4	1.5-3.1	1.2-2.8	0.1-0.9	•••
Vhite, single race ²	68.2-70.8	14.6-16.8	6.4-7.7	3.9-4.8	2.0-2.7	0.6-1.0	0.2-0.5	•••
Other and multiple races ²	72.0-82.4	8.0-18.2	1.8-6.3	0.5-4.2	0.3-3.7	1.3-6.2	0.0-2.0	
Sex								
Male	71.1-73.7	14.5-16.9	4.8-5.9	2.2-3.1	1.7-2.4	1.0-1.8	0.3-0.9	
emale	69.5-72.6	13.5-15.9	6.0-7.7	3.3-4.3	1.8-2.5	0.9-1.5	0.2-0.5	
Education								
ome high school or less	69.9-75.1	8.8-12.4	3.8-6.7	2.4-4.8	3.0-5.3	2.6-5.6	0.1-1.3	
ligh school graduate or GED ³	68.7-72.3	12.2-15.2	5.4-7.2	3.5-4.9	2.5-3.7	1.3-2.6	0.2-0.8	
ome post-high school, no degree	71.0-74.6	13.6-16.8	5.2-6.8	2.8-4.0	1.3-2.2	0.4-1.0	0.2-0.7	
-year college degree or higher	69.8-73.2	16.3-19.3	5.5-7.3	1.8-2.9	0.7-1.3	0.4-0.9	0.3-0.7	
Family income relative to								
federal poverty threshold ⁴								
ess than 100%	74.8-80.6	7.1-11.1	1.7-4.1	1.6-3.4	2.8-5.0	2.5-5.3	0.2-1.5	•••
00% to less than 200%	72.7-77.0	9.2-13.0	3.3-5.2	3.2-5.1	2.9-4.5	1.4-3.0	0.1-0.7	
00% or greater	69.5-72.0	16.0-18.1	6.1-7.5	2.6-3.4	1.2-1.7	0.5-1.0	0.2-0.6	
Geographic region ⁵								
Northeast	55.1-60.8	20.9-24.4	8.2-11.7	3.9-6.8	1.9-3.3	0.3-1.6	0.5-1.9	•••
Aidwest	72.2-75.4	11.6-15.4	4.7-6.4	3.0-4.4	1.6-2.7	0.5-1.7	0.2-0.9	
outh	72.1-76.0	12.7-15.6	5.1-6.6	2.2-3.2	1.5-2.3	0.8-1.5	0.1-0.5	•••
Vest	74.3-77.7	11.4-14.8	3.6-5.1	1.8-2.9	1.5-2.5	1.4-3.0	0.0-0.9	
Metropolitan statistical area status								
Metropolitan Metropolitan	70.6-72.9	14.9-16.7	5.5-6.6	2.6-3.3	1.5-2.0	1.0-1.6	0.3-0.7	
Not metropolitan	68.4-74.2	9.0-13.5	5.3-8.1	4.2-6.2	3.0-5.0	1.0-2.3	0.2-0.8	•••
vot metropolitari	00.4-74.2	3.0-13.3	1.0-0.1	4.2-0.2	3.0-3.0	1.0-2.3	0.2-0.0	•••

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Korn and Graubard 95% confidence intervals for percent distributions in Table 2—Continued

Demographic characteristic	Wireless-only adults	Wireless-mostly adults	Dual-users	Landline-mostly adults	Landline-only adults	Phoneless adults	Unknown ¹	Total
Home ownership status								
Owned or being bought	64.7-67.8	17.0-19.3	7.1-8.4	3.7-4.7	2.1-2.7	0.8-1.2	0.2-0.6	
Renting	83.8-86.6	7.2-9.4	1.5-2.6	0.7-1.3	1.0-1.8	1.3-2.4	0.2-0.9	
Other arrangement	59.1-73.8	10.3-20.1	3.4-11.4		1.0-4.9		0.0-4.2	

^{...} Category not applicable.

In the geographic classification of the U.S. population, states are grouped into the following four regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau: Northeast includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Midwest includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; South includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; and West includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey, July-December 2022.

¹Unknown includes adults with either unknown landline, unknown wireless, or unknown frequency-of-use status (for adults with both landline and wireless telephones). Adults with both unknown landline and unknown wireless status are excluded from the analysis.

²Race groups are non-Hispanic.

³GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds. Early Release estimates stratified by poverty status are based on reported income only and may differ from similar estimates produced later that are based on both reported and imputed income. Family income relative to the federal poverty threshold was unknown for 11.0% of adults in these analyses. NCHS imputes income when income is unknown, but the imputed income file is not available until the annual NHIS microdata are released.

Search

911 Stats & Data

911 Stats & Data

Collecting and sharing nationwide 911 statistics helps the 911 community better understand the state of the industry, including progress toward Next Generation 911 (NG911) and the implementation of various funding and governance models. The data can have a significant impact on a state's ability to make the case for additional funding, legislative changes and more.

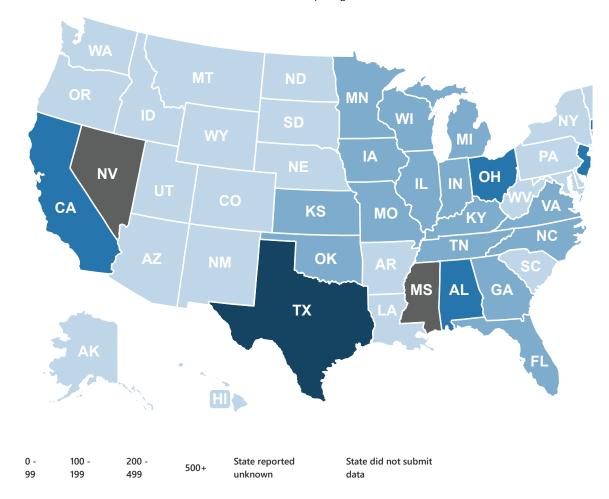
This interactive map highlights the most comprehensive and current data about state 911 systems available since calendar year 2019. The available data is provided by the states to the <u>National 911 Profile Database</u>, which is also compiled into the <u>National 911 Annual Report: 2021 Data</u>. Data provided from other sources is indicated by an asterisk.

Click on any of the filters above the map to view national results for these five topics.

Click on any state or territory to see all data voluntarily submitted by the entity.

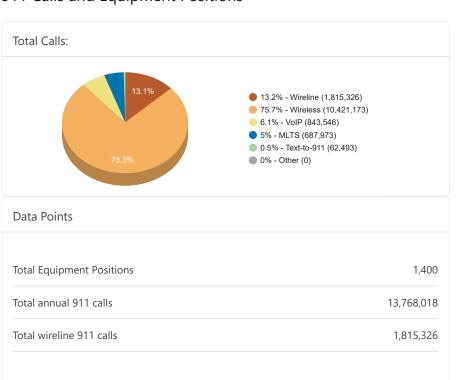


The total number of primary and secondary PSAPs in a state, grouped by range



New York

911 Calls and Equipment Positions



Total wireless 911 calls	10,421,173
Total VoIP 911 calls	843,546
Total MLTS 911 calls	687,973
Total texts-to-911	62,493
Primary PSAPs	70
Secondary PSAPs	10
Primary PSAPs with 1-2 911 equipment positions	5
Primary PSAPs with 3-5 911 equipment positions	18
Primary PSAPs with 6-20 911 equipment positions	33
PSAPs with 21-49 911 equipment positions	12
PSAPs with 50+ 911 equipment positions	2
Total 911 equipment positions 1,4	00
Number of Primary and Secondary PSAPs	
Primary PSAPs Secondary PSAPs 0 20 40 60 80	
Primary PSAPs with Equipment Positions	
17.1% 25.7% 7.1% - 1-2 positions (5) 25.7% - 3-5 positions (18) 47.1% - 6-20 positions (33) 17.1% - 21-49 positions (12) 2.9% - 50+ positions (2)	
PSAP Operations, QA and Governance	^
Felecommunicator Minimum Training Requirements	^
NG911 Planning & Procurement	^

NG911 Transition & Operations

NG911 Maturity

Last Updated: 02/21/2023

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If you need emergency assistance, dial 911 immediately. Emergency assistance is not available through the National 911 Program.

The 911.gov website is maintained by the National 911 Program, which is housed within the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's Office of Emergency Medical Services.

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Proposed Wireless Telecommunications Facility

Site Name: Weiss Pond (NY-057) 73 Route 9 Town of Fishkill Dutchess County, NY

VISUAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT



Prepared for: Homeland Towers 9 Harmony Street, 2nd Floor Danbury, CT 06810

Revised June 25, 2024



Landscape Architects, Architects, Engineers, and Planners, P.C.

INTRODUCTION

Homeland Towers seeks approval from the Town of Fishkill, NY to construct a wireless telecommunications facility (the "Facility") at 73 NY Route 9 (Albany Post Road) in the Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, NY ("host property"). To address issues of potential visual impact, Saratoga Associates, Landscape Architects, Architects, Engineers, and Planners, P.C. was retained to conduct a Visual Resource Assessment ("VRA") of the proposed Project.

The study area for this VRA extends to a two-mile radius from the Facility (hereafter referred to as the "2-mile study area").

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Facility will be located at 41° 29' 4410" N, 73° 54' 02.70" W. ("Facility site"). The 4.0± acre host property is identified in Dutchess County tax records as tax parcel 133089-6154-00-852538-0000. The existing ground elevation at the Facility site is approximately 280± feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The Facility is located approximately 270 feet west of NY Rte. 9, approximately 1,100 feet north of the intersection of Carol Lane and 1,500 feet north of the Dutchess/Putnam County Line. The 4.0± acre host property is zoned GB (General Business) as defined by the Town of Fishkill Zoning Code.

The Facility involves the construction of a wireless telecommunications tower consisting of a 150-foot-tall monopole designed to support up to four antenna levels. The monopole will be located within a 25 by 25-foot± (625± square foot) fenced compound. Up to four (4) 22 by 10-foot± equipment pads for installation of proposed and future collocated carrier ground level equipment will be within separate fenced areas adjacent to the monopole compound. The ground level equipment will be approximately eight (8) feet tall. Access to the Facility site will be from an existing gravel access drive/service lot currently serving existing commercial businesses at 73 NY Rte. 9.

An existing slope will be excavated to level the ground around the tower compound and equipment pads. An 18-foot± high retaining wall will be constructed to return to existing grade.

The Facility is proposed as a galvanized steel structure with white antennas. These colors generally minimize visual contrast with the pale blue and grey hue of the background sky. The applicants are willing to paint/color the Facility any color the Town feels would help reduce the noticeability of the Facility. Alternative colors may include a brown color to blend with the earth tone colors of the background mountains, or a two-tone tan/pale grey coloration to help blend the lower portion of the tower with the background landscape and the upper portion with the background sky. Photo simulations provided in Figures C9, C10, C16, and C17 illustrate these color alternatives. The applicants are also willing to consider a 180 foot-tall faux "flagpole" alternative. Photo simulations illustrating this option are provided in Figures C11 and C18.



LANDSCAPE SETTING

The Facility is in the Town of Fishkill, NY (2022 estimated population 23,804¹). The host property includes four existing one story wood frame and masonry structures housing several commercial and light manufacturing tenants. Tenants include Lisikalos Realty, Lisikalos Construction, Garrison Forge, Acadia Stairs, Lisilakos Building & Development, Hudson Valley Cabinet, Classic RV, Burke Services, RC Antique Frames, Classic Tire & Auto Center.

The local area is dominated by sand and gravel extraction and associated industrial operations. The host property is bordered to the east by the Century Aggregates sand and gravel quarry and concrete ready mix processing facility. Thalle Industries stone quarry and asphalt plant is approximately 1,000 feet northeast of the Facility. The Cransville Block ready mix concrete manufacturing plant is directly opposite the host property on NY Rte. 9.

Other commercial properties along this stretch of NY Rte. 9 include Affordable Granite and Cabinetry, Tow Boss Towing and Recovery, Lawn Dawg lawn care and landscaping, Companion Pet Hospital, RAJ Auto Sales, and Jireh Resources Company.

The Carol Lane neighborhood is approximately 1,100 feet south of the Facility. Approximately nine (9) one- and two-story residential structures are found along this dead-end residential road. The Brookside Senior Park mobile home community is approximately 1,700 feet south of the Facility. Approximately 50 mobile home units are clustered in this neighborhood.

The nearest residential structure is approximately 1,070 feet south of the Facility (209 Carol Lane).

The Facility is located within a steeply sided valley along Clove Creek. Densely wooded mountains rise over 1,000 feet on both the east and west side of the narrow valley. The topographic low point is approximately 198 feet above sea level (ASL) along the Fishkill Creek in the northwestern portion of the 2-mile study area. The topographic highpoint is approximately 1,524 feet ASL at North Beacon Mountain in the western portion of the 2-mile study area.

The study area is dominated by large tracts of mature mixed deciduous and evergreen woodland. The tree canopy occupies approximately 6,836 acres of the 8,040-acre 2-mile study area (85%). Mature trees generally range from 50 to 70 feet in height. Dense forest vegetation prevents long distance views in most areas.

Approximately 845 acres (11%) of the 2-mile study area is classified as developed land. Approximately 155 acres (1.9%) is classified as scrub land or agriculture; approximately 113 acres (1.4%) is classified as open water; and approximately 91 acres (1.1%) is classified as barren land.²

Approximately 33 miles of public roadways are within the 2-mile study area. Interstate 84 is the most heavily travelled roadway with an average daily traffic volume (AADT) of approximately 51,459 vehicles per day at NY Rte. 9. NY Rte. 9 at the host property has an AADT of 18,340

² Land Cover calculations are based on general land cover classifications as presented in the NLCD Land Cover dataset. https://viewer.nationalmap.gov/basic/#productSearch. These calculations are provided as a general description of land cover conditions which characterize the 2-mile study area.



¹ https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/fishkilltowndutchesscountynewyork/HCN010217

vehicles per day at the project site.³ The posted speed limit in this area is 55 miles per hour (MPH).

Roadways within the 2-mile study area are commonly enclosed within dense roadside vegetation significantly limiting views to the immediate road corridor. There are several openings in roadside vegetation along NY Rte. 9 in the vicinity of the Facility. These openings are illustrated in Photos 16, 17 and 18 in Appendix B. NY Rte. 9 road segments where views in the direction of the Facility are substantially interrupted by roadside vegetation are illustrated in Photos 03, 08, 21, and 22 in Appendix B.

VIEWSHED ANALYSIS

Viewshed mapping identifies the geographic area within which there is a relatively high probability that some portion of the Facility could be visible above intervening topography, vegetation and built structures.

Viewshed analysis was conducted using Global Mapper 25.0 GIS software based on publicly available LiDAR data acquired from the NYS GIS Clearinghouse. A digital surface model (DSM) was created from the LiDAR LAS data points to represent the natural and built features of the earth's surface within the 2-mile study area. Using Global Mapper's viewshed analysis tool, the proposed Facility location and height point (i.e., 150 feet above finished grade) were input and a conservative offset of 5' 8" was applied to account for the observer's eye level. The resulting viewshed identifies grid cells where a line-of-sight to the Facility high point (i.e., top of 150-foot-tall monopole) is likely to exist.

The viewshed map does not determine how much of the proposed Facility would be visible above intervening landform, structures, or vegetation (e.g., 100%, 50%, 10% etc. of total tower height), but rather the geographic area within which some portion of the Facility would likely be visible. The viewshed map provides a general understanding of a Facility's potential visibility and identifies areas to be visited during field reconnaissance.

Figure A1 identifies areas of potential project visibility at a macro scale within the 2-mile study area. Figure A2 provides a more localized assessment potential visibility within 1 mile of the facility. Figures A1 and A2 are provided in Appendix A.

Viewshed analysis indicates a view of the proposed telecommunications tower is possible from approximately 47 acres (0.6%) of the 8,046 acres within the 2-mile study area. Of this, approximately 41 acres (87%) falls within the host property, the adjacent Century Aggregates quarry and Cransville Block manufacturing facility on the east side of NY Rte. 9.

Existing woodland vegetation screens potential views of the Facility from the vast majority of the 2-mile study area. Excluding the host property and adjacent quarry and associated manufacturing land uses, viewshed analysis indicates the Facility is potentially visible from just 6 acres.

³ https://gisportalny.dot.ny.gov/portalny/apps/webappviewer/index.html



Page | 4

STUDY AREA RECONNAISSANCE

A balloon visibility test was conducted on March 16, 2024, to allow the public and local decision-makers an opportunity to observe the location and potential visibility of the Project.

One 4-foot± diameter red balloon was raised to the approximate top elevation of the proposed tower. The balloon was raised at approximately 9:00am and remained aloft until 2:00pm. The weather was fair to generally clear for the duration of the test. Wind speed was approximately 6mph at the time of launch with the balloon flying at or near the intended altitude. Winds steadily increased to approximately 14 mph by 11am⁴ causing the balloon to bob and drift to some degree.

While the balloon was in the air a visual analyst drove public roads and walked local trails to inventory areas where viewshed mapping identified potential Project visibility. Photographs were taken from key observation points that were identified and mapped in advance of the balloon test in consultation with the Town of Fishkill. Additional photographs were also taken from other places where balloon visibility was found as well as from locations where the balloon was not visible to balance the photo record and document visual conditions representative of less affected areas.

Photographs were taken using a high resolution digital single lens reflex ("DSLR") camera with a lens setting of approximately 50mm (full frame sensor) lens to minimize optical distortion. The precise coordinates of each photo location were recorded in the field using a handheld global positioning system (GPS) unit. Prior to field reconnaissance the coordinates of the proposed telecommunications tower were programmed into a handheld GPS unit as a "waypoint." The "waypoint indicator" function of the GPS (arrow pointing along a calculated bearing) was used to assist the visual analyst determine the direction of the tower site from each photo location.

Photographs taken during the visibility test are provided in Appendix B. The location of these photographs is identified on the viewshed maps included as Figures A1 and A2 in Appendix A.

VISUALLY SENSITIVE RESOURCES

Scenic Resources of Statewide Significance - To avoid subjectivity in assessing potential visual impact, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's ("NYSDEC") Program Policy on Assessing and Mitigating Visual Impact (DEP-00-02 [revised 12/13/2019]) ("DEC Visual Policy") provides guidance in the determination of visual significance under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). Aesthetic impact is defined by the DEC Visual Policy as follows:

"Aesthetic impact occurs when there is a detrimental effect on the perceived beauty of a place or structure. Mere visibility of a project should not be a threshold for decision making. Instead, a project, by virtue of its visibility, must clearly interfere with or reduce the public's enjoyment or appreciation of the appearance of a significant place or structure." ⁵

⁵ DEC Visual Policy, p.15. (https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/permits_ej_operations_pdf/visualpolicydep002.pdf)



⁴ https://www.wunderground.com/history/daily/us/ny/newburgh/KSWF/date/2024-3-16

The DEC Visual Policy defines an "aesthetically significant place" as a place formally designated and visited because of its beauty. Aesthetically significant places are established by federal or state government pursuant to statutory authority, are a matter of public record and are not arbitrarily or subjectively determined. The DEC Visual Policy contains specific criteria defining places considered to be aesthetic resources of statewide significance. These places are high value sites including state parks, scenic roads, wild, scenic and recreational rivers, state forests, wildlife management areas, scenic areas of statewide significance, Heritage Areas, National Natural Landmarks, state or federally designated trails, properties or districts listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, among others.

The DEC Policy does not apply to potentially affected places that are not open to the general public. The DEC Visual Policy states:

"The Visual Policy is intended to address places or locations that have been officially designated for their aesthetic qualities and that are accessible to the public at large as opposed to places that may have individual or private importance only." ⁷

Places meeting the DEC Visual Policy definition of Scenic Resource of Statewide Significance include the following:

• <u>State Parks</u> – Portions of two State Parks are found within the 2-mile study area: Hudson Highlands State Park to the northeast and Clarence Fahnstock State Park to the southwest.

Based on viewshed analysis the Facility will not be visible from any location within Clarence Fahnstock State Park.

Based on viewshed analysis the Facility may be visible (at distances greater than ¾ mile) from portions of the Fishkill Ridge (white) Trail on the east facing slope of the Fishkill Ridge in the northern section of Hudson Highlands State Park. Park maps identify two vista points near the top of Lambs Hill and Bald Hill on this trail. During the March 16 balloon test a visual analyst hiked the extent of the Fishkill Ridge Trail to identify potential tower visibility. Filtered views of the balloon were observed in several locations through intervening deciduous stems and branches. An unobstructed view of the balloon was found at a vista point near the top of Lambs Hill. Photographs documenting visibility along the Fishkill Ridge Trail are provided in Appendix B (refer to Photos 24-33).

Except for the identified unobstructed vista of the Clove Creek Valley from the top of Lambs Hill (at a distance of more than 1 mile), views in the direction of the Facility from all other portions of the trail are substantially or completely screened by dense intervening deciduous woodland. In areas where the filtered views were identified, existing vegetation in leaf-off condition is sufficiently dense to maintain a substantial visual barrier to distant views. Such filtered views will be completely screened at times of the year when leaves are on the trees. A photo simulation illustrating filtered visibility of the Facility from the Fishkill Ridge Trail under leaf-off conditions is provided in Appendix C (refer to Figure C21-C22).

⁷ DEC Visual Policy, p.4.



⁶ DEC Visual Policy, p.15.

A photo simulation illustrating visibility of the Facility from the Lambs Hill vista point is also provided in Appendix C (refer to Figures C23-C24). Although the Facility is directly visible on the valley floor it is viewed within the context of the surrounding Century Aggregates and Thalle Industries sand and gravel surface mining operations and other associated industrial and commercial facilities along the NY Rte. 9 corridor.

- Hudson Highlands Scenic Area of Statewide Significance (SASS) The eastern boundary of
 Hudson Highlands SASS generally follows highpoints along the Fishkill Ridge within the
 Hudson Highlands State Park. The upper portion of the Fishkill Ridge Trail may fall within the
 SASS. Potential views of the Facility from the SASS are described above in the discussion of
 visibility from the Fishkill Ridge Trail.
- <u>National Register of Historic Places</u> Two National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
 districts are found within the 2-mile study area. These are the Valhalla Highlands Historic
 District and the Van Wyck-Wharton House. Based on viewshed analysis the Facility will not
 be visible from either district.
 - During the March 16 balloon test a visual analyst visited the Valhalla Highlands Historic District to confirm the viewshed result. No area of potential visibility was identified. A photograph taken from a high point with this district is provided in Appendix B (refer to photo 07).
- <u>National Register-eligible (NRE) sites</u> –No properties eligible for listing on the NRHP are found in the 2-mile study area.
- <u>Sharpe Reservation</u> 2,000 acre The Fresh Air Fund's Sharpe Reservation is located on Round Mountain on the east side of the Clove Creek Valley. Not-for-profit Sharpe Reservation provides sleep away camp experiences to underserved communities and year-round environmental educational programs to school groups and community organizations.

Viewshed analysis indicates that the facility will not be visible from the Sharpe Reservation. During the March 16 balloon test a visual analyst hiked the portion of the Sharpe Reservation Wilderness Trail nearest the project site to identify potential tower visibility. The balloon was not observed from the Wilderness Trail. Photographs documenting views in the direction of the Facility from the Wilderness Trail are provided in Appendix B (refer to Photos 19-20).

Hudson River Valley Greenway Trail (NYS Bike Route 9) — NY Rte. 9 within the 2-mile study area is part of the 147-mile-long NYS Bike Route 9 Designated Greenway Land Trail. The Hudson River Valley Greenway establishes a diverse network of trails that connect resources such as riverfront parks, historic sites, nature preserves, schools, residential areas, train stations, and city/village business districts, as well as providing public access to the Hudson River.

The Facility will be intermittently visible from NY Rte. 9 in the immediate vicinity of the host property. Where visible the proposed monopole telecommunications tower will be viewed within the context of the surrounding adjacent Century Aggregates and Thalle Industries sand and gravel surface mining operations and other associated industrial and commercial facilities along the NY Rte. 9 corridor.



Photographs from NY Rte. 9 taken during the March 16 balloon test are provided in Appendix B (refer to Photos 03, 08, 16, 17, 18, 21, and 22). Photo simulations illustrating the character and degree of visibility from NY Rte. 9 are provided in Appendix C (refer to Figures C7-C11, C12-C13, C14-C18, and C19-C20).

The location of these scenic resources of statewide significance is provided in Figures A1 and A2 in Appendix A.

<u>Aesthetic Resources of Local Importance</u> - Aesthetic resources of local importance are publicly accessible places generally recognized and enjoyed by community residents and visitors for their unique aesthetic value. Aesthetic resources of local importance are established by local government pursuant to statutory authority and are not arbitrarily or subjectively determined. Such places are most commonly municipal parks, trails, bikeways, and may also include not-for-profit conservation lands and open space preserves.

- <u>"Battery" Monument</u> A roadside monument commemorating site of three batteries guarding the "gorge of the mountains, Fishkill Clove" during the American revolution is found on the west site of NY Rte. 9, approximately 570 feet southeast of the Facility. The site includes a historic marker, commemorative plaque, and American flag positions within 15-20 feet of the road shoulder. The site does not offer parking, roadside pull-off or other amenities for visitors. Photographs from NY Rte. 9 at the Battery Monument are provided in Appendix B (refer to Photo 17). A photo simulation illustrating the character and degree of visibility from this location is provided in Appendix C (refer to Figure C12-C13).
- <u>Gateway Corridor</u> Goal I of the Town of Fishkill Comprehensive Plan Update (CPU) (May 3, 2023) is to "[c]reate and enhance gateways that welcome visitors to our Town and define Fishkill as a quality community". A related objective is to "[p]reserve and enhance the existing rural, community and scenic character of ...Route 9... to maintain the 'town and country' character and to distinguish Fishkill from neighboring municipalities. Pay special attention to applying the 'Design Guidelines' that have been incorporated in the Code of the Town of Fishkill, in Chapter 150, Zoning sections 150-144 through 150-153".

This area of the Route 9 corridor is also depicted in the Dutchess County Greenway Guides about the Regional Pattern of Centers and Greenspaces, on the Centers and Greenspaces map as "Contained Greenspaces", "Continuous Greenspaces" and "Conserve Greenspaces".⁸

Photo simulations illustrating the character and degree of visibility from the Gateway Corridor are provided in Appendix C (refer to Figures C7-C11, C12-C13, C14-C18, and C29-C20).

It must be noted that the Facility is a specially permitted use in the GB zoning district. It is further noted that in the GB zoning district the Town Code allows for a 185-foot-tall wireless tower, and the Applicants have only proposed a 150-foot facility, the height for which has been confirmed by the Town's RF Consultant as being the minimum height necessary in order to provide service to the area in need.

⁸ https://www.dutchessny.gov/Departments/Planning/Docs/Centers- Greenspaces-All4Pages-Optimized.pdf.



Page | 8

Other Areas of Local Interest - While not rising to the threshold of statewide significance or local importance, other places of local interest have been included in this visual assessment to represent potential Facility views from roadways and residential neighborhoods. These places are addressed in this VRA to consider potential Facility views that that may be of interest to local community in general.

Residential Areas – The Carol Lane neighborhood is approximately 1,100 feet south of the Facility. Approximately nine (9) one- and two-story residential structures are found along this dead-end residential road. The Brookside Senior Park mobile home community is approximately 1,700 feet south of the Facility. Approximately 50 mobile home units are clustered in this neighborhood. The nearest residential structure is approximately 1,070 feet south of the Facility (209 Carol Lane).

Minor areas of visibility were identified in the vicinity of Carol Lane and on several streets within Brookside Senior Park. These potentially affected areas were visited and photographed during field reconnaissance. Photographs are provided in Appendix B (refer to Photos 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. Photo simulations illustrating the character and degree of visibility from these residential areas are provided in Appendix C (refer to Figures C3-C4, C5-C6, and C7-C11).

Roadways – Approximately 33 miles of public roadways are within the 2-mile study area.
 Interstate 84 is the most heavily travelled roadway with an average daily traffic volume (AADT) of approximately 51,459 vehicles per day at NY Rte. 9. The Facility will not be visible from I-84.

NY Rte. 9 at the host property has an AADT of 18,340 vehicles per day at the project site. The Facility will be intermittently visible from NY Rte. 9 in the immediate vicinity of the host property. Where visible the proposed monopole telecommunications tower will be viewed within the context of the surrounding adjacent Century Aggregates and Thalle Industries sand and gravel surface mining operations and other associated industrial and commercial facilities along the NY Rte. 9 corridor.

Photographs from NY Rte. 9 taken during the March 16 balloon test are provided in Appendix B (refer to Photos 03, 08, 16, 17, 18, 21, and 22). Photo simulations illustrating the character and degree of visibility from NY Rte. 9 are provided in Appendix C (refer to Figures C7-C11, C12-C13, C14-C18, and C19-C20).

Given the complex visual stimuli encountered by motorists travelling in a moving vehicle, even if the Facility is visible, it is probable viewer recognition of the Facility would be limited to a fraction of the total available viewing time. As the tendency of motorists is to focus down the road peripheral views of the Facility may go largely unnoticed by most travelers.

Photographs taken during field reconnaissance are provided as in Appendix B. Photographs were taken from the following places:

Photo ID # (Appendix B)	Location Description	Distance to Tower (feet)	View Indicated by Land Cover Viewshed - (See Fig. A1 & A2)	Balloon Visible	Photo/ Simulation Provided as:
1	East Mountain Rd	7,920	NO	NO	
2	Skyline Dr near NY Rte. 9	5,970	YES	YES	Figure C1/C2



Photo ID # (Appendix B)	Location Description	Distance to Tower (feet)	View Indicated by Land Cover Viewshed - (See Fig. A1 & A2)	Balloon Visible	Photo/ Simulation Provided as:
3	NY Rte. 9 near #3527	4,830	NO	NO	
4	Skyline Dr	5,810	NO	NO	
5	Skyline Dr near #84	5,970	NO	NO	
6	Mountain Brook Dr near #50	4,850	NO	FILTERED	
7	Mountainview Dr near #44	8,610	NO	NO	
8	NY Rte. 9 at East Mountain Rd	2,380	NO	NO	
9	Boulder Rd near #15	2,320	NO	NO	
10	Treeline Circle Near #41	3,000	NO	NO	
11	Baseline Rd near #9	1,850	NO	FILTERED	Figure C3/C4
12	East Mountain Rd N at East Mountain Rd	3,090	NO	NO	
13	Carol Lane near #252	1,450	NO	FILTERED	Figure C5/C6
14	Carol Lane near #225	1,270	NO	NO	
15	Carol Lane near #215	1,230	NO	FILTERED	
16	NY Rte. 9 at Carol Lane	1,160	YES	YES	Figure C7/C8/C9/C10/ C11
17	NY Rte. 9 at "Battery" Monument	570	YES	YES	Figure C12/C13
18	NY Rte. 9 at Project Site	310	YES	YES	Figure C14/C15/16/ C17/C18
19	Sharpe Reservation - Wilderness Trail	2,040	NO	NO	
20	Sharpe Reservation - Wilderness Trail	2,480	NO	NO	
21	NY Rte. 9 near Century Aggregates Quarry Entrance	1,080	NO	FILTERED	
22	NY Rte. 9 near Thalle Quarry	2,100	NO	NO	Figure C19/C20
23	Hudson Highlands State Park - Wilkinson (Yellow) Trailhead	3,750	NO	NO	
24	Hudson Highlands State Park - Fishkill Ridge (White) Trail	4,340	NO	NO	
25	Hudson Highlands State Park - Fishkill Ridge (White) Trail	3,860	NO	NO	
26	Hudson Highlands State Park - Fishkill Ridge (White) Trail	4,000	NO	NO	
27	Hudson Highlands State Park - Fishkill Ridge (White) Trail	4,080	NO	NO	
28	Hudson Highlands State Park - Fishkill Ridge (White) Trail	4,140	NO	FILTERED	Figure C21/C22
29	Hudson Highlands State Park - Fishkill Ridge (White) Trail	4,400	NO	FILTERED	
30	Hudson Highlands State Park - Fishkill Ridge (White) Trail	4,990	NO	NO	
31	Hudson Highlands State Park - Fishkill Ridge (White) Trail	5,020	NO	FILTERED	
32	Hudson Highlands State Park - Fishkill Ridge (White) Trail	5,070	NO	NO	
33	Hudson Highlands State Park - Fishkill Ridge (White) Trail	5,390	YES	YES	Figure C23/C24

PHOTO SIMULATIONS

To illustrate how the Facility will appear photo simulations were prepared from nine (9) affected photo locations. Photo simulations were developed by superimposing a rendering of a three-dimensional computer model of the proposed Facility into the base photograph taken from each corresponding visual receptor. The three-dimensional computer model was developed using 3D Studio Max Design® software (3D Studio Max).

Simulated perspectives (camera views) were matched to the corresponding base photograph for each simulated view by replicating the precise coordinates of the field camera position (as recorded by handheld GPS) and the focal length of the camera lens used (e.g. 50mm). Precisely matching these parameters assures scale accuracy between the base photograph and the subsequent simulated view. The camera's elevation (Z) value is derived from digital elevation model (DEM) data plus the camera's height above ground level. The camera's target position was set to match the bearing of the corresponding existing condition photograph as recorded in



the field. With the existing conditions photograph displayed as a "viewport background," and the viewport properties set to match the photograph's pixel dimensions, minor camera adjustments were made (horizontal and vertical positioning, and camera roll) to align the horizon in the background photograph with the corresponding features of the 3D model.

To verify the camera alignment, elements visible within the photograph (e.g., existing buildings, utility poles, topography, etc.) were identified and digitized from digital orthophotos as needed. Each element was assigned a Z value based on DEM data and then imported to 3D Studio Max. A 3D terrain model was also created (using DEM data) to replicate the existing local topography. The digitized elements were then aligned with corresponding elements in the photograph by adjusting the camera target. If necessary, slight camera adjustments were made for accurate alignment.

A daylight system was created matching the exact date and time of each baseline photograph to assure proper shading and shadowing of modeled elements.

Once the camera alignment was verified, a to-scale 3D model of the proposed 150-foot-tall monopole style telecommunications tower was merged into the model space. The 3D model of the Facility was constructed in sufficient detail to accurately convey visual character and reveal impacts. The scale, alignment, elevations, and location of the visible elements of the proposed tower are true to the conceptual design. Postproduction editing (i.e., airbrush out portion of tower that falls below or behind foreground topography and vegetation) was completed using Adobe Photoshop software. The methodology accurately represents the location, height, and visual character of the proposed tower.

The 150-foot-tall monopole is illustrated using the currently proposed standard galvanized finish. Photo simulations are provided in Appendix C.

Photo simulations illustrating a brown color to blend with the earth tone colors of the background mountains, and a two-tone tan/pale grey coloration to help blend the lower portion of the tower with the background landscape and the upper portion with the background sky. Photo simulations provided in Figures C9, C10, C16, and C17 in Appendix C illustrate these color alternatives. Photo simulations illustrating the 180 foot-tall flagpole option is provided in Figures C11 and C18.



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The Facility involves the construction of a wireless telecommunications tower consisting of a 150-foot-tall monopole designed to support up to four antenna levels.

The host property includes four existing one story wood frame and masonry structures housing several commercial and light manufacturing tenants. These existing structures screen most views of the base of the Facility and ground level equipment. The local area is dominated by sand and gravel extraction and associated industrial operations, including the adjacent Century Aggregates sand and gravel quarry and concrete ready mix processing facility; Thalle Industries stone quarry and asphalt plant; and the Cransville Block ready mix concrete manufacturing plant. The Facility site is decidedly commercial/industrial in character.

<u>Viewshed Analysis Summary</u> - Viewshed analysis indicates a view of the proposed telecommunications tower is possible from approximately 47 acres (0.6%) of the 8,046 acres within the 2-mile study area. Of this, approximately 41 acres (87%) falls within the host property, the adjacent Century Aggregates quarry and Cransville Block manufacturing facility on the east side of NY Rte. 9. Existing woodland vegetation screens potential views of the Facility from the vast majority of the 2-mile study area. Excluding the host property and adjacent quarry and associated manufacturing land uses, viewshed analysis indicates the Facility is potentially visible from just 6 acres within the 2-mile study area.

<u>Visibility from Residential Neighborhoods and Local Roads</u> - Residential development is generally limited to two planned single-family residential neighborhoods. Nine (9) single family residential homes are on Carol Lane approximately 1,100 feet south of the facility and approximately 50 mobile homes are in the Brookside Senior Park approximately 1, 700 feet to the south. Minor areas of visibility were identified in the vicinity of Carol Lane and on several streets within Brookside Senior Park. Seasonal filtered views are found in these areas through branches and stems of local deciduous trees during winter leaf-off season. These views will be substantially or completely screened during summer leaf-on season.

Facility views are found along NY Rte. 9 at Carol Lane (refer to Figures C7 through C11 in Appendix C), near the Battery Monument (refer Figures C12 through C13), and at the project site (refer to Figures C14 through C18). NY Rte. 9 in this area is identified as a "Gateway Corridor" in the Town of Fishkill Comprehensive Plan Update (May 2023). In each of these views the upper portion of the monopole structure and antennas appears above the background mountains.

The posted speed limit along affected segments of NY Rte. 9 is 55 MPH. Views experienced by motorists and passengers would be brief and primarily peripheral to the direction of travel. Given the complex visual stimuli encountered by motorists travelling in a moving vehicle, even if the Facility is visible, it is probable viewer recognition of the Facility would be limited to a fraction of the total available viewing time. As the tendency of motorists is to focus down the road peripheral views of the Facility may go largely unnoticed by most travelers.

Bicyclists travelling Bike Route 9 would have opportunity to view the Facility for a somewhat longer duration. There is presently no dedicated parking or roadside turnoff in the vicinity of the Battery Monument.



The Town Comprehensive Plan Update (May 2023) Goal I – Create and Enhance Gateways of states as an objective that future development within gateway areas should apply Zoning "Design Guidelines" that have been incorporated into the Code of the Town of Fishkill, in Chapter 150, Zoning sections 150-144 through 150-153. Although these design guidelines do not directly address telecommunications structures the Facility is proposed as a galvanized steel structure with white antennas. These colors generally minimize visual contrast with the pale blue and grey hue of the background sky. The applicants are willing to paint/color the Facility any color the Town feels would help reduce the noticeability of the Facility. Alternative colors may include a brown color to blend with the earth tone colors of the background mountains, or a two-tone tan/pale grey coloration to help blend the lower portion of the tower with the background landscape and the upper portion with the background sky. Photo simulations provided in Figures C90, C10, C16, and C17 illustrate these color alternatives. Visibility from Scenic Resources of Statewide Significance – The Facility will be intermittently visible from NY Rte. 9, a Designated Hudson River Valley Greenway Trail (NYS Bike Route 9). Where visible the proposed monopole telecommunications tower will be viewed within the context of the surrounding adjacent Century Aggregates and Thalle Industries sand and gravel surface mining operations and other associated industrial and commercial facilities along the NY Rte. 9 corridor.

The Facility will be visible through intervening deciduous stems and branches from several locations of the Fishkill Ridge (white) Trail in Hudson Highlands State Park at distances greater than ¾ mile. These views will be substantially or completely screened during summer leaf-on season. An unobstructed view will occur from a trail side vista point near the top of Lambs Hill at a distance of more than 1 mile. Where visible the Facility will be a minor point of distinction and viewed within the context of the surrounding Century Aggregates and Thalle Industries sand and gravel surface mining operations and other associated industrial and commercial facilities along the NY Rte. 9 corridor.

<u>Visual Impact Conclusion</u> - Visual impact is defined by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation as follows:

"Aesthetic impact occurs when there is a detrimental effect on the perceived beauty of a place or structure. Mere visibility a project should not be a threshold for decision making Instead a project, by virtue of its visibility, must clearly interfere with or reduce the public's enjoyment or appreciation of the appearance of a significant place or structure." Significant aesthetic impacts are those that may cause a diminishment of the public enjoyment and appreciation of an inventoried resource, or one that impairs the character or quality of such a place. Proposed large facilities by themselves should not be a trigger for a declaration of significance."

¹⁰ *Id.* p.5.



⁹ NYSDEC Visual Policy (DEP-00-2), p15.

In other words, the DEC Visual Policy recognizes that not everything that is visible rises to the level of an Aesthetic Impact, and not all Aesthetic Impacts rise to the level of a Significant Aesthetic Impact that may diminish public enjoyment of the resource.

Based on the degree of Facility visibility, it is clear that any remaining project visibility is not of a size or extent that it would constitute an unacceptable magnitude. Nor does the Facility affect a sufficient number of public viewers or geographic area where the Facility can reasonably be deemed to be visually important as defined by SEQRA.

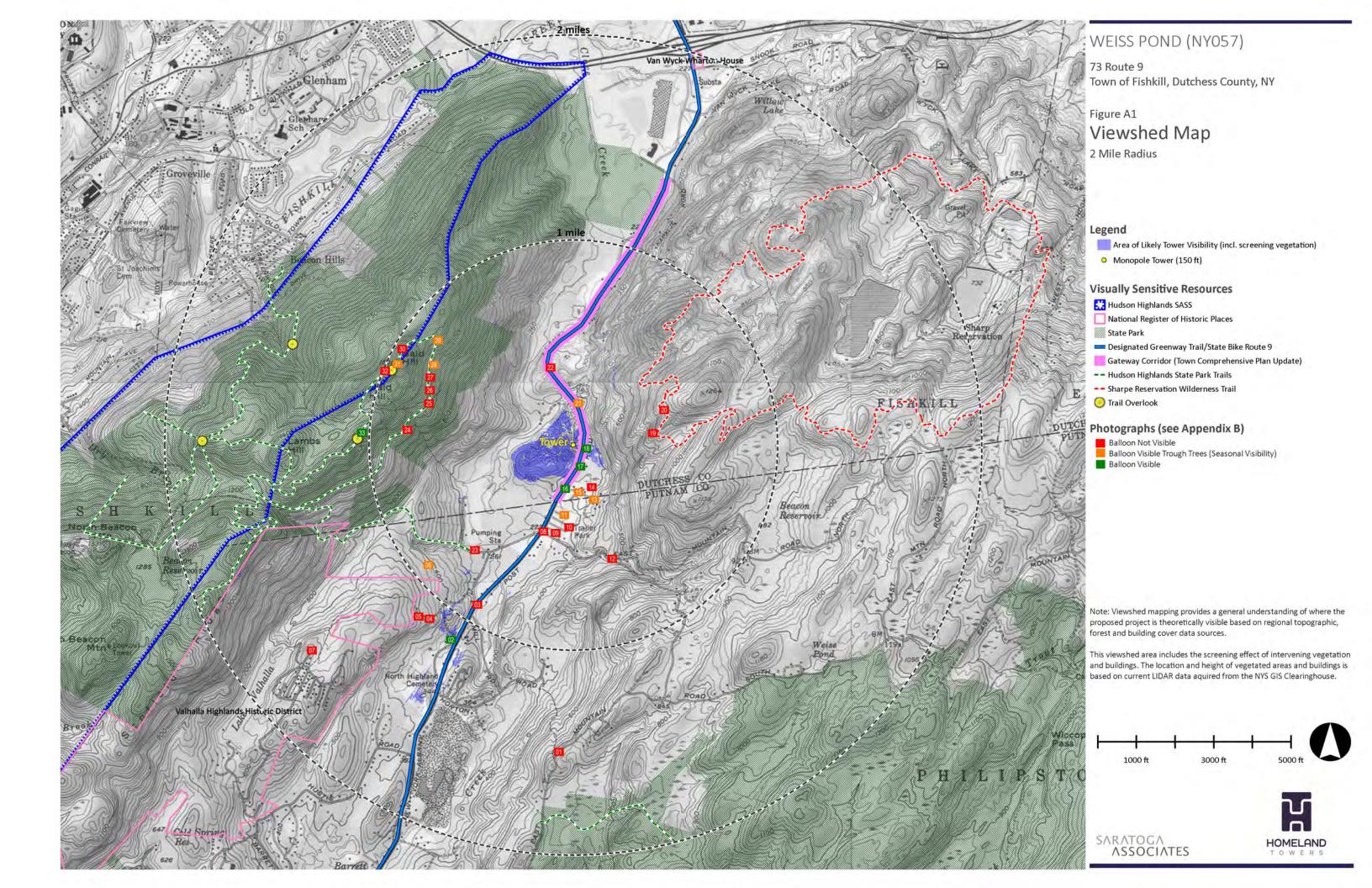
Furthermore, when considered within the framework of the DEC Visual Policy's definition of "significant adverse visual impact", it is clear the Facility will not cause a diminishment of the public enjoyment and appreciation of any scenic or historic resource, or one that impairs the character or quality of such a place. As such the proposed Project will not result in an adverse visual impact.

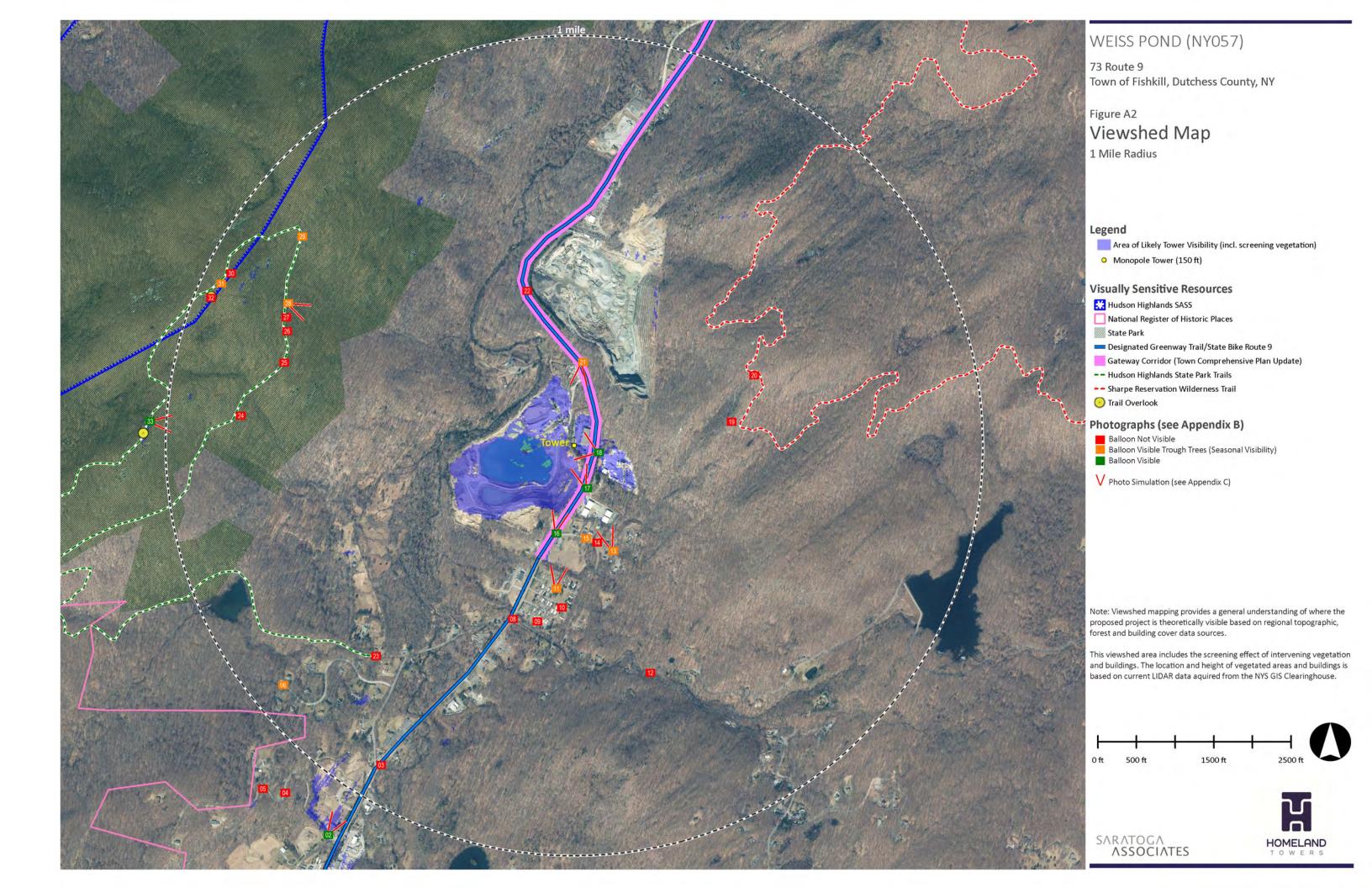
Submitted by:

Matthew W. Allen, RLA



APPENDIX A Viewshed Maps





APPENDIX B Photo Log





PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test





Existing View

Photo Location Municipality Distance to Site Balloon Visible O4 Skyline Dr Phillipstown (t) 5,810 ft Not Visible

PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test







PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test





PhotoLocationMunicipalityDistance to SiteBalloon Visible07Mountainview Dr near #44Phillipstown (t)8,610 ftNot Visible



PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test





Municipality Distance to Site Balloon Visible Photo Location Phillpstown (t) 2,320 ft Not Visible Boulder Rd near #15



PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test

Figure B5

73 Route 9



SARATOGA ASSOCIATES





PhotoLocationMunicipalityDistance to SiteBalloon Visible12East Mountain Rd N at East Mountain RdPhillipstown(t)3,090 ftNot Visible

PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test

Figure B6





 Photo
 Location
 Municipality
 Distance to Site
 Balloon Visible

 13
 Carol Lane near #252
 Fishkill (t)
 1,450 ft
 Seasonal



PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test

Figure B7





 Photo
 Location
 Municipality
 Distance to Site
 Balloon Visible

 15
 Carol Lane near #215
 Fishkill (t)
 1,230 ft
 Seasonal



PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test





 Photo
 Location
 Municipality
 Distance to Site
 Balloon Visible

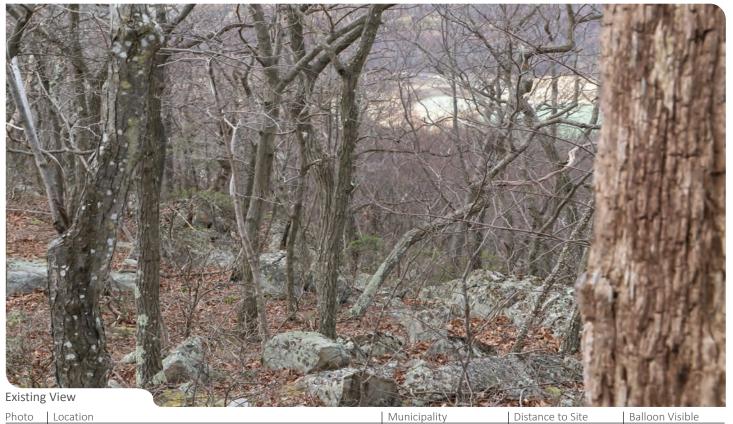
 17
 NY Rte. 9 at "Battery" Monument
 Fishkill (t)
 570 ft
 Visible



PhotoLocationMunicipalityDistance to SiteBalloon Visible18NY Rte. 9 at Project SiteFishkill (t)310 ftVisible

PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test





19 Sharpe Reservation - Wilderness Trail Fishkill (t) 2,040 ft Not Visible



PhotoLocationMunicipalityDistance to SiteBalloon Visible20Sharpe Reservation - Wilderness TrailFishkill (t)2,480 ftNot Visible

PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test



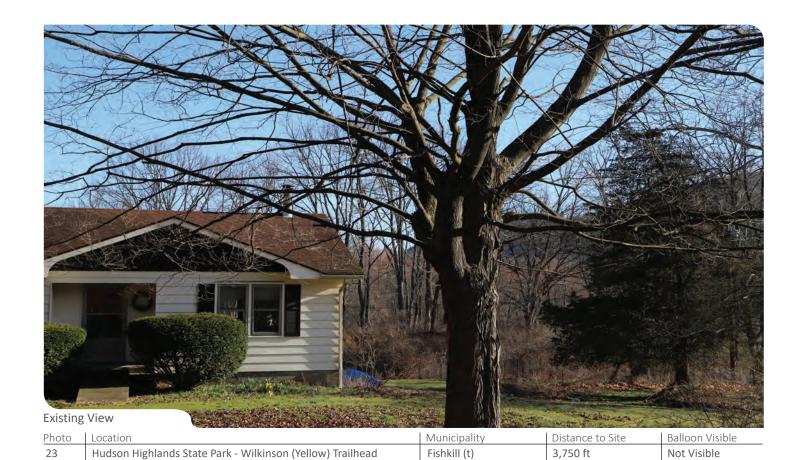


PhotoLocationMunicipalityDistance to SiteBalloon Visible21NY Rte. 9 near Century Aggregates Quarry EntranceFishkill (t)1,080ftSeasonal



PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test





Existing View

PhotoLocationMunicipalityDistance to SiteBalloon Visible24Hudson Highlands State Park - Fishkill Ridge (White) TrailFishkill (t)4,340 ftNot Visible

PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test







PhotoLocationMunicipalityDistance to SiteBalloon Visible26Hudson Highlands State Park - Fishkill Ridge (White) TrailFishkill (t)4,000 ftNot Visible

PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test







PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test







PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test







PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test





Existing View

PhotoLocationMunicipalityDistance to SiteBalloon Visible

PHOTO LOG - March 16, 2024 Balloon Test



APPENDIX C Photo Simulations



Photo 02 - Skyline Dr near NY Rte 9 EXISTING CONDITION

Date: March 16, 2024 Time: 9:15am

Focal Length: 50mm Camera: Canon 6D Mark II Photo Location: 41° 28′ 54.5376″ N 73° 54′ 44.7048″ W Distance to Tower: 5,970 Feet



Figure C1
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Facility



Photo 02 - Skyline Dr near NY Rte 9 SIMULATED CONDITION

Date: March 16, 2024 Time: 9:15am

Focal Length: 50mm Camera: Canon 6D Mark II Photo Location: 41° 28′ 54.5376″ N 73° 54′ 44.7048″ W Distance to Tower: 5,970 Feet



Figure C2
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Facility



Photo 11 - Baseline Rd near #9 EXISTING CONDITION

Date: March 16, 2024
Time: 9:50am

Focal Length: 50mm Camera: Canon 6D Mark II Photo Location: 41° 29′ 25.8900″ N 73° 54′ 05.9868″ W Distance to Tower: 1,850 Feet



Figure C3
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Facility



Photo 11 - Baseline Rd near #9 SIMULATED CONDITION

Date: March 16, 2024
Time: 9:50am
Focal Length: 50mm

Focal Length: 50mm Camera: Canon 6D Mark II Photo Location: 41° 29′ 25.8900″ N 73° 54′ 05.9868″ W Distance to Tower: 1,850 Feet



Figure C4
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Facility



Photo 13 - Carol Ln near #252 EXISTING CONDITION

Date: March 16, 2024 Time: 9:55am

Focal Length: 50mm Camera: Canon 6D Mark II Photo Location: 41° 29′ 30.6816″ N 73° 53′ 56.3136″ W Distance to Tower: 1,450 Feet



Figure C5
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications 73 Parts 0



Photo 13 - Carol Ln near #252 SIMULATED CONDITION

Date: March 16, 2024 Time: 9:55am

Focal Length: 50mm Camera: Canon 6D Mark II Photo Location: 41° 29′ 30.6816″ N 73° 53′ 56.3136″ W Distance to Tower: 1,450 Feet



Figure C6
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Tableton



Photo 16 - NY Rte. 9 at Carol Lane **EXISTING CONDITION**

Date: March 16, 2024 9:50am Time:

Focal Length: 50mm Canon 6D Mark II Camera:

41° 29′ 32.9172″ N 73° 54′ 05.9472″ W Photo Location: Distance to Tower: 1,160 Feet

HOMELAND

Figure C7
PHOTO SIMULATIONS Visual Impact Assessment WEISS POND (NY-057) Wireless Telecommunications Facility



Photo 16 - NY Rte. 9 at Carol Lane SIMULATED CONDITION - Galvanized Steel Option

Photograph Information

Date: March 16, 2024 Time: 9:50am

Focal Length: 50mm Camera: Canon 6D Mark II Photo Location: 41° 29′ 32.9172″ N 73° 54′ 05.9472″ W Distance to Tower: 1,150 Feet



Figure C8
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Facility
73 Route 9



Photo 16 - NY Rte. 9 at Carol Lane SIMULATED CONDITION - Painted Option (Brown)

Photograph Information

Date: March 16, 2024 9:50am Time:

Focal Length: Camera:

50mm Canon 6D Mark II

41° 29′ 32.9172″ N 73° 54′ 05.9472″ W Photo Location:

Distance to Tower: 1,150 Feet



Figure C9 PHOTO SIMULATIONS Visual Impact Assessment WEISS POND (NY-057) Wireless Telecommunications Facility



Photo 16 - NY Rte. 9 at Carol Lane SIMULATED CONDITION - Two Tone Option (Shadow Beige and Pale Grey)

Date: March 16, 2024
Time: 9:50am

Focal Length: Camera:

9:50am 50mm Canon 6D Mark II Photo Location: 41° 29′ 32.9172″ N 73° 54′ 05.9472″ W Distance to Tower: 1,150 Feet



Figure C10
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Facility



Photo 16 - NY Rte. 9 at Carol Lane SIMULATED CONDITION - "Flagpole" (without flag) Option

Date: March 16, 2024 Time: 9:50am

Focal Length: 50mm Camera: Canon 6D Mark II Photo Location: 41° 29′ 32.9172″ N 73° 54′ 05.9472″ W Distance to Tower: 1,150 Feet



Figure C11
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Facility
73 Route 9
Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, NY



Photo 17 - NY Rte. 9 at "Battery" Monument EXISTING CONDITION

Camera:

Date: March 16, 2024
Time: 10:00am
Focal Length: 50mm

50mm Dist Canon 6D Mark II

Photo Location: 41° 29′ 38.1588″ N 73° 54′ 01.1088″ W Distance to Tower: 570 Feet



Figure C12
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Facility
73 Route 9



Photo 17 - NY Rte. 9 at "Battery" Monument SIMULATED CONDITION

Date: March 16, 2024
Time: 10:00am
Focal Length: 50mm

Focal Length: 50mm Camera: Canon 6D Mark II Photo Location: 41° 29′ 38.1588″ N 73° 54′ 01.1088″ W Distance to Tower: 610 Feet



Figure C13
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Facility
73 Route 9



Photo 18 - NY Rte. 9 at Project Site EXISTING CONDITION

Date: March 16, 2024
Time: 10:10am

Focal Length: 24mm Camera: Canon 6D Mark II Photo Location: 41° 29′ 43.2204″ N 73° 53′ 58.7436″ W Distance to Tower: 310 Feet



Figure C14
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Tableton



Photo 18 - NY Rte. 9 at Project Site SIMULATED CONDITION - Galvanized Steel Option

Camera:

Date: March 16, 2024
Time: 10:10am
Focal Length: 24mm

Canon 6D Mark II

Photo Location: 41° 29′ 43.2204″ N 73° 53′ 58.7436″ W Distance to Tower: 310 Feet HOMELAND

Figure C15
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Tableton



Photo 18 - NY Rte. 9 at Project Site SIMULATED CONDITION - Painted Option (Brown)

Camera:

Date: March 16, 2024
Time: 10:10am
Focal Length: 24mm

24mm Canon 6D Mark II Photo Location: 41° 29′ 43.2204″ N 73° 53′ 58.7436″ W Distance to Tower: 310 Feet



Figure C16
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Facility



Photo 18 - NY Rte. 9 at Project Site SIMULATED CONDITION - Two Tone Option (Shadow Beige and Pale Grey)

Date: March 16, 2024 Time: 10:10am

Focal Length: 24mm Camera: Canon 6D Mark II Photo Location: 41° 29′ 43.2204″ N 73° 53′ 58.7436″ W Distance to Tower: 310 Feet



Figure C17 PHOTO SIMULATIONS Visual Impact Assessment WEISS POND (NY-057) Wireless Telecommunications Facility



Photo 18 - NY Rte. 9 at Project Site SIMULATED CONDITION - "Flagpole" (without flag) Option

Date: March 16, 2024
Time: 10:10am

Focal Length: 24mm Camera: Canon 6D Mark II Photo Location: 41° 29′ 43.2204″ N 73° 53′ 58.7436″ W Distance to Tower: 310 Feet



Figure C18
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Facility
73 Route 9
Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, NY



Photo 21 - NY Rte. 9 near Century Aggregates Quarry Entrance EXISTING CONDITION

Photograph Information

Date: March 16, 2024
Time: 10:12am
Focal Length: 24mm

Focal Length: 24mm
Camera: Canon 6D Mark II

Photo Location: 41° 29′ 54.6900″ N 73° 54′ 01.5156″ W Distance to Tower: 1,080 Feet



Figure C19
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Facility



Photo 21 - NY Rte. 9 near Century Aggregates Quarry Entrance SIMULATED CONDITION

Photograph Information

Date: March 16, 2024
Time: 10:12am
Focal Length: 24mm

Focal Length: 24mm
Camera: Canon 6D Mark II

Photo Location: 41° 29′ 54.6900″ N 73° 54′ 01.5156″ W Distance to Tower: 1,080 Feet



Figure C20
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Facility

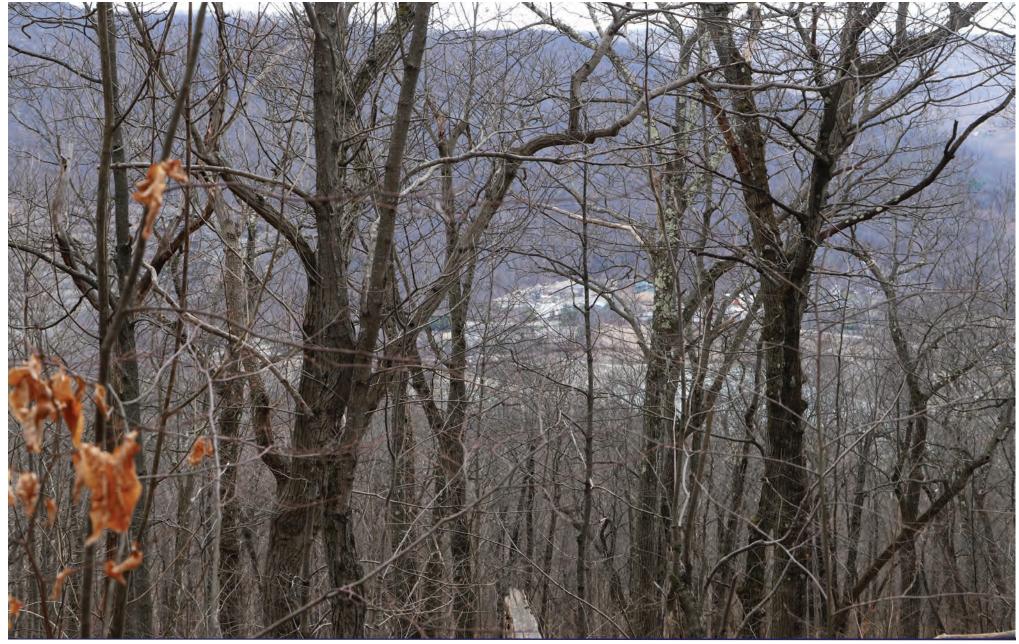


Photo 28 - Hudson Highlands State Park - Fishkill Ridge (White) Trail EXISTING CONDITION

Photograph Information

 Date:
 March 16, 2024

 Time:
 12:00pm

 Focal Length:
 50mm

 Camera:
 Canon 6D Mark II

Photo Location: 41° 30′ 02.1888″ N 73° 54′ 51.5124″ W Distance to Tower: 4,140 Feet HOMELAND

Figure C21
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Facility

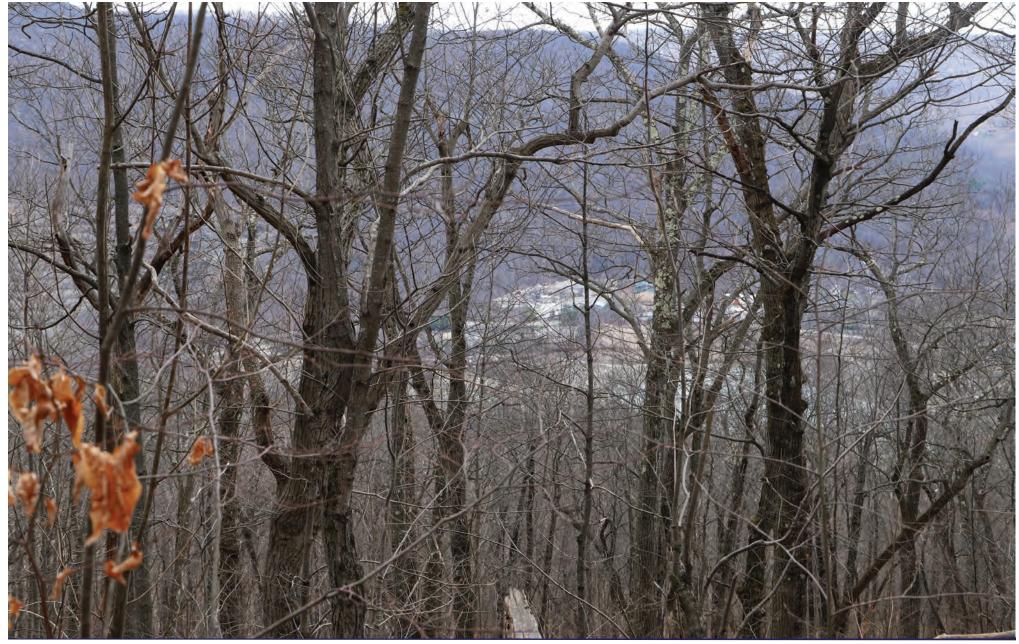


Photo 28 - Hudson Highlands State Park - Fishkill Ridge (White) Trail SIMULATED CONDITION

Photograph Information

 Date:
 March 16, 2024

 Time:
 12:00pm

 Focal Length:
 50mm

 Camera:
 Canon 6D Mark II

Photo Location: 41° 30′ 02.1888″ N 73° 54′ 51.5124″ W Distance to Tower: 4,140 Feet



Figure C22
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Facility



Photo 33 - Hudson Highlands State Park - Fishkill Ridge (White) Trail EXISTING CONDITION

Photograph Information

Date: March 16, 2024 1:30pm Time:

Focal Length: 50mm Canon 6D Mark II Camera:

41° 29′ 46.4604″ N 73° 55′ 15.7152″ W Photo Location: Distance to Tower: 5,390 Feet



Figure C23 PHOTO SIMULATIONS Visual Impact Assessment WEISS POND (NY-057) Wireless Telecommunications Facility

73 Route 9 Town of Fishkill, Dutchess County, NY



Photo 33 - Hudson Highlands State Park - Fishkill Ridge (White) Trail SIMULATED CONDITION

Photograph Information

Date: March 16, 2024 Time: 1:30pm

Focal Length: 50mm
Camera: Canon 6D Mark II

Photo Location: 41° 29′ 46.4604″ N 73° 55′ 15.7152″ W Distance to Tower: 5,390 Feet



Figure C24
PHOTO SIMULATIONS
Visual Impact Assessment
WEISS POND (NY-057)
Wireless Telecommunications Facility
73 Route 9



Memo To: Town of Fishkill, NY

From: Sean Haynberg, V-COMM, LLC

Date: June 25, 2024

Subject: Homeland Towers NY057 Weiss Pond Site – Flagpole Issues

V-COMM was commissioned by Homeland Towers to study the improvement in RF coverage that would result from a proposed wireless communications facility located at 73 Route 9 in Fishkill, NY. The coverage enhancement for the proposed tower was provided in the RF report for NY057 Weiss Pond dated April 8, 2024. As provided in the report, The proposed tower site with a CMRS antenna centerline of 147 ft will provide significant improvement in wireless coverage for the Verizon wireless network, and the site will support collocation for other carriers' antennas to enhance their networks in the area as well, and can provide additional support for Public Safety radio antennas, as needed. The proposed structure was a monopole for this location to support up to 4 wireless carrier's antenna systems, to provide sufficient coverage to this area, and support an omni antenna at the top for public safety or other two-way radio needs. Monopole structures are specifically designed to accommodate and support multiple antennas, remote radio head units for wireless remotes minimizing cable lengths and optimizing coverage, and other equipment such as mechanical down-tilting brackets, as well.

In comparison to the standard wireless Monopole structures, Flagpole structures have specific limitations on supporting equipment which can limit the number of carriers collocating, supporting omni antennas, supporting remote read head equipment, fitting smaller antenna arrays inside the enclosed flagpole structure, and limits on antenna azimuth pointing, and does not allow the use of mechanical downtilt brackets, which are used to optimize wireless coverage. For example, Flagpole structures can result in limitations on the following:

1. Omni-directional whip antennas usually needed for public safety emergency communications will not fit inside a flagpole.

- 2. Flagpoles have limited space inside to fit antenna arrays, and can limit the size of the antennas used, resulting is less antenna gain and signal strength with smaller antennas, and in some cases limit the number of sector antennas that can be mounted at specific height (i.e. 2 or 3 sectors per height), resulting in multiple antenna heights with sufficient antenna separation to hold the carrier antennas to support the multiple sectors.
- 3. With limited space inside the flagpole, the carrier's remote radio equipment is typically operating on the ground, resulting in additional cable insertion loss and lower operating power for the site, which has the potential to reduce coverage in the area.
- 4. Flagpoles may limit certain antenna azimuths to be used, and limits the use of antenna downtilt brackets, which are used to optimize the coverage and performance, and limit the interference, of wireless carrier networks.
- 5. Flagpoles may limit the amount of collocation space for additional wireless carrier's equipment. In some cases, they may limit the number of wireless carriers that can collocate on the structure.
- 6. Flagpoles limit potential future modifications for carriers seeking to add new frequency bands and antennas to the tower, to provide enhanced network capacity and wireless technologies in the future.
- 7. Maintaining antennas and other equipment inside the flagpole is more difficult, as the equipment is more difficult to access as compared to a Monopole that has easy access to equipment with tower climbers. For Flagpoles, cranes and bucket trucks are needed more often for any maintenance or repairs.
- 8. Flagpoles also have noise concerns with the chain, ropes and flag on the flagpole, and if the flag is to be up during the night then flag etiquette requires ground lighting which will make the tower more visible during the night and potentially add light pollution. Also, there are requirements for raising and lowering the flag throughout the year.

Therefore, for all the reasons above the preference is for a Monopole structure for this site, to efficiently support up to 4 wireless carrier's antenna systems for collocation, to optimize coverage and performance with standard remote radio equipment for 4G and 5G operations and antenna mechanical downtilting, and omni antenna at the top of the tower for emergency communications, as needed.

Sean Haynley

Sean Haynberg

Director of RF Technologies, V-COMM, L.L.C.

V-COMM, L.L.C. • 2147 Route 27, Suite 102 • Edison, NJ 08817 • Tel: 609-655-1200

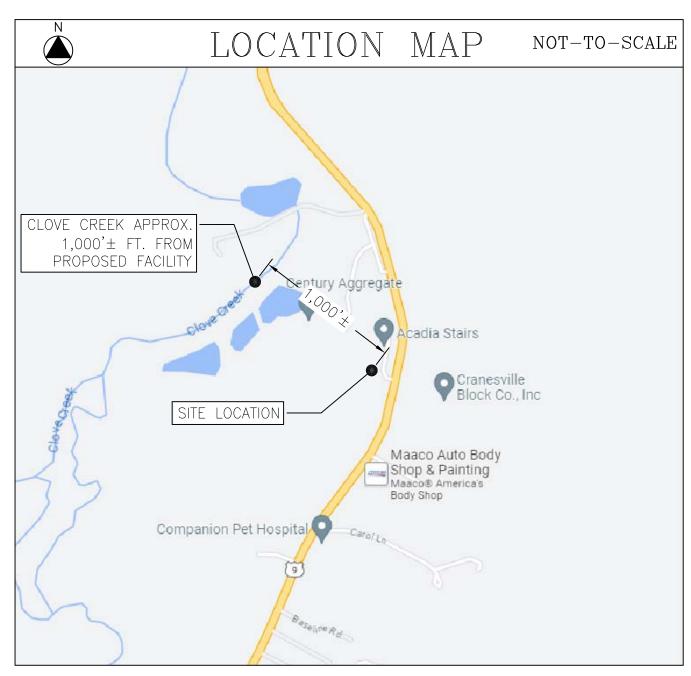
6/25/2024

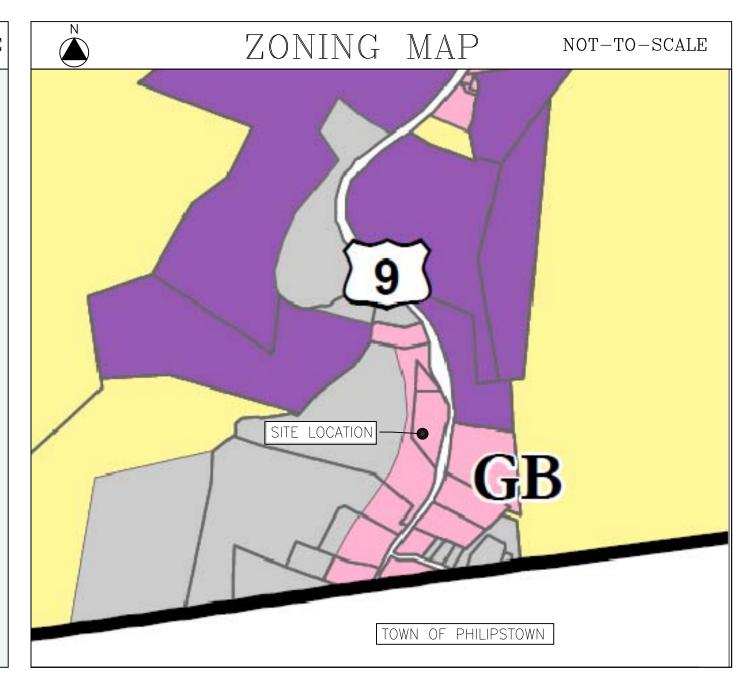


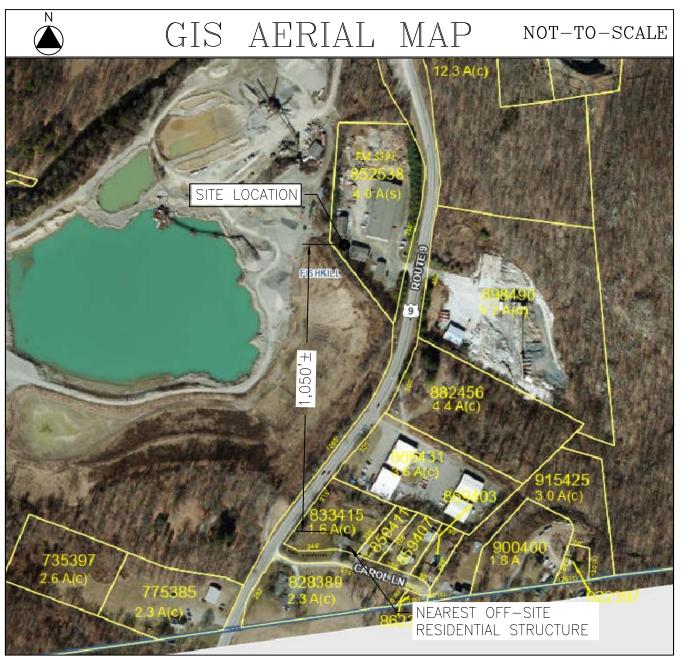
SITE # NY057 - WEISE POND LISIKATOS REALTY CORP. 73 ROUTE 9 FISHKILL, NY 12524

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- INSTALLATION OF A 150 FT. MONOPOLE/TOWER WITHIN A FENCED-IN COMPOUND AT GRADE
- EXISTING SITE ACCESS TO BE UTILIZED UP TO TOWER LOCATION
 INSTALLATION OF VERIZON OUTDOOR EQUIPMENT CABINETS AND A DIESEL FUELED BACK—UP EMERGENCY GENERATOR ON A CONCRETE PAD WITH ANTENNAS/APPERTUNANCES AT 147 FT. ON THE STRUCTURE
- ELECTRICAL/TELEPHONE SERVICES ROUTED FROM EXISTING UTILITY POLE UNDERGROUND TO EQUIPMENT COMPOUND

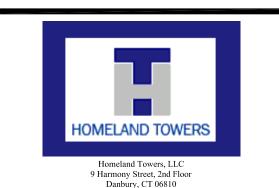






SITE ID:	NY057 - WEISE POND
SITE ADDRESS:	73 ROUTE 9 FISHKILL, NY 12524
PROPERTY OWNER:	LISIKATOS REALTY CORP. 73 ROUTE 9 FISHKILL, NY 12524
PARCEL ID:	133089-6154-00-852538-0000
ZONING:	GB - GENERAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
TOWER COORDINATES:	41° 29' 44.10" N 73° 54' 02.70" W
GROUND ELEVATION:	280 FT. AMSL

DRAWING SCHEDULE				
SHEET NO.	SHEET DESCRIPTION			
T-1	TITLE SHEET			
-	PROPERTY SURVEY			
C-0	1,500 FT. PROPERTY OWNER MAP & LIST			
C-1	SITE PLAN			
C-2	GRADING/DRAINAGE & FACILITY REMOVAL/SITE RESTORATION PLAN			
C-3	ENLARGED SITE PLAN			
C-4	ELEVATIONS			
C-5	SITE NOTES & DETAILS			
C-6	FENCE & MISC. DETAILS			
VZ-1	VERIZON EQUIPMENT PLAN & DETAILS			
VZ-2	ANTENNA PLAN & VERIZON EQUIP. SPECS			





On Air Engineering, LLC

88 Foundry Pond Road
Cold Spring, NY 10516

onair@optonline.net 201-456-4624

LICENSURE



DAVID WEINPAHL, P.E. NY LIC NO. 078901

NO.:	DATE:	SUBMISSIONS
0	08.18.23	REVIEW SET
1	12.07.23	ZONING FILING
2	04.04.24	REVISED PER TOWN COMMENTS
3	05.24.24	REVISED PER TOWN COMMENTS
4	06.24.24	REVISED PER TOWN COMMENTS

HOMELAND TOWERS SITE ID:

MF

NY057 WEISE POND

DW

VERIZON SITE NAME:

WEISE POND

ROJECT ADDRESS:

LISIKATOS REALTY CORP.
73 ROUTE 9
TOWN OF FISHKILL, NY 12524

DRAWING TITLE:

TITLE SHEET

SHEET NUMBER:

Γ-1

877, 3,141593 (Toll Free)

Surveying & Engineering, D.P.C.

PARCEL#	OWNER NAME	OWNER MAILING ADDRESS	PROPERTY ADDRESS/LOCATION:
690380	Gatekeepers Managemt LLC	51 Old Albany Post Rd, Cold Spring, NY 10516	Route 9, Fishkill, NY
775385	Singh, Jagdeep; Kaur, Simerjit	3697 Route 9, Cold Spring, NY 10516	9 Route 9, Fishkill, NY
735397	Singh, Jagdeep; Kaur, Simerjit	3697 Route 9, Cold Spring, NY 10516	Route 9 Rear, Fishkill, NY
683590	Clemente Materials-Dutchess	PO Box 171, Watervliet, NY 12189	15-111 Route 9, Fishkill, NY
540440	Ellis, Carolyn T, Francis L, Nathan A	PO Box 139, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598	70 Reservoir Ln, Fishkill, NY
866722	North State Associates LLC	172 Route 9, Fishkill, NY 12524	172 Route 9, Fishkill, NY
920690	Thalle Industries Inc	172 Route 9, Fishkill, NY 12524	Route 9, Fishkill, NY
530700	Fresh Air Fund The	633 Third Ave, NY, NY 10017	436 Van Wyck Lake Rd, Fishkill, N
882578	43-51 Associates LLC	51 Route 100, Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510	Route 9, Fishkill, NY
898490	Cranesville Block Co Inc	774 State Hwy 5S, Amsterdam, NY 12010	70 Route 9, Fishkill, NY
882456	52 Route 9 LLC	77-25 164th St, Fl 1, Fresh Meadows, NY 11366	52 Route 9, Fishkill, NY
866431	AEY Holdings LLC	77-25 164th St, Fl 1, Fresh Meadows, NY 11366	38 Route 9, Fishkill, NY
915425	Marino, Gary & Toni	227 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY 12524	227 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY
922397	Bushek, Edward D.	238 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY 12524	238 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY
900400	McGuire, John F. Jr & Michelle M.	PO Box 22, Cold Spring, NY 10516	233 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY
869403	Ogden, Jennifer M. & Derek R.	225 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY 12524	225 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY
859407	Beglan, Michael J. & Natalie A.	219 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY 12524	219 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY
850411	Allen, William E. & Patricia E.	215 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY 12524	215 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY
833415	DiBattista, Michael & Kelli	209 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY 12524	209 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY
828389	8 Route 9 LLC	8 Route 9, Fishkill, NY 12524	8 Route 9, Fishkill, NY
862386	Calder, Vicki	236 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY 12524	Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY
71-10	Pelargos Financial Co SA	21 Gortynias St, 15236 P Pendali, Athens, Greece	3688 Carol Ln, Philipstown, NY
71-9	McGuire, Gladys	245 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY 12524	245 Carol Ln, Philipstown, NY
71-8	O'Donnell , William	250 Carol Ln, Cold Spring, NY 10516	250-252 Carol Ln, Philipstown, NY
71-11	Pelargos Financial Co SA	21 Gortynias St, 15236 P Pendali, Athens, Greece	3687 Rt 9, Philipstown, NY
71-7	Ihab Elnaccash	224 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY 12524	246 Carol Ln, Philipstown, NY
71-12	Calder, Vicky	236 Carol Ln, Fishkill, NY 12524	240 Carol Ln, Philipstown, NY
71-13	8 Route 9 LLC	8 Route 9, Fishkill, NY 12524	3682 Rt 9, Philipstown, NY
71-1471	Bookside Senior Citizen Park	P.O. Box 306, Red Hook NY 12571	34 Treeline Cir, Philipstown, NY
71-6	Singh, Jagdeep; Kaur, Simerjit	3697 Route 9, Cold Spring, NY 10516	3697 Route 9, Philipstown, NY

NOTES

1. ABUTTERS MAP & ADDRESSES ARE TAKEN FROM DUTCHESS AND PUTNAM COUNTY ONLINE 'GIS' MAPPING, FEBRUARY 2024.











88 Foundry Pond Road Cold Spring, NY 10516 onair@optonline.net 201-456-4624

LICENSURE



DAVID WEINPAHL, P.E. NY LIC NO. 078901

	00.10.22	DEV VIEW CET
0	08.18.23	REVIEW SET
1	12.07.23	ZONING FILING
2	04.04.24	REVISED PER TOWN COMMENTS
3	05.24.24	REVISED PER TOWN COMMENTS
4	06.24.24	REVISED PER TOWN COMMENTS

AWN BY:

CHECKED BY:

DW

HOMELAND TOWERS SITE ID:

NY057 WEISE POND

VERIZON SITE NAME:

WEISE POND

OIECT ADDRESS:

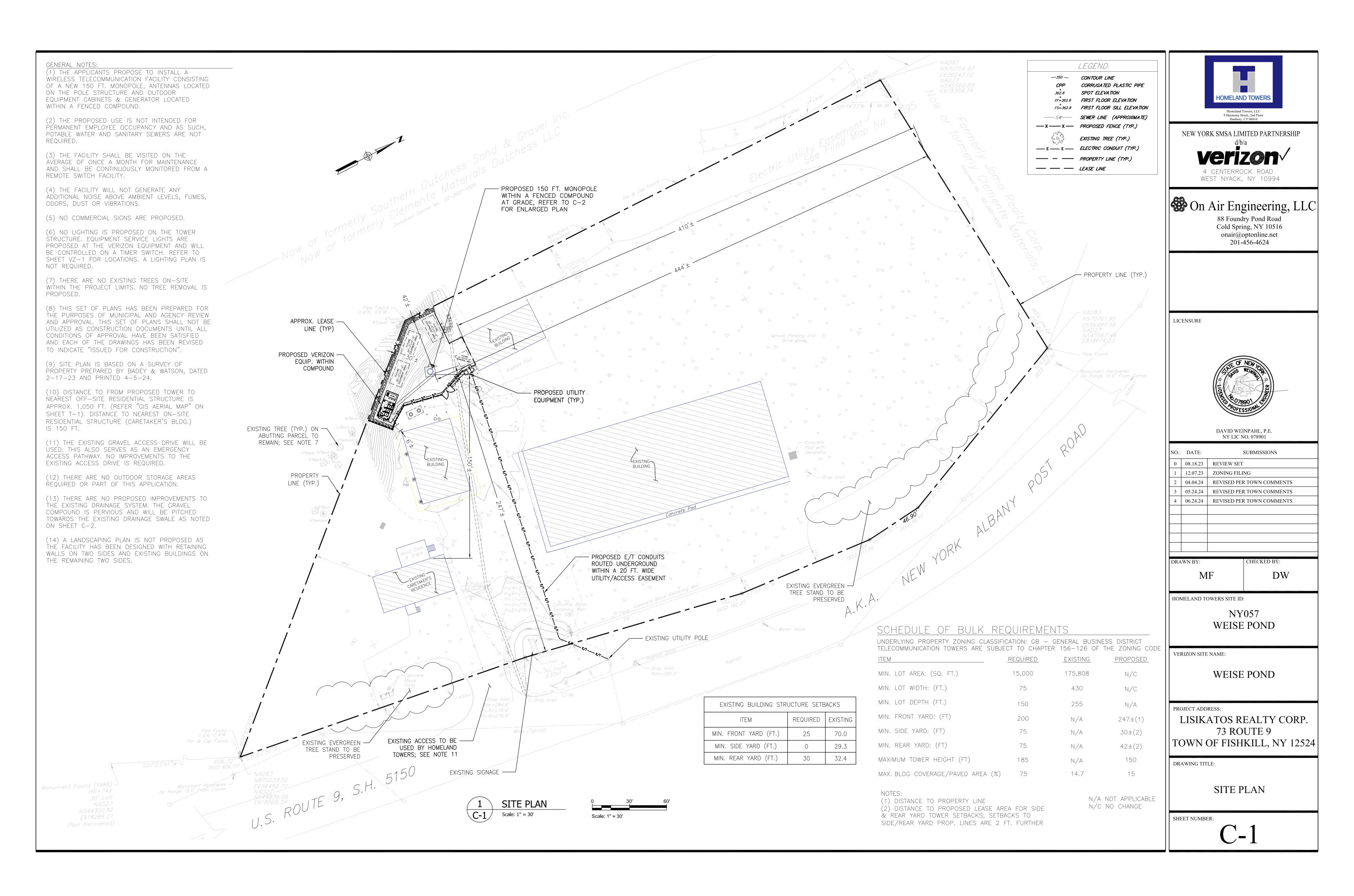
LISIKATOS REALTY CORP.
73 ROUTE 9
TOWN OF FISHKILL, NY 12524

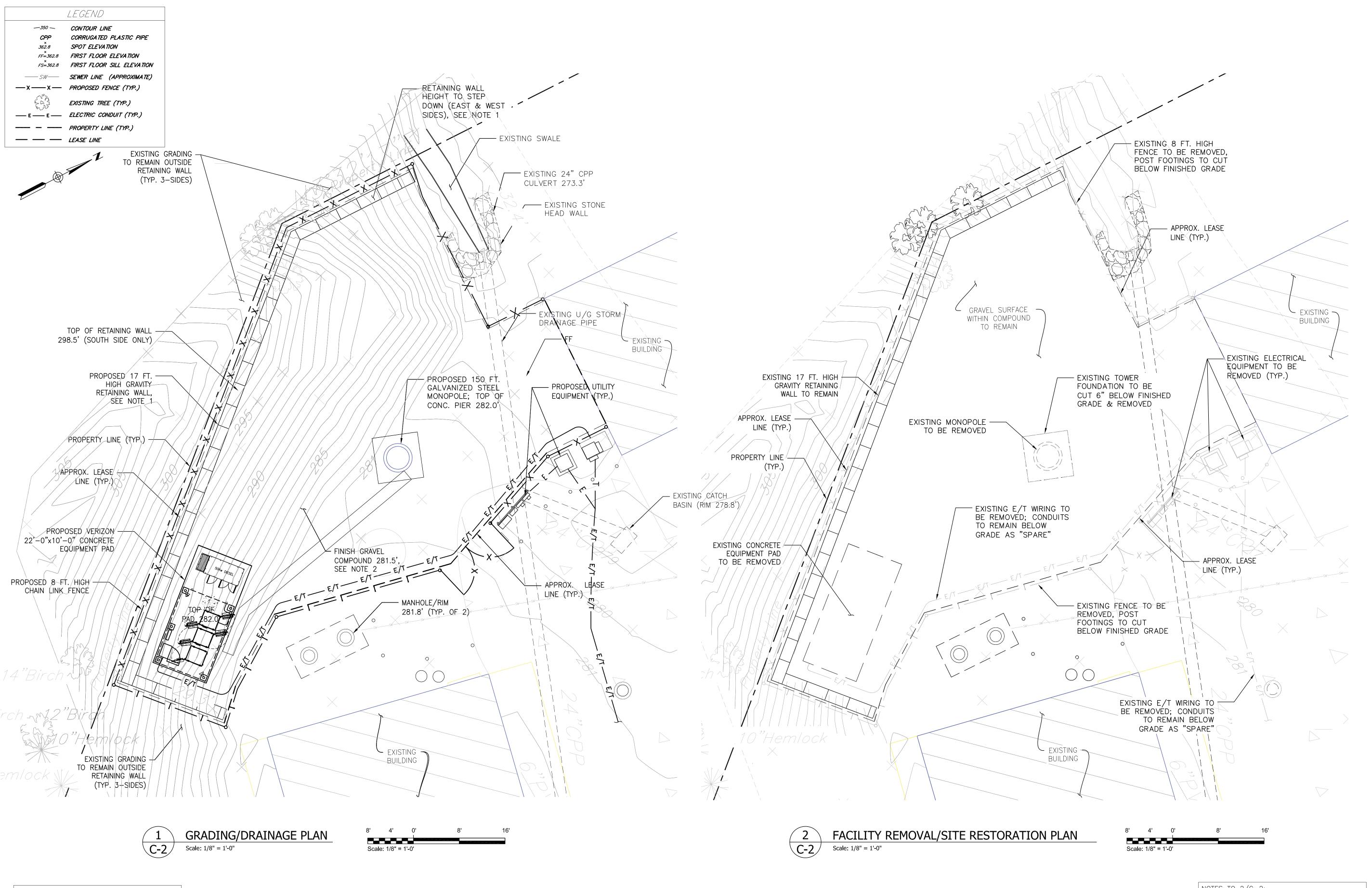
DRAWING TITLE:

1,500 FT. PROPERTY OWNER MAP & LIST

SHEET NUMBER:

C-0





NOTES TO 1/C-2:

1. RETAINING WALL LAYOUT, HEIGHT AND

2. EXISTING TOPO BASED ON SURVEY BY

BADEY & WATSON. SLOPED AREA WITHIN

REMOVED OFF-SITE; RE-GRADE TO 2%

PROPOSED COMPOUND TO BE EXCAVATED &

SLOPE ACROSS FINISHED GRAVEL COMPOUND.

DETAILS ARE PRELIMINARY AND WILL BE

FINALIZED UPON ZONING APPROVAL.

NOTES TO 2/C-2:

1. HOMELAND TOWERS LEASE LINE FOLLOWS
OUTSIDE LIMITS OF RETAINING WALL, PORTION
OF EXISTING GARAGE AND PROPOSED CHAIN
LINK COMPOUND FENCE.

2. REFER TO FACILITY COST REMOVAL LETTER,

2. REFER TO FACILITY COST REMOVAL LETTER, UNDER SEPARATE COVER. CARRIER EQUIPMENT (NOT SHOWN) TO BE REMOVED UNDER SEPARATE APPLICATIONS.



NEW YORK SMSA LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

d/b/a

VEFIZOR

VERIZOR

4 CENTERROCK ROAD

WEST NYACK, NY 10994

On Air Engineering, LLC

88 Foundry Pond Road Cold Spring, NY 10516 onair@optonline.net 201-456-4624

LICENSURE



DAVID WEINPAHL, P.E. NY LIC NO. 078901

NO.:	DATE:	SUBMISSIONS
0	08.18.23	REVIEW SET
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2	04.04.24	REVISED PER TOWN COMMENTS
3	05.24.24	REVISED PER TOWN COMMENTS
4	06.24.24	REVISED PER TOWN COMMENTS

DRAWN BY:

CHECKED BY:

DW

HOMELAND TOWERS SITE ID:

NY057 WEISE POND

VERIZON SITE NAME:

WEISE POND

PROJECT ADDRESS:

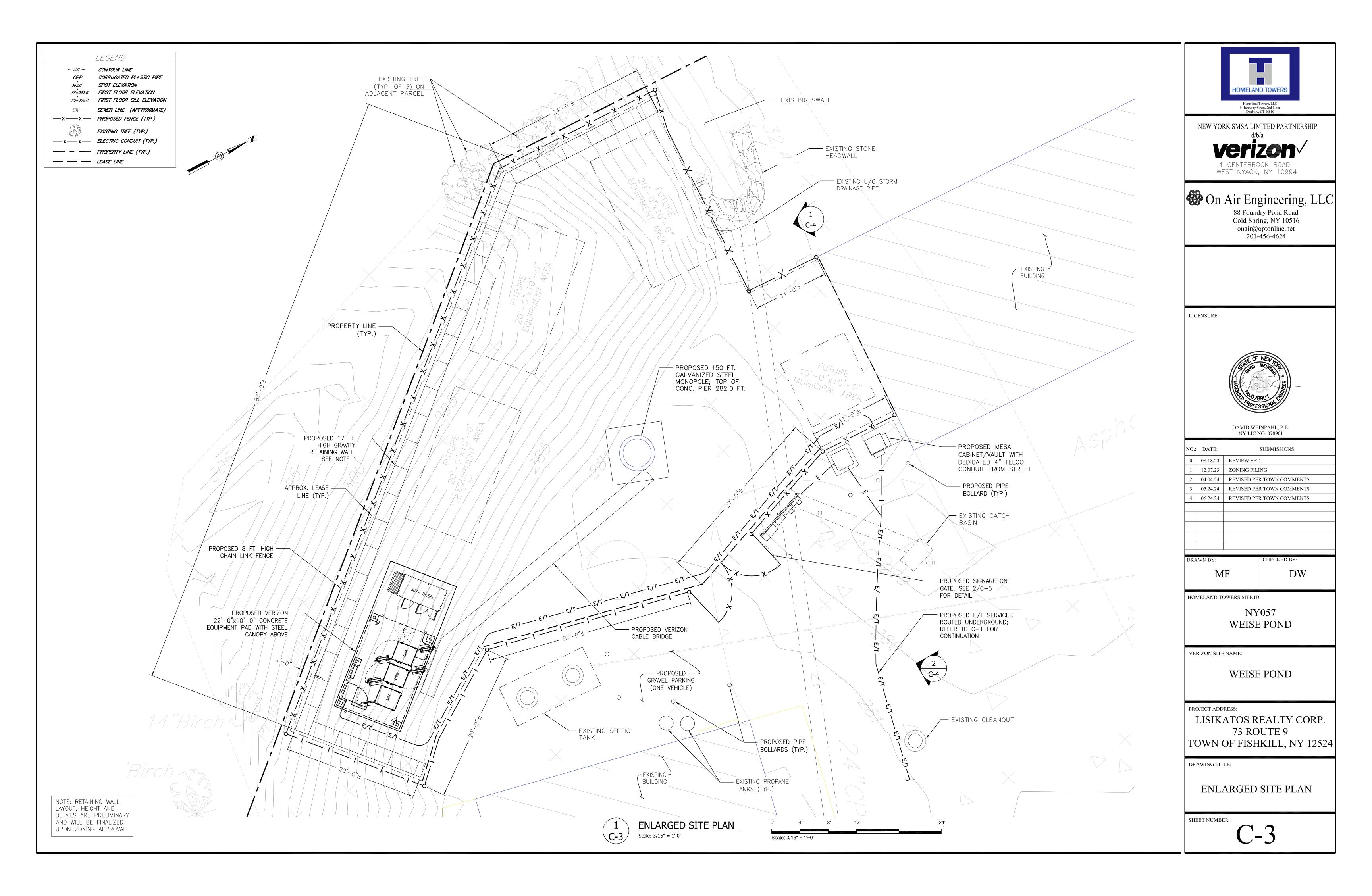
LISIKATOS REALTY CORP.
73 ROUTE 9
TOWN OF FISHKILL, NY 12524

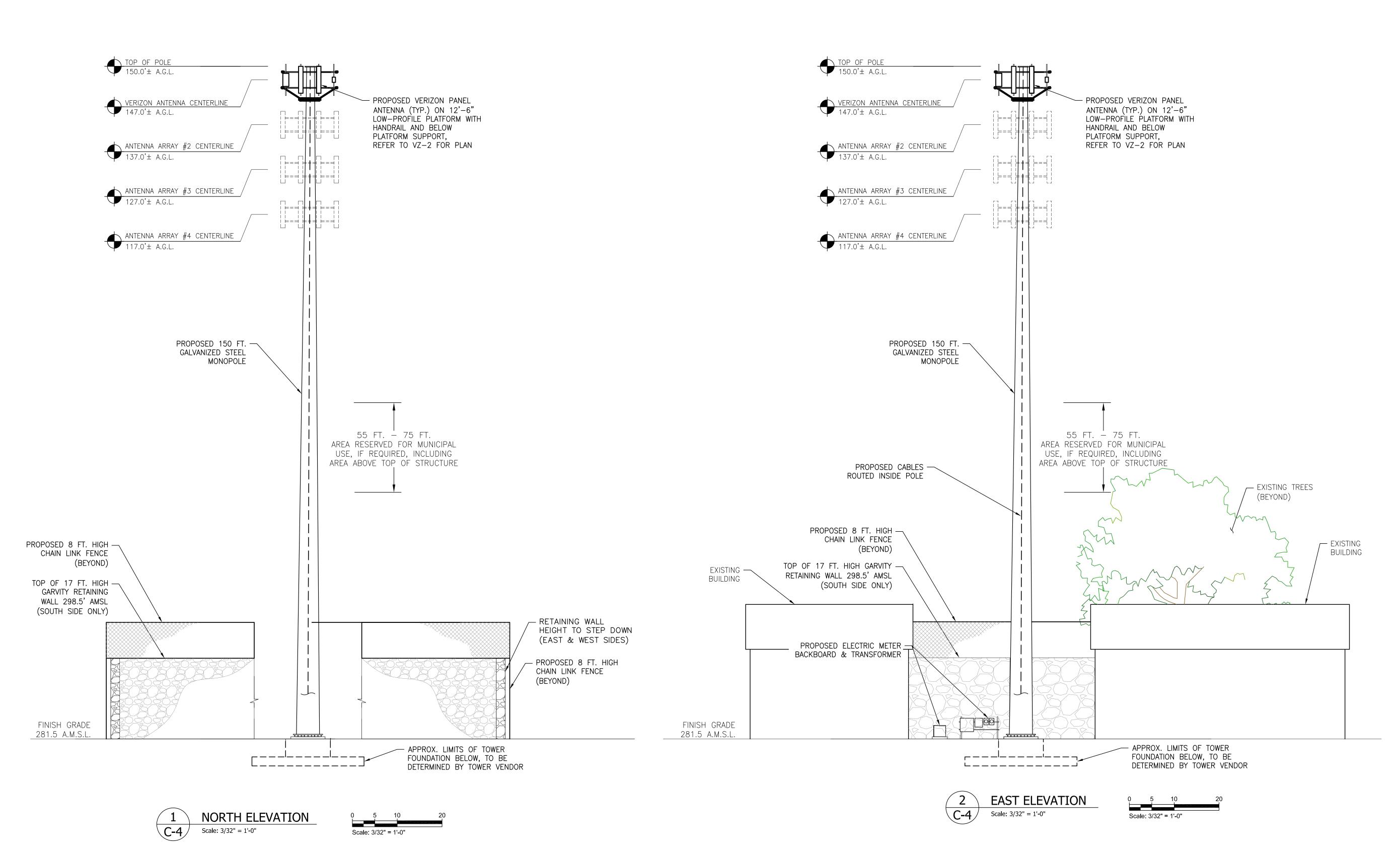
DRAWING TITLE:

GRADING/DRAINAGE & FACILITY REMOVAL/SITE RESTORATION PLAN

SHEET NUMBER:

C-2







NEW YORK SMSA LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

d/b/a

VEFIZOR

4 CENTERROCK ROAD
WEST NYACK, NY 10994

On Air Engineering, LLC

88 Foundry Pond Road Cold Spring, NY 10516 onair@optonline.net 201-456-4624

LICENSURE



DAVID WEINPAHL, P.E. NY LIC NO. 078901

NO.:	DATE:	SUBMISSIONS
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DRAWN BY:

CHECKED BY:

DW

HOMELAND TOWERS SITE ID:

NY057 WEISE POND

VERIZON SITE NAME:

WEISE POND

PROJECT ADDRESS:

LISIKATOS REALTY CORP.
73 ROUTE 9
TOWN OF FISHKILL, NY 12524

DRAWING TITLE:

ELEVATIONS

SHEET NUMBER:

C-4

SITE NOTES:

- 1. ALL SITE WORK SHALL BE AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS. 2. RUBBISH, STUMPS, DEBRIS, STICKS, STONES AND OTHER REFUSE SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE AND DISPOSED
- OF LEGALLY. 3. THE SITE SHALL BE GRADED TO CAUSE SURFACE WATER TO FLOW AWAY FROM THE BTS EQUIPMENT AND TOWER AREAS.

4. NO FILL OR EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED ON

NOT BE PLACED IN ANY FILL OR EMBANKMENT. 5. THE SUB GRADE SHALL BE COMPACTED AND BROUGHT TO A SMOOTH UNIFORM GRADE PRIOR TO FINISHED SURFACE

FROZEN GROUND, FROZEN MATERIALS, SNOW OR ICE SHALL

- APPLICATION. 6. ALL EXISTING ACTIVE SEWER, WATER, GAS, ELECTIC, AND OTHER UTILITIES WHERE ENCOUNTERED IN THE WORK, SHALL BE PROTECTED AT ALL TIMES, AND WHERE REQUIRED FOR THE PROPER EXECUTION OF THE WORK, SHALL BE RELOCATED AS DIRECTED BY ENGINEERS. EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD BE USED BY THE CONTRACTOR WHEN EXCAVATING OR PIER
- DRILLING AROUND OR NEAR UTILITIES. 7. ALL EXISTING INACTIVE SEWER, WATER, GAS, ELECTRIC, AND OTHER UTILITIES, WHICH INTERFERE WITH THE EXECUTION OF THE WORK, SHALL BE REMOVED AND/OR CAPPED, PLUGGED OR OTHERWISE DISCONTINUED AT POINTS WHICH WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE EXECUTION OF THE WORK, SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF ENGINEERING.
- 8. THE AREAS OF THE OWNERS PROPERTY DISTURBED BY THE WORK SHALL BE GRADED TO A UNIFORM SLOPE, FERTILIZED, SEEDED, AND COVERED WITH MULCH.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL MINIMIZE DISTURBANCE TO EXISTING SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES, IF REQUIRED DURING CONSTRUCTION, SHALL BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE NEW YORK STATE STANDARDS AND
- SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL. 10. ALL RESTORATION ISSUES SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN 72 HOURS OF THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK ACTIVITY OR WITHIN A REASONABLE AMOUNT OF TIME AS DIRECTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION MANAGER/ ENGINEER
- 11. CARE SHALL BE TAKEN TO RETAIN NATURAL GROWTH AND PREVENT DAMAGE TO TREES, WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION AND SPECIFIED WORK AREAS, CAUSED BY EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS. ANY DAMAGE TO THIS NATURAL GROWTH SHALL BE RESTORED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CONTRACTOR.
- 12. ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY THE CONTRACTOR WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION SHALL BE RESTORED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- 13. IN THE EVENT THE CONTRACTOR DAMAGES AN EXISTING UTILITY SERIVCE CAUSING AN INTERUPPTION IN SAID SERVICE, HE SHALL IMMEDIATELY COMMENCE WORK TO RESTORE SERVICE AND MAY NOT CONTINUE HIS WORK OPERATION UNTIL SERIVCE IS RESTORED.

SEEDING SPECIFICATIONS:

- A. IF GROUND HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY MULCHED, MULCH MUST BE REMOVED OR ADDITIONAL NITROGEN MUST BE
- B. REMOVE ALL SURFACE STONES 2" OR LARGER AS WELL AS ALL DEBRIS SUCH AS WIRE, CABLE, TREE ROOTS. PIECES OF CONCRETE, CLODS, CLUMPS, OR OTHER
- UNSUITABLE MATERIAL. C. APPLY FERTILIZER AT 7.5 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET AND LIME AT 200 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET UNLESS SOIL TESTING FOR REQUIREMENTS IS PERFORMED.
- D. NO MOWING IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN UNTIL THE MAJORITY OF THE VEGETATION IS AT LEAST 6" HIGH. MOWING SHOULD CUT THE TOP 1/3 OF VEGETATION. DO NOT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES CUT VEGETATION BELOW 3".
- E. DO NOT APPLY ANY FORM OF WEED CONTROL UNTIL GRASS HAS BEEN MOWED AT LEAST 4 TIMES.
- F. THESE SEEDING MEASURES ARE NOT TO BE USED ON
- SLOPES IN EXCESS OF 2:1 GRADING. G. PERMANENT SEEDING MEASURES ARE TO BE USED INSTEAD OF TEMPORARY SEEDING MEASURES WHERE WORK IS TO BE SUSPENDED FOR A PERIOD OF TIME LONGER THAN 1 YEAR.
- H. IF THERE IS NO EROSION, BUT SEED SURVIVAL IS LESS THAN 100 PLANTS PER SQUARE FOOT AFTER 4 WEEKS OF GROWTH, RE-SEED AS PLANTING SEASON ALLOWS.
- I. ALL DISTURBED AREAS OUTSIDE THE PAVEMENT AREA SHALL BE LOAMED AND SEEDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SUGGESTED SEEDING MIXTURES TABLE.

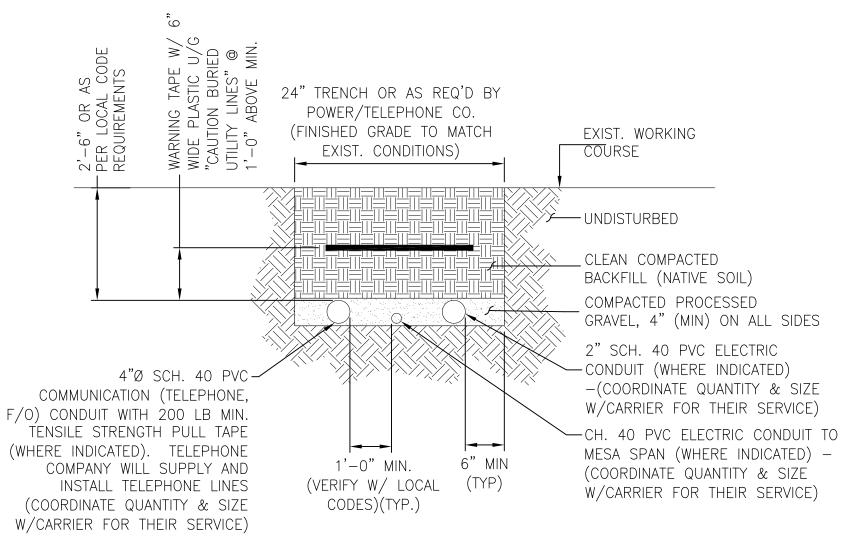
TRENCH AND STAKE 42 "MIN. (TYP.) -COMPACT THE STAKE 42" MIN. FILTER FABRIC (TYP.) -EXCAVATED SOIL (TYP.) ANGLE 10° UPSLOPE FOR STABILITY AND FILTER FABRIC SELF CLEANING. FLOW — EXIST. GROUND BOTTOM OF DRAINAGEWAY POINTS "A" SHOULD BE HIGHER THAN POINT "B" <u>Plan view</u> <u>ELEVATION</u>

BACKFILL THE

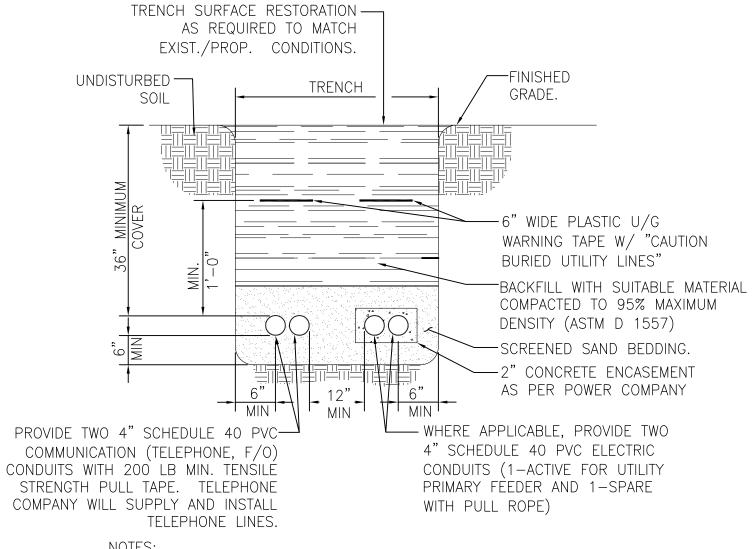
MINIMUM LENGTH OF SILT FENCE IS 15 L.F.

- 2. MAXIMUM POST SPACING IS 10 L.F. JOINTS ONLY AT SUPPORT POST WITH MINIMUM 6" OVERLAP, SECURELY SEALED.
- 4. SEDIMENTATION DEPOSITS SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THEY REACH 1/2 THE
- HEIGHT OF THE SILT FENCE.
- 5. SILT FENCE SHALL NOT BE USED IN A WATER COURSE. UPON ESTABLISHMENT OF GROUND COVER ON DISTURBED AREAS. AND WHEN DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER, FENCE WILL BE REMOVED AND ANY SEDIMENTATION WILL BE THINLY SPREAD UPON EXISTING GROUND COVER.









1. THE CLEAN FILL SHALL PASS THROUGH A 3/8" MESH SCREEN AND SHALL NOT CONTAIN SHARP STONES. OTHER BACKFILL SHALL NOT CONTAIN ASHES, CINDERS, SHELLS, FROZEN MATERIAL, LOOSE DERBIES OR STONES LARGER THAN 2" IN MAXIMUM DIMENSION. WHERE EXISTING UTILITIES ARE LIKELY TO BE ENCOUNTERED. CONTRACTOR SHALL HAND DIG AND PROTECT EXISTING UTILITIES. 3. EXISTING PAVEMENT SHALL BE SAW-CUT PRIOR TO TRENCH



EXCAVATION.







onair@optonline.net

201-456-4624

LICENSURE



DAVID WEINPAHL, P.E. NY LIC NO. 078901

04.04.	ED PER TOWN COMMENTS ED PER TOWN COMMENTS
06.24.	ED PER TOWN COMMENTS

HOMELAND TOWERS SITE ID:

NY057 WEISE POND

VERIZON SITE NAME:

WEISE POND

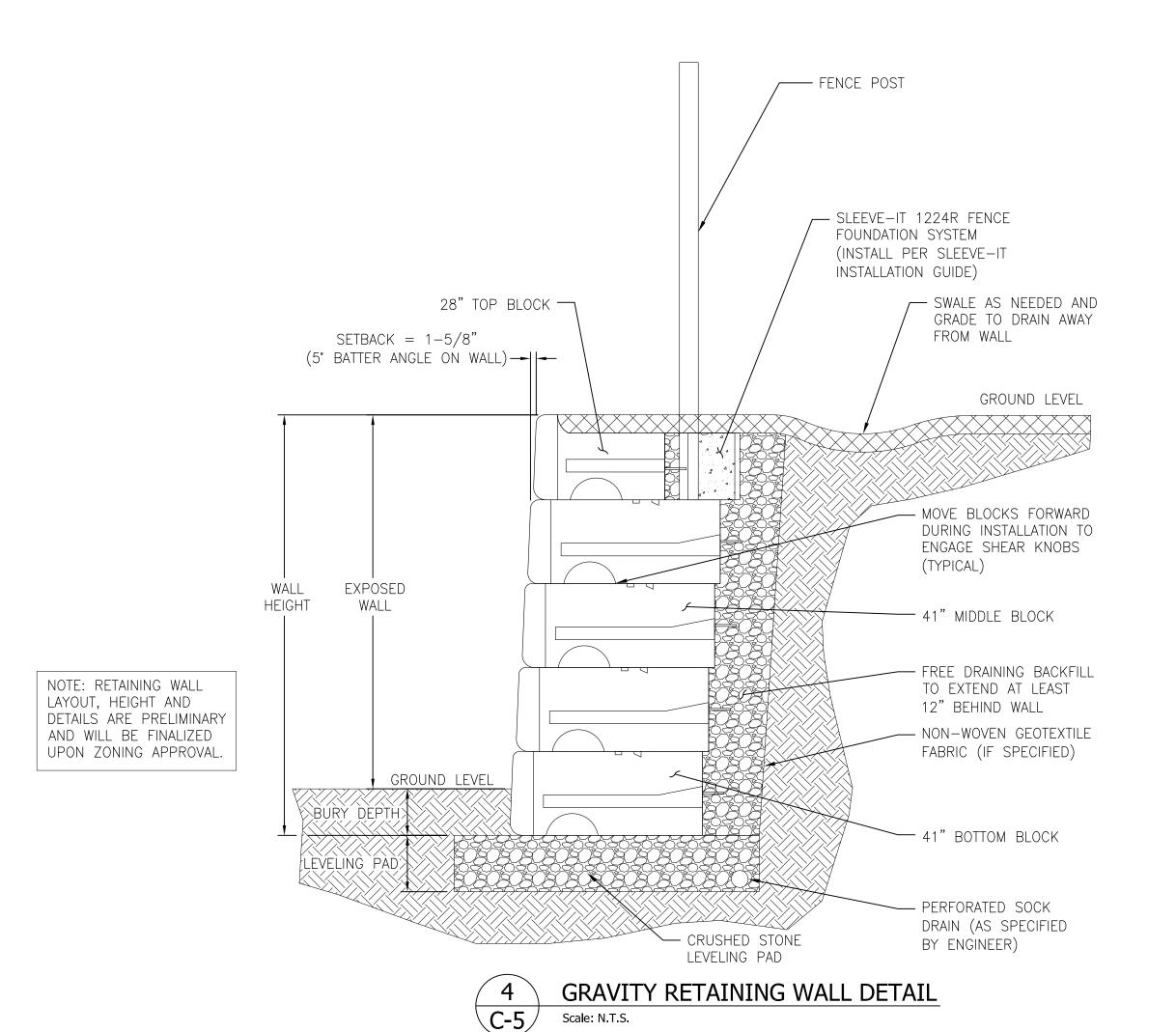
PROJECT ADDRESS:

LISIKATOS REALTY CORP. 73 ROUTE 9 TOWN OF FISHKILL, NY 12524

DRAWING TITLE:

CIVIL NOTES & **DETAILS**

SHEET NUMBER:



Scale: N.T.S.

SILT FENCE SPECIFICATIONS:

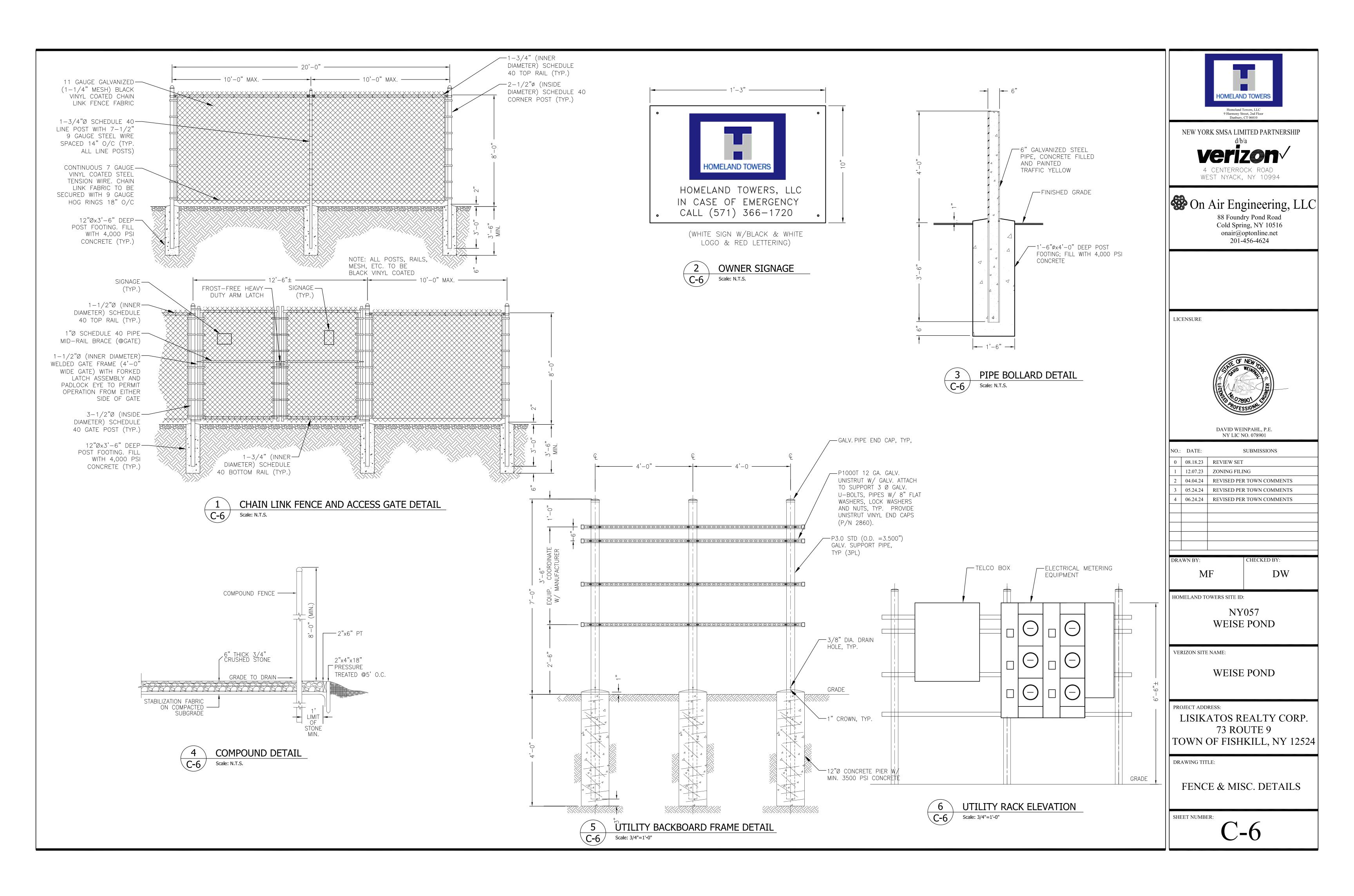
A. SYNTHETIC FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE A PERVIOUS SHEET OF PROPYLENE, NYLON, POLYESTER, ETHYLENE, OR SIMILAR FILAMENTS AND SHALL BE CERTIFIED BY THE MANUFACTURER OR SUPPLIER AS CONFORMING TO THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

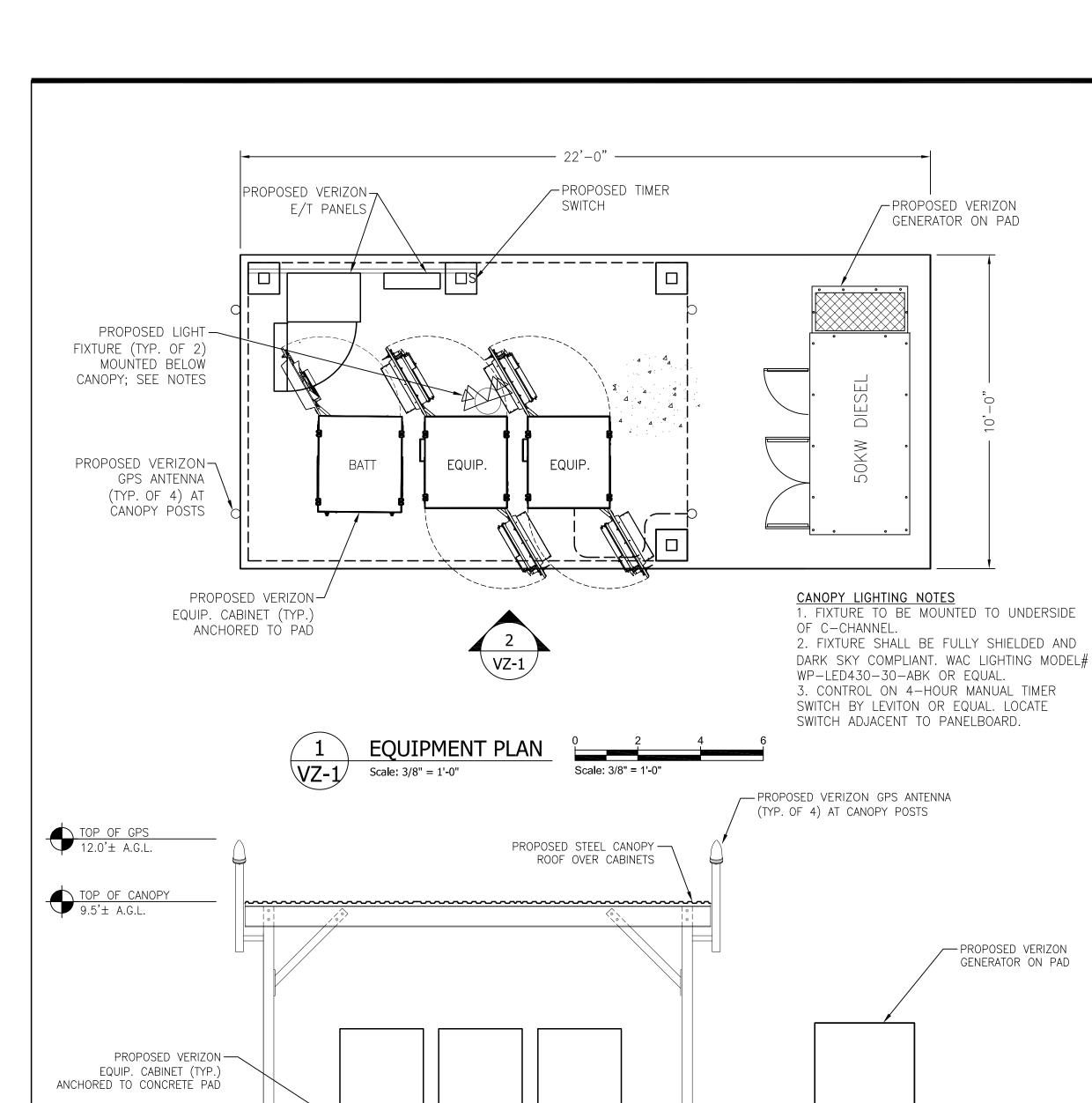
50 POUNDS

- 1. FILTERING EFFICIENCY
- 75 PERCENT (MIN) 2. GRAB TENSILE STRENGTH 100 POUNDS 3. ELONGATION AT FAILURE 15 PERCENT 250 POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH
- 4. MULLEN BURST STRENGTH 5. PUNCTURE STRENGTH 6. APPARENT OPENING SIZE
- 7. FLOW RATE 0.2 GALLONS PER SQUARE FOOT PER MINUTE 8. PERMITTIVITY 0.05 PER SECOND (MIN) 9. ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION STABILITY 70 PERCENT AFTER 500 HOURS OF EXPOSURE (MIN).
- B. STAKES ARE TO BE MADE OUT OF HARDWOOD WITH A MINIMUM CROSS SECTIONAL AREA OF 1.5

0.60mm< X < 0.90mm

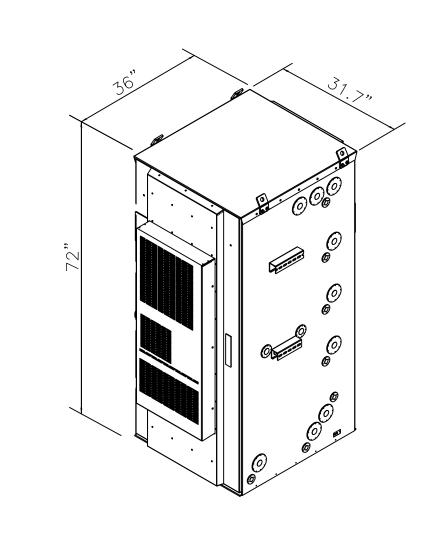
- SQUARE INCHES OR STEEL POSTS WITH A MINIMUM WEIGHT OF 0.5 POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT. C. TORN OR PUNCTURED GEOTEXTILES SHALL NOT BE USED. ON SLOPES WHERE SURFACE FLOW FOLLOWS THE SILT FENCE LINE, PERPENDICULAR SILT FENCE CHECKS SHALL BE INSTALLED AT 50 FOOT INTERVALS.
- D. LINES OF SILT FENCE SHOULD FOLLOW CONTOUR LINES 5-10 FEET DOWN GRADIENT FROM THE SLOPE. WHERE CONTOUR LINES CAN NOT BE FOLLOWED PERPENDICULAR WINGS SHOULD BE PLACED AT 50 FOOT INTERVALS.





EQUIPMENT PAD ELEVATION

Scale: 3/8" = 1'-0"



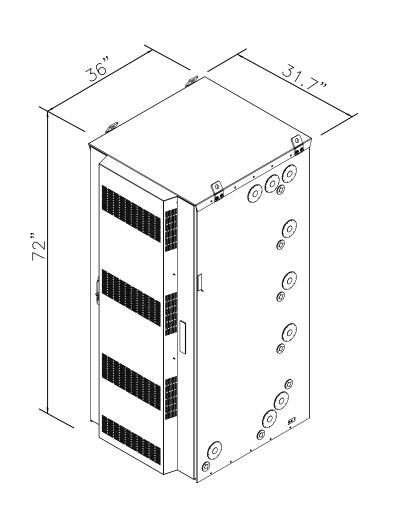
HEIGHT WIDTH DEPTH WEIGHT COLO	
	?
72" 31.7" 36" 2,500 LBS GREY	

Scale: N.T.S

/ 4,000 PSI CONCRETE SLAB

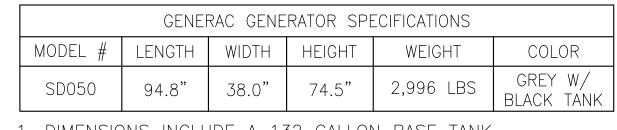
/ FINISHED GRADE

BATTERY CABINET



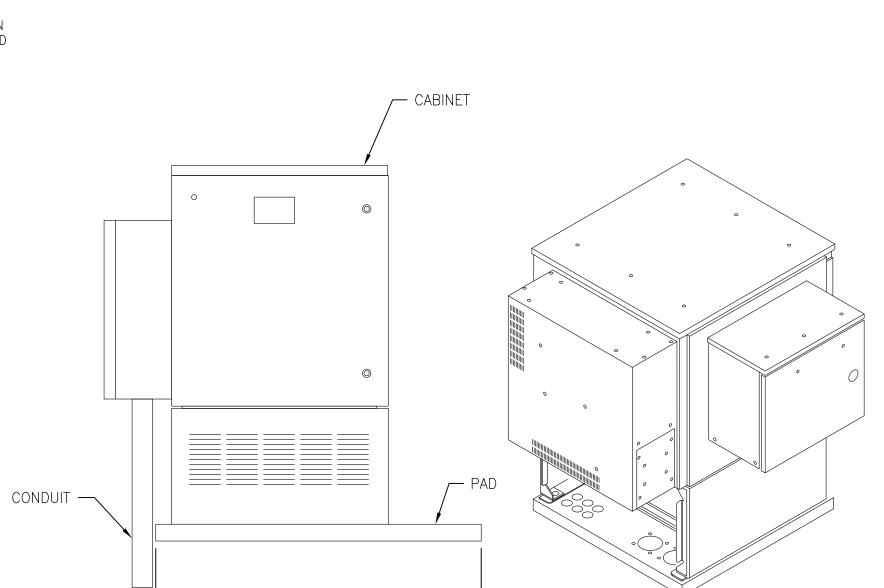
DELTA EQUIPMENT CABINET					
HEIGHT	WIDTH	DEPTH	WEIGHT	COLOR	
72"	31.7"	36"	800 LBS	GREY	

EQUIPMENT CABINET



1. DIMENSIONS INCLUDE A 132 GALLON BASE TANK AND LEVEL 2 SOUND ATTENUATED ENCLOSURE 2. IMAGE SHOWS LARGER BASE TANK THAN PROPOSED

6 GENERATOR DETAIL VZ-1 Scale: N.T.S.

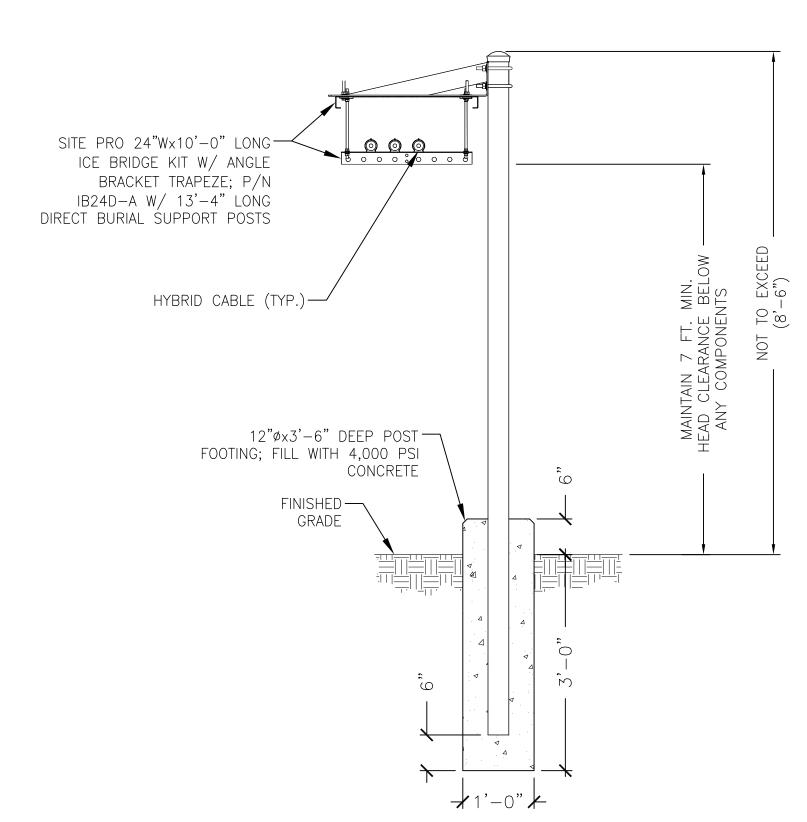


MESA TELCO CABINET						
HEIGHT	WIDTH	DEPTH	WEIGHT	COLOR		
46.1"	39.4"	36.4"	220 LBS	OFF-WHITE		

<u>SIDE</u>

<u>ISOMETRIC</u>









NEW YORK SMSA LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

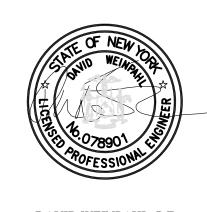
d/b/a

4 CENTERROCK ROAD
WEST NYACK, NY 10994

On Air Engineering, LLC

88 Foundry Pond Road Cold Spring, NY 10516 onair@optonline.net 201-456-4624

LICENSURE



DAVID WEINPAHL, P.E. NY LIC NO. 078901

NO.:	DATE:		SUBMISSIONS			
0	08.18.23	REVIEW SET				
1	12.07.23	ZONING FILI	ING			
2	04.04.24	REVISED PER	TOWN COMMENTS			
3	05.24.24	REVISED PER	R TOWN COMMENTS			
4	06.24.24	REVISED PER	R TOWN COMMENTS			
DRA	WN BY:		CHECKED BY:			
	M	F	DW			

HOMELAND TOWERS SITE ID:

NY057 WEISE POND

VERIZON SITE NAME:

WEISE POND

PROJECT ADDRESS:

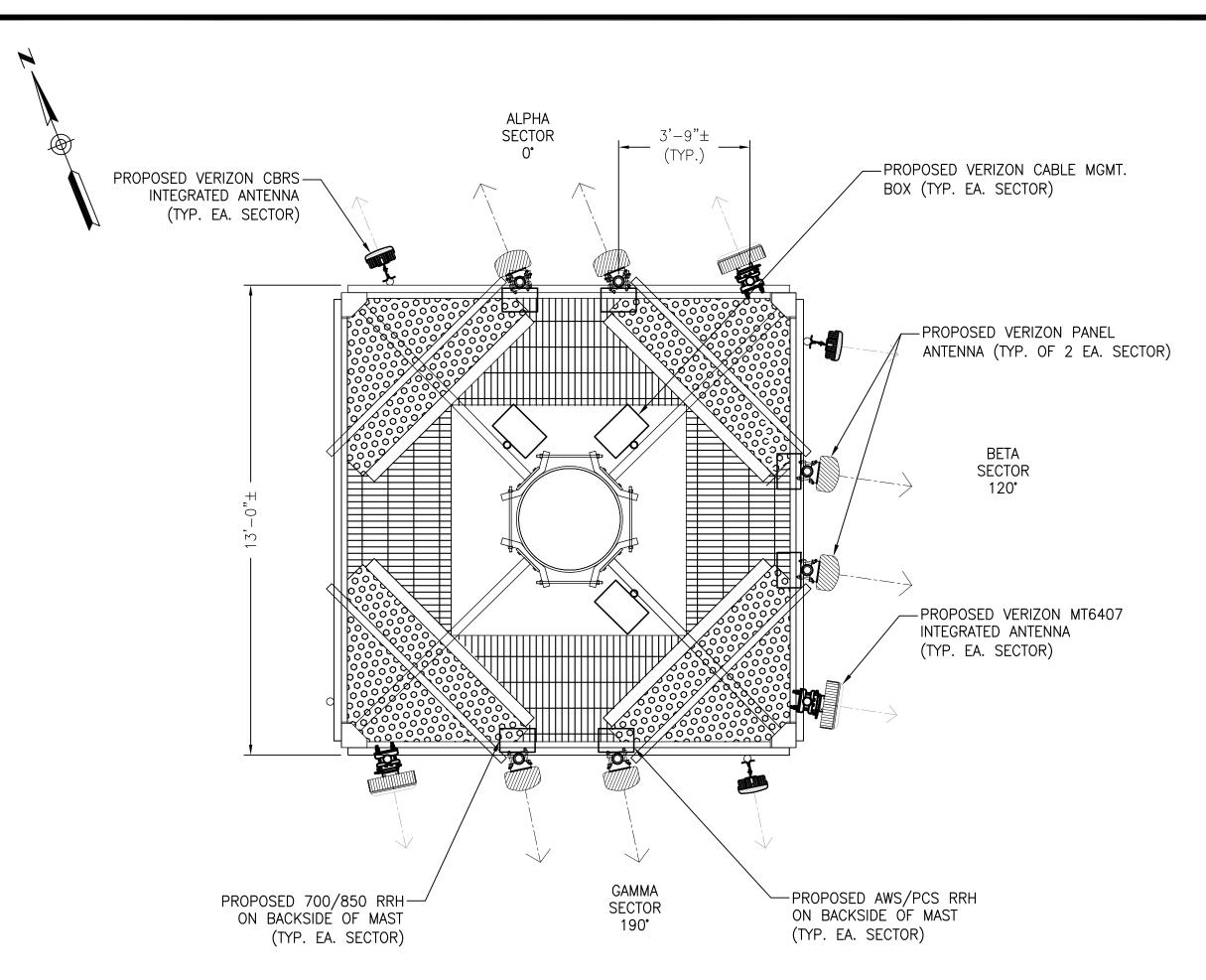
LISIKATOS REALTY CORP.
73 ROUTE 9
TOWN OF FISHKILL, NY 12524

DRAWING TITLE:

VERIZON EQUIPMENT PLAN & DETAILS

SHEET NUMBER:

VZ-1



NOTES TO ANTENNA PLAN:

1. ANTENNA LOW-PROFILE PLATFORM NOTED IS BASED ON ANDREW-COMMSCOPE MODEL #MTC3432 INCLUDING HANDRAIL AND BELOW PLATFORM SUPPORT; DESIGNED TO SUPPORT UP TO (16) MAST POSITIONS.

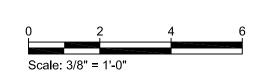
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL SET ALPHA PLATFORM FACE AT 110° AZIMUTH.

NOTES:

1. ANTENNAS AND EQUIPMENT ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON AVAILABILITY AT TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

2. ANTENNA SECTOR DESIGNATIONS ARE PRELIMINARY AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE PER VERIZON REQUIREMENTS.



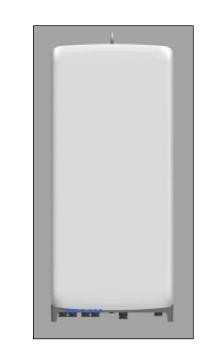




l	VHH-65B-	-R2B ANTE	ENNA SPEC	
HEIGHT	WIDTH	DEPTH	WEIGHT	COLOR
72.0"	11.9"	7.1"	43.7 LBS	GREY
	11.0	,		

Scale: N.T.S.

'NHH' ANTENNA SPEC.



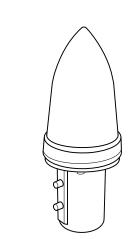
MT6407 INTEGRATED ANTENNA SPEC.				
HEIGHT	WIDTH	DEPTH	WEIGHT	COLOR
35.12"	16.06"	5.5"	79.4 LBS	GREY





CBRS INTEGRATED ANTENNA SPEC.				
HEIGHT	WIDTH	DEPTH	WEIGHT	COLOR
12.1"	8.5"	4.1"	18.6 LBS	GREY





KS-24119	9L-112A	GPS ANTEN	INA SPE
HEIGHT	WIDTH	DIAMETER	WEIGHT
5"	16.06"	3.17"	0.6 LB

*ALL MOUNTING OPTIONS FIT PIPES OF 1"-1.45" MAX. DIA.





SAMS	ung RRH <i>A</i>	AWS/PCS OR	AN SPECIFIC	ATION
HEIGHT	WIDTH	DIAMETER	WEIGHT	COLOR
15"	15"	10"	74.7 LBS	GREY





SAMSUNG RRH 700/850 ORAN SPECIFICATION					
HEIGHT	WIDTH	DIAMETER	WEIGHT	COLOR	
15"	15"	9.1"	70.3 LBS	GREY	





	RVZDC-662	27-PF-48 '(OVP' SPECS.	
HEIGHT	WIDTH	DIAMETER	WEIGHT	COLOR
29.5"	16.5"	12.6"	32 LBS	GREY

8 CABLE DIST. BOX DETAIL VZ-2 Scale: N.T.S



NOTE:
1. "YELLOW" CAUTION SIGN SHALL
BE LOCATED AT COMPOUND ENTRY
LOCATION AND VERIZON EQUIPMENT.
2. SIGN MEASURES 12"Hx8"W

9 CAUTION SIGN VZ-2 Scale: N.T.S



This is an ACCESS POINT to an area with transmitting antennas.

Obey all postings and boundaries beyond this point.

Call Verizon Wireless at 1-800-264-6620 for more information.

STATE: SWITCH: Site ID:

NOTE:
1. "GREEN" INFORMATION SIGN SHALL
BE LOCATED AT COMPOUND ENTRY
LOCATION AND VERIZON EQUIPMENT.
2. SIGN MEASURES 12"Wx8"H

VERIZON INFORMATION SIGN
VZ-2
10







onair@optonline.net 201-456-4624

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DAVID WEINPAHL, P.E. NY LIC NO. 078901

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DD 4	WALDA	CHECKED DV.			
DKA	DRAWN BY: CHECKED BY:				

DW

Н	IOMELAND TOWERS SITE ID:
	NY057

VERIZON SITE NAME:

MF

WEISE POND

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PROJECT ADDRESS:

LISIKATOS REALTY CORP.
73 ROUTE 9
TOWN OF FISHKILL, NY 12524

DRAWING TITLE:

ANTENNA PLAN & VERIZON EQUIP. SPECS

SHEET NUMBER:

VZ-2