

APPLICATION FOR SITE PLAN DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM/SMALL CELL NODE VILLAGE OF FLOWER HILL, NY

MAY 6, 2019



STATEMENT OF INTENT

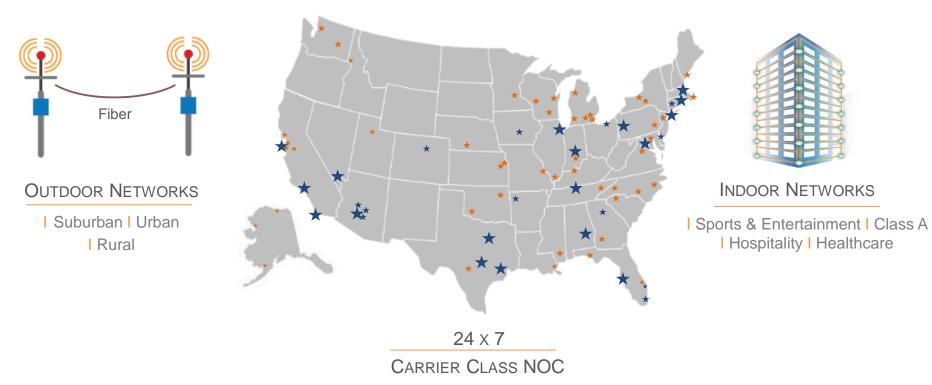
ExteNet Systems, Inc is requesting a Site Plan Review be conducted for the construction of a wireless telecommunications facility within the Village of Flower Hill.

PURPOSE

Install small cell wireless infrastructure to patch discrete holes in Verizon Wireless 4G coverage and provide greater capacity to 4G wireless network.

ABOUT EXTENET SYSTEMS

EXTENET IS A LEADING PROVIDER OF CONVERGED COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES FOR ADVANCED NETWORK CONNECTIVITY



KEY EXTENET COMPANY FACTS

I FOUNDED IN 2002 | LARGEST INDEPENDENT OWNER & OPERATOR OF DISTRIBUTED NETWORKS (DNS) | Re-Capitalized for \$1.4 Billion in 2015 | Primary Customers Include Carriers & Building Owners

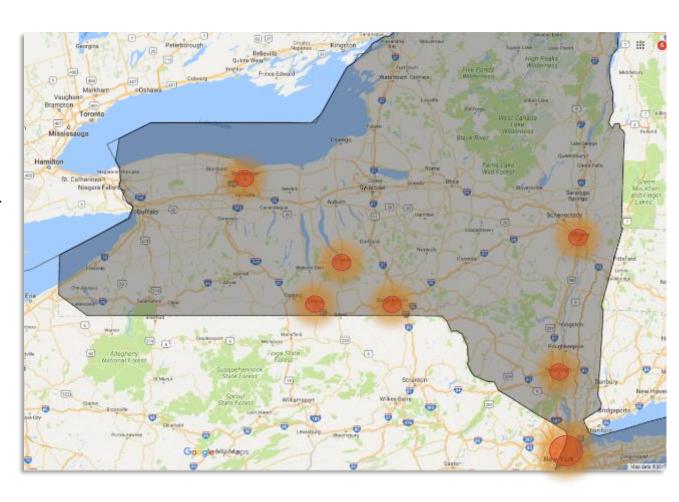
EXTENET OUTDOOR DEPLOYMENTS IN NEW YORK

ACTIVE DEPLOYMENTS

- 1. City of Newburgh
- 2. City of Rochester
- 3. City of Mount Vernon
- 4. City of Yonkers
- 5. City of Ithaca
- 6. Village of Pelham Manor
- 7. Village of Pelham
- 8. New York City
- 9. Village of Jackson City
- 10. City of Binghamton
- 11. Town of Elmira
- 12. City of Elmira
- 13. City of Albany

SCHEDULED FOR 2019

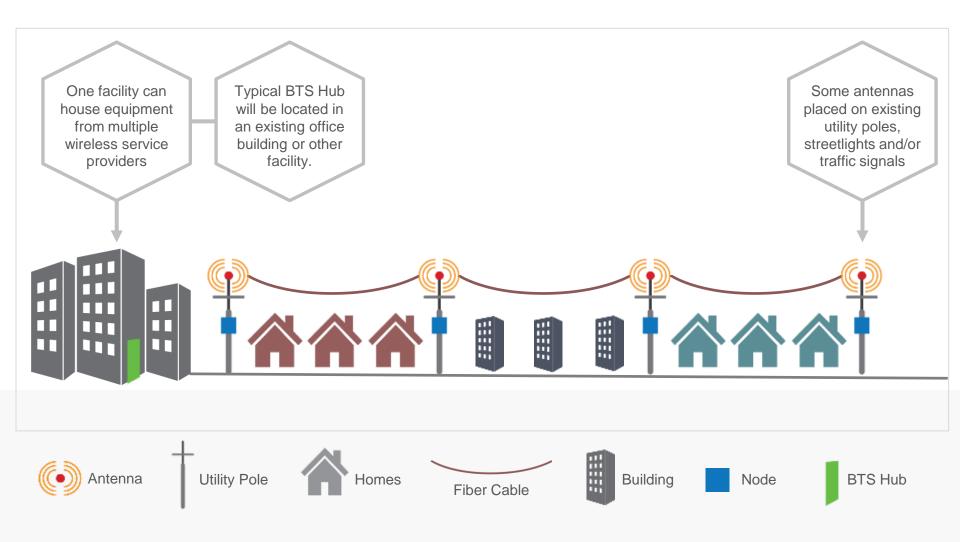
- 1. Village of Kings Point
- 2. Village of Munsey Park
- 3. Village of Flower Hill
- 4. Village of Lake Success



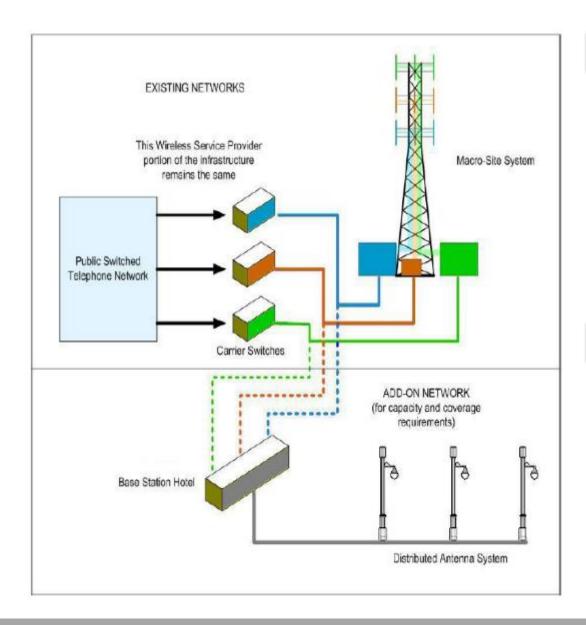
WHAT ARE DISTRIBUTED NETWORKS AND SMALL CELLS AND WHY ARE THEY NEEDED?



OUR DISTRIBUTED NETWORKS (DNS) BRING NETWORKS CLOSER TO USER TO AUGMENT CONNECTIVITY



COMPARING DNS TO "MACRO" SITES



Macro Site

200-foot tower with multiple equipment sheds (one per carrier)

DNS

40-foot light poles (existing) with one "hotel" housing multiple carriers' equipment

COMMUNITY BENEFITS

- Improved wireless services capacity and coverage
- Increased wireless broadband speeds
- Smaller form-factor and less obtrusive than towers
- Public safety
- Carrier neutral host approach reduces proliferation of equipment



EXTENET'S PROPOSED DAS NODE DETAILS



APPLICATION SUMMARY

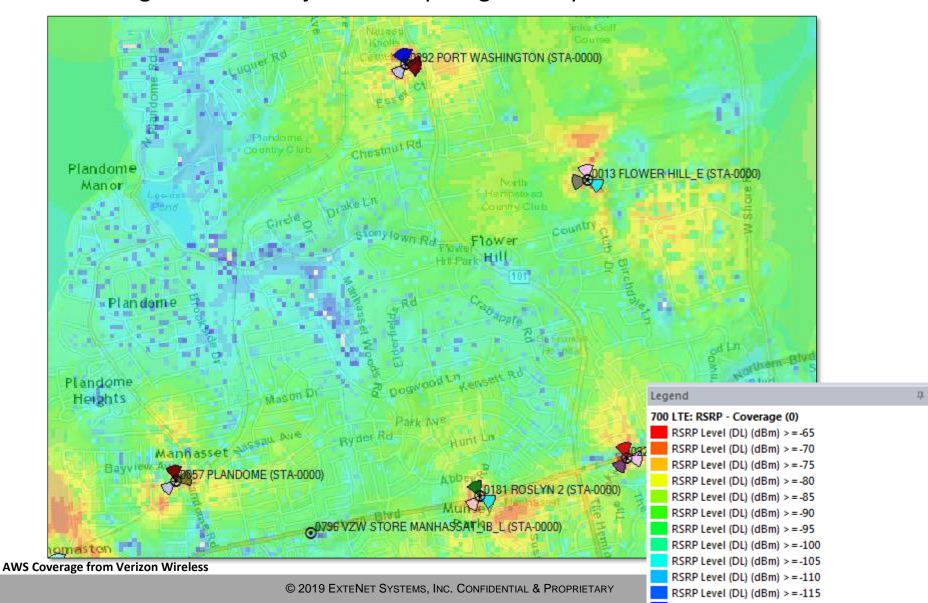
- Distributed Antenna System (DAS) Nodes Constructed on wood utility poles. Fiber is not part of the application.
- 18 Sites
 - 2 or 3 Existing poles
 - 5 or 6 Replacement poles
 - 9 to 12 Decorative street lights
- Form Factor
 - Wood Utility Poles
 - Heights range from 34ft to 40ft
 - Antenna 14.6in diameter by 24in height (pole top or within communications zone)
 - Radio Shroud 35.2in x 15.6in x 9in (9.5 ft above ground)
 - Decorative Street Lights 30ft height

APPLICATION SUMMARY

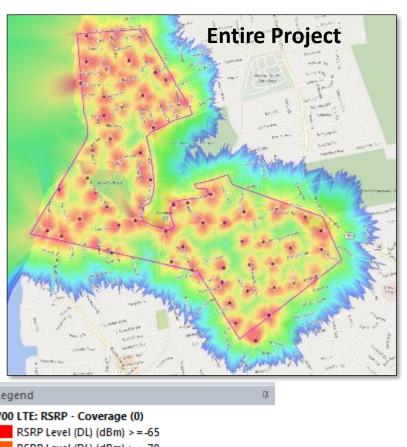
- System Power
 - The maximum deployed transmit power specified for these radio units is 20 Watts each at 700MHz & 1900 MHz and 40 Watts at 2100 MHz.

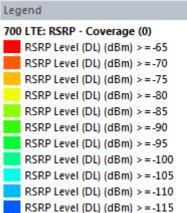
EXISTING COVERAGE MAP

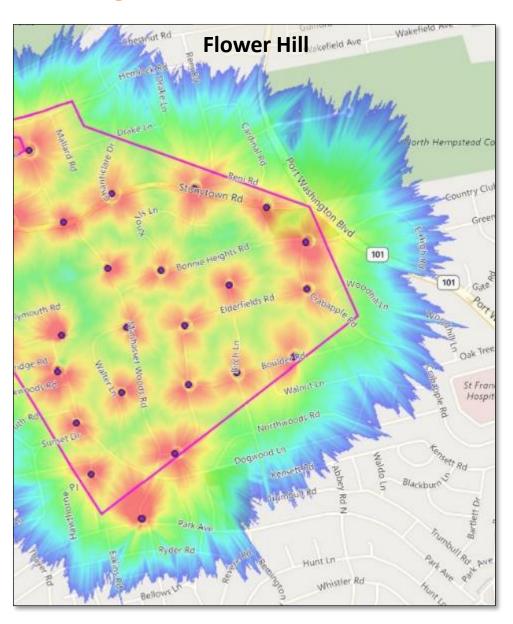
Red is good. Yellow is just OK. Anything below yellow is substandard.



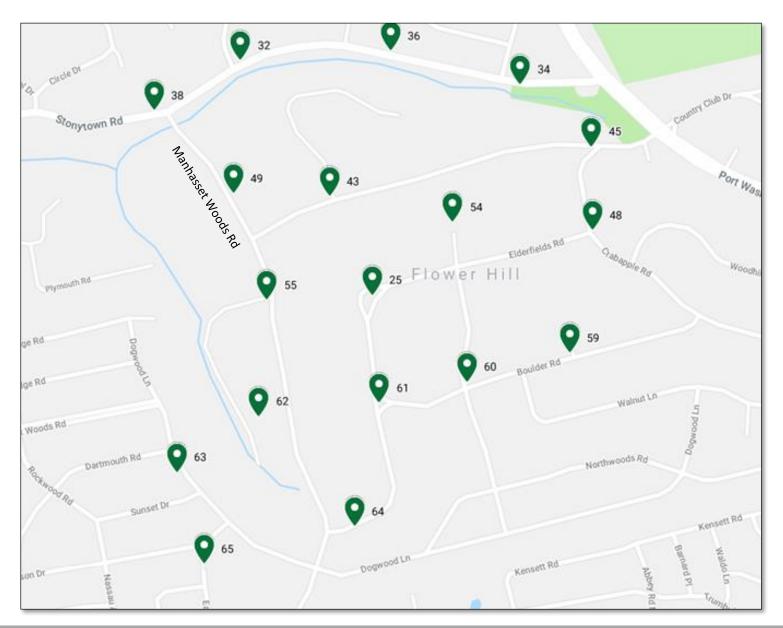
PROPOSED RF COVERAGE IN FLOWER HILL



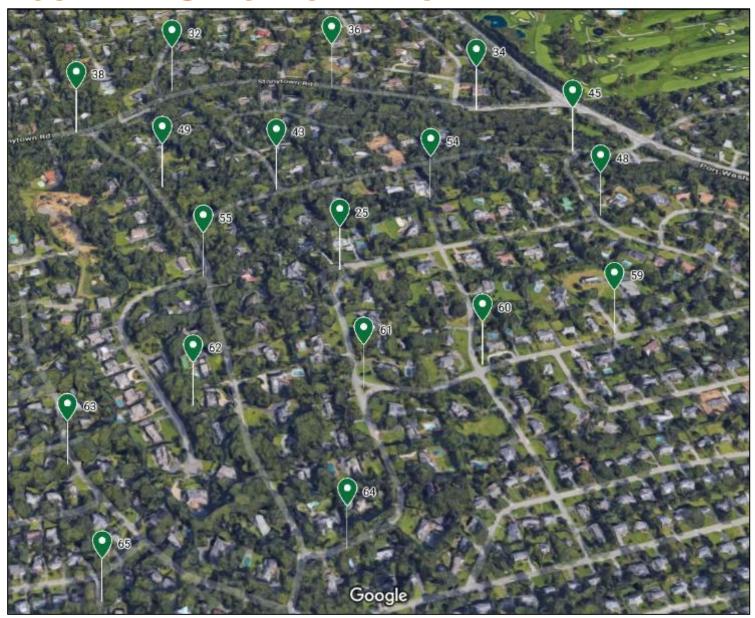




PROPOSED DAS NODES IN FLOWER HILL



PROPOSED DAS NODES IN FLOWER HILL



EXAMPLE INSTALLATIONS





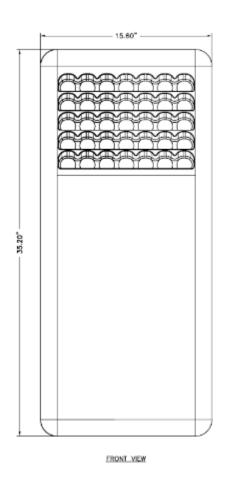


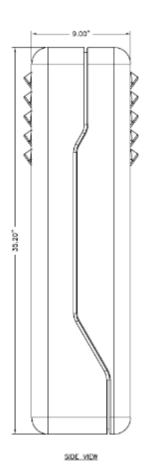
PROPOSED EQUIPMENT AMPHENOL ANTENNA

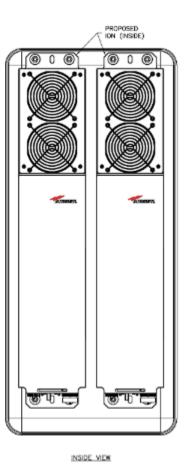


PROPOSED EQUIPMENT COMMSCOPE SHROUD WITH RADIOS

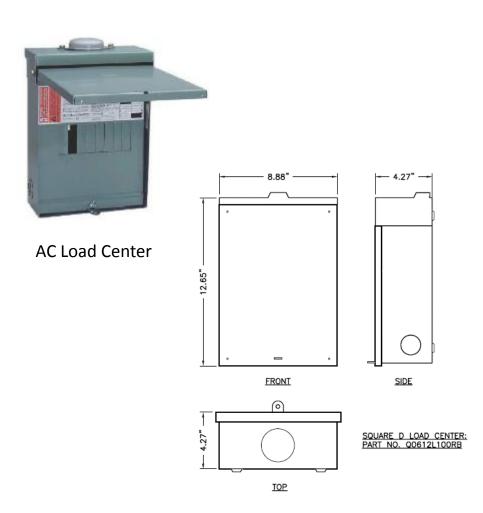








PROPOSED EQUIPMENT OTHER EQUIPMENT



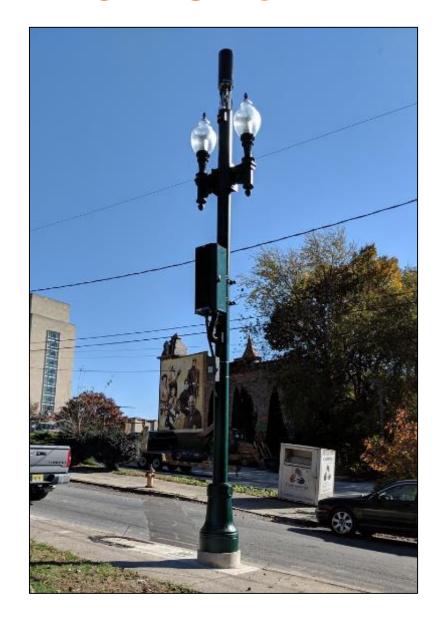


Depth 3.5in Length 8in Height 10.9in

100A Electrical Meter

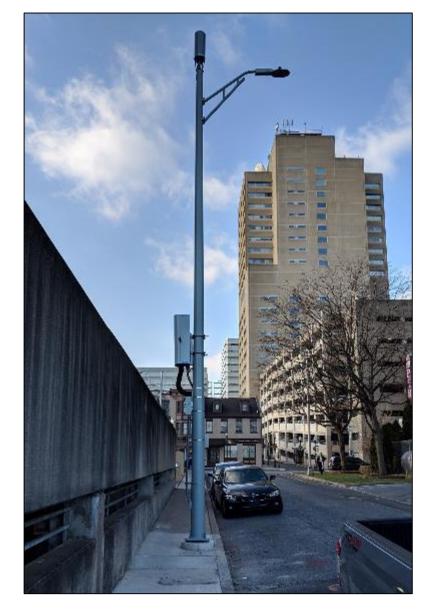
ACTUAL STREETLIGHTS AS SMALL CELL SITES





ACTUAL STREETLIGHTS AS SMALL CELL SITES





ACTUAL STREETLIGHTS AS SMALL CELL SITES



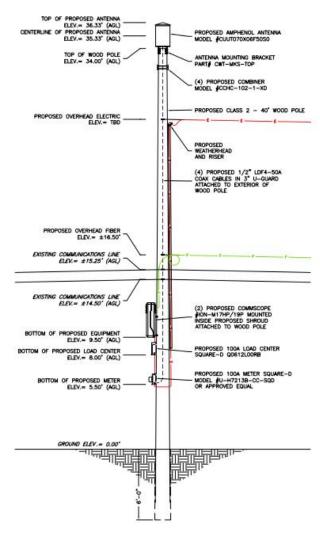


PHOTOSIMULATIONS OF STREETLIGHTS AS SMALL CELLS



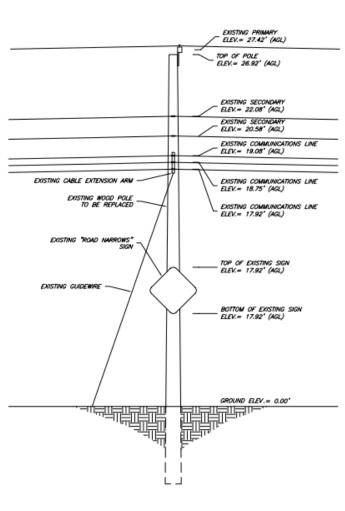


EXAMPLE CONCEPTUAL DRAWING (POLE TOP ANTENNA)



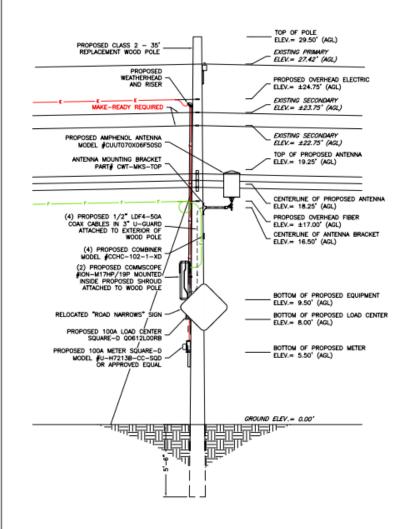
PROPOSED ELEVATION (LOOKING NORTHEAST)

EXAMPLE CONCEPTUAL DRAWING (COM ZONE ANTENNA)



Node 38 Near 335 Stonytown Rd

EXISTING ELEVATION (LOOKING EAST)



PROPOSED ELEVATION (LOOKING EAST)

STREETLIGHT LOCATION DETAILS



NODE **25**

DECORATIVE METAL STREET LIGHT



NODE 32 REPLACEMENT WOOD POLE



NODE 34



Node 36

DECORATIVE METAL STREET LIGHT (RELOCATED SINCE APPLICATION FILING)



NODE 36

DECORATIVE METAL STREET LIGHT (RELOCATED SINCE APPLICATION FILING)



NODE 38 REPLACEMENT WOOD POLE



NODE 43

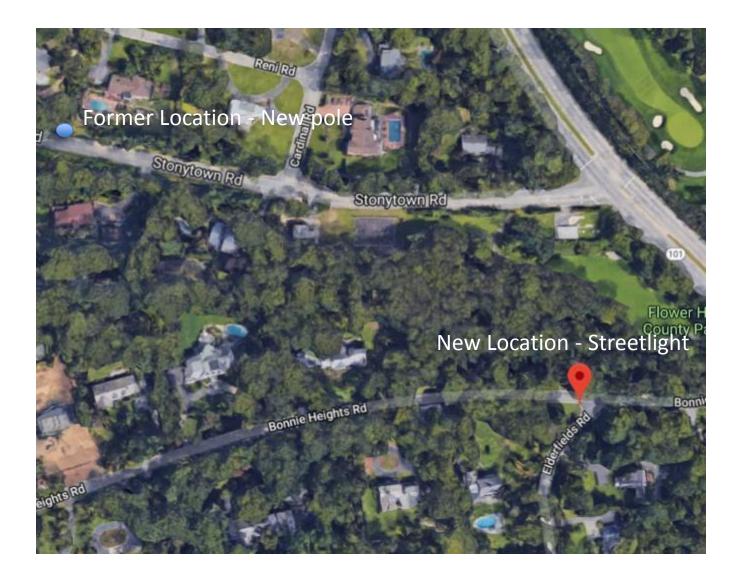
DECORATIVE METAL STREET LIGHT (RELOCATED SINCE APPLICATION FILING)

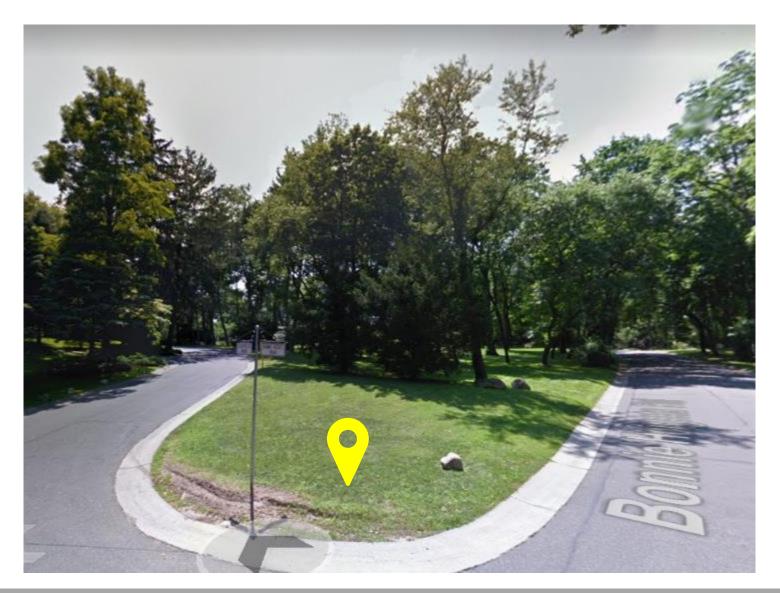


NODE 43

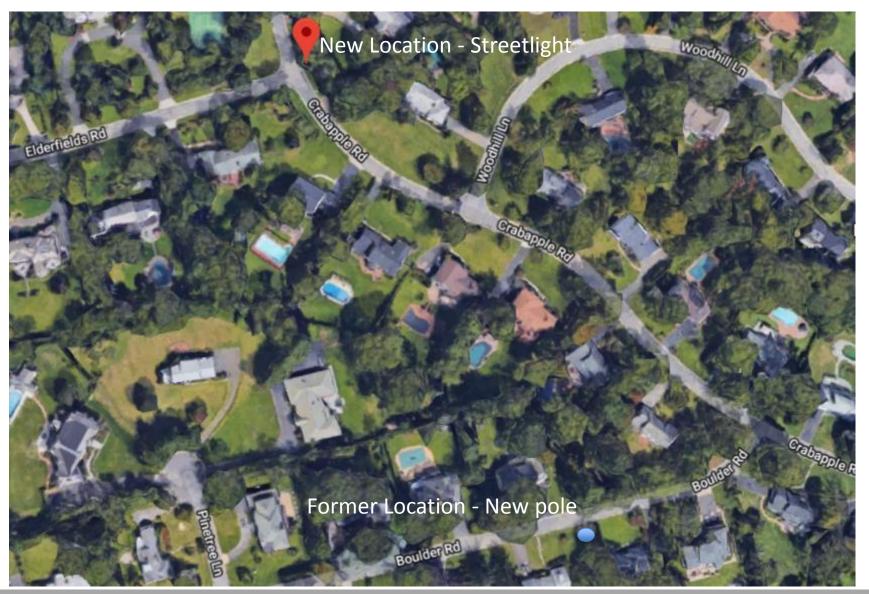
DECORATIVE METAL STREET LIGHT (RELOCATED SINCE APPLICATION FILING)







DECORATIVE METAL STREET LIGHT OR EXISTING POLE (RELOCATED SINCE APPLICATION FILING)





DECORATIVE METAL STREET LIGHT OR REPLACEMENT WOOD POLE NEAR 530 MANHASSET WOODS RD



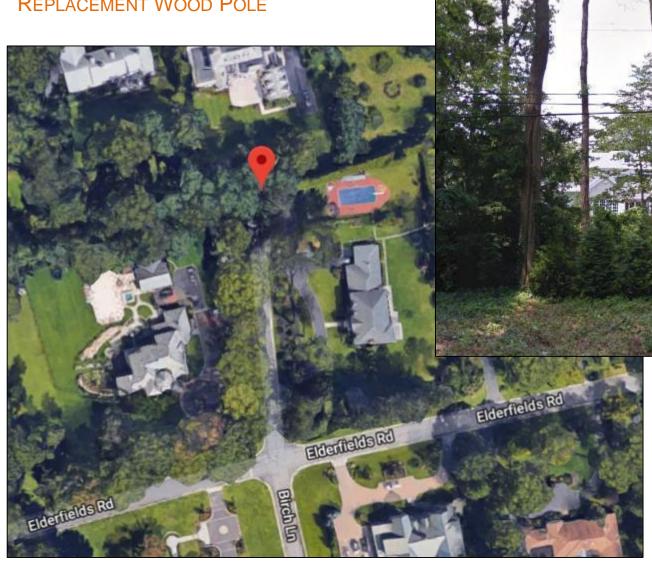
DECORATIVE METAL STREET LIGHT OR REPLACEMENT WOOD POLE



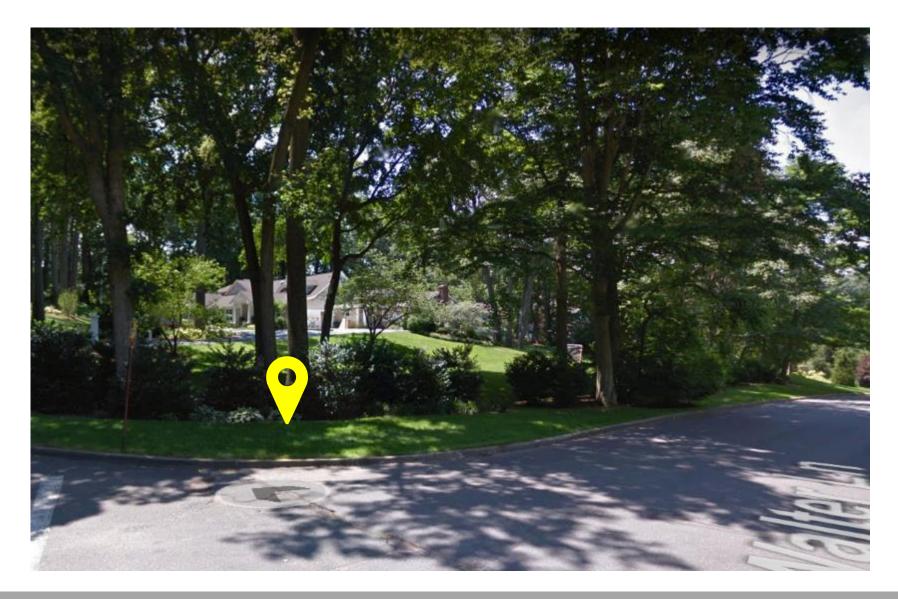
Existing Wood Pole

New Street light at Curb

REPLACEMENT WOOD POLE



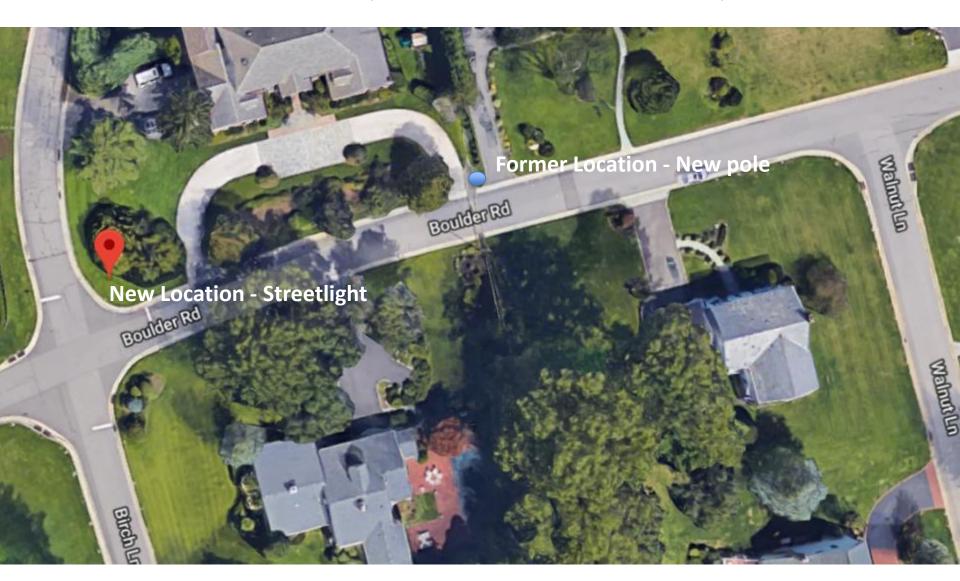


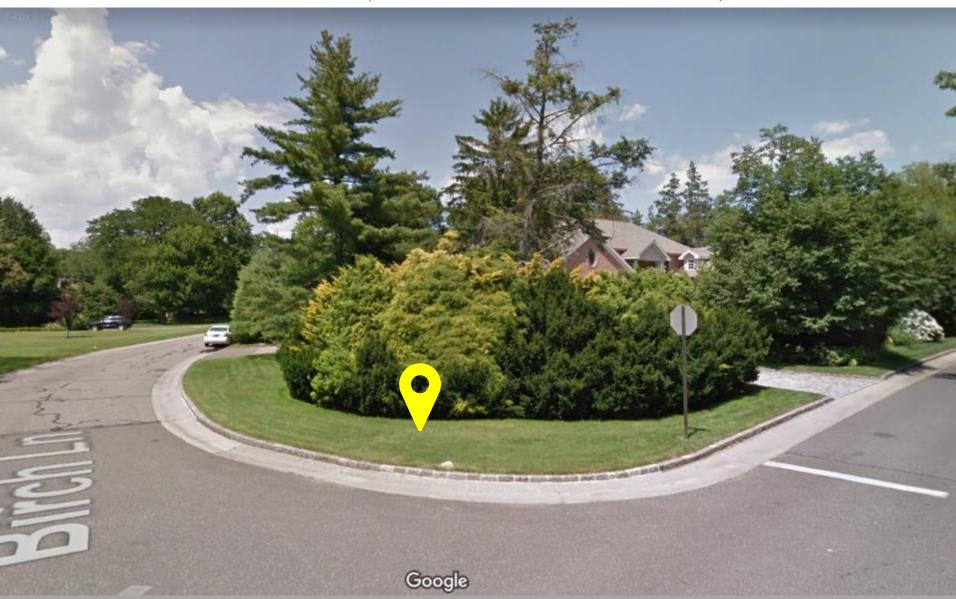






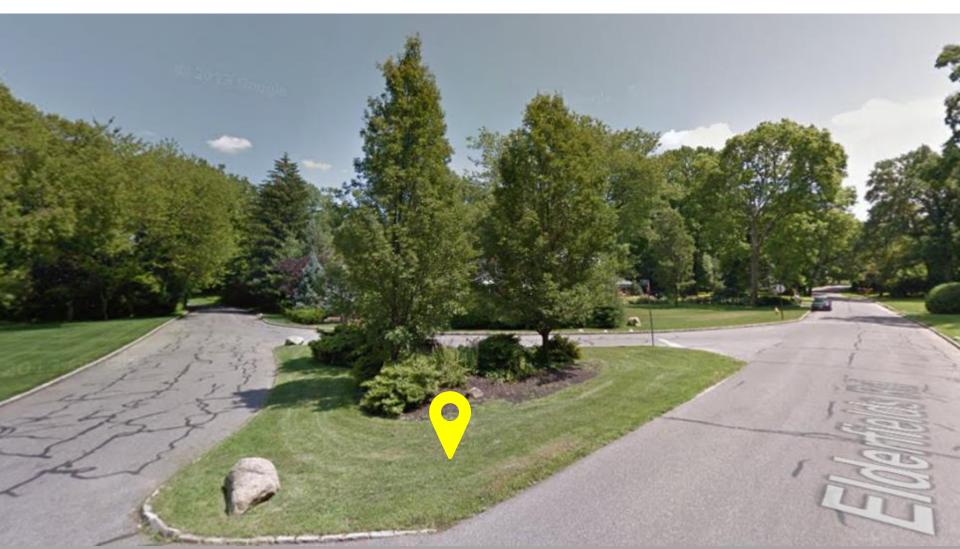
Node 60



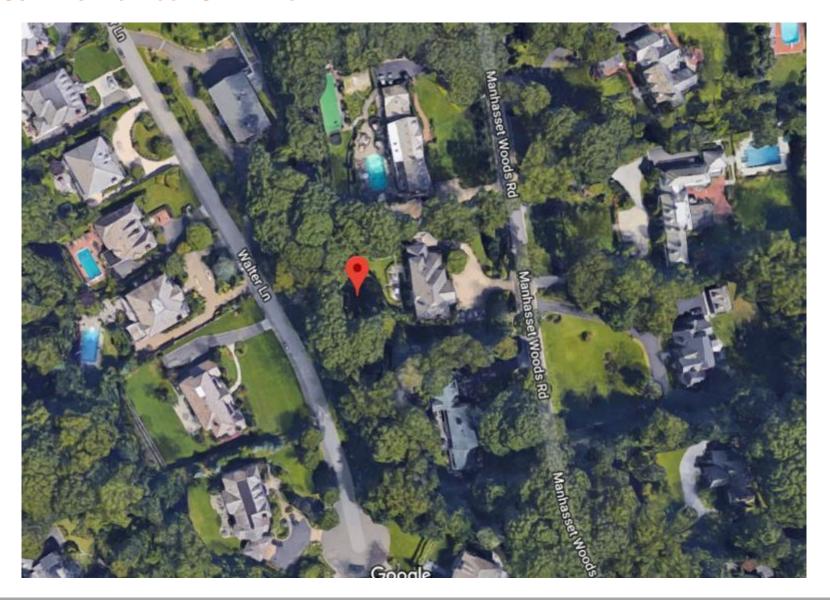


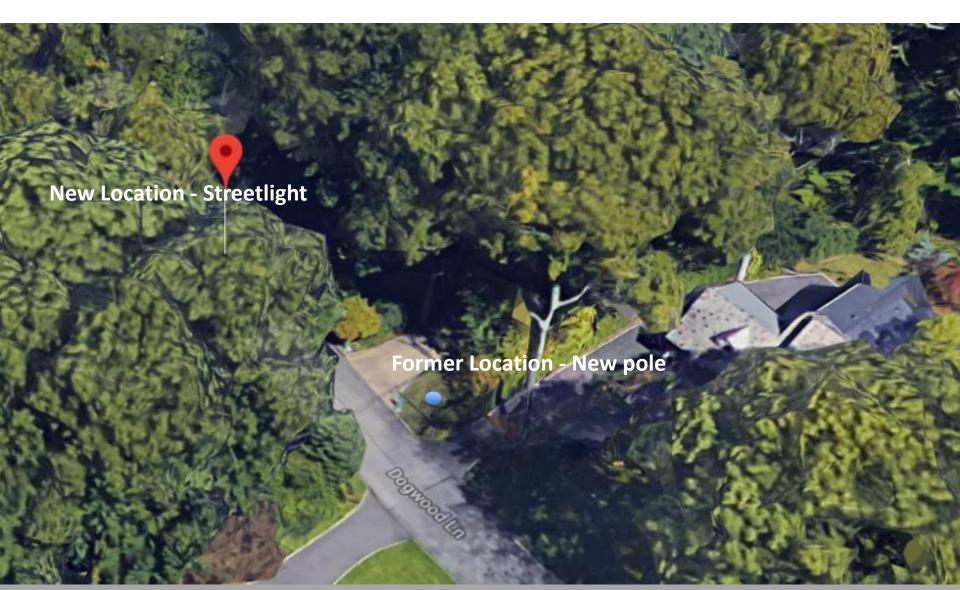
Node 61

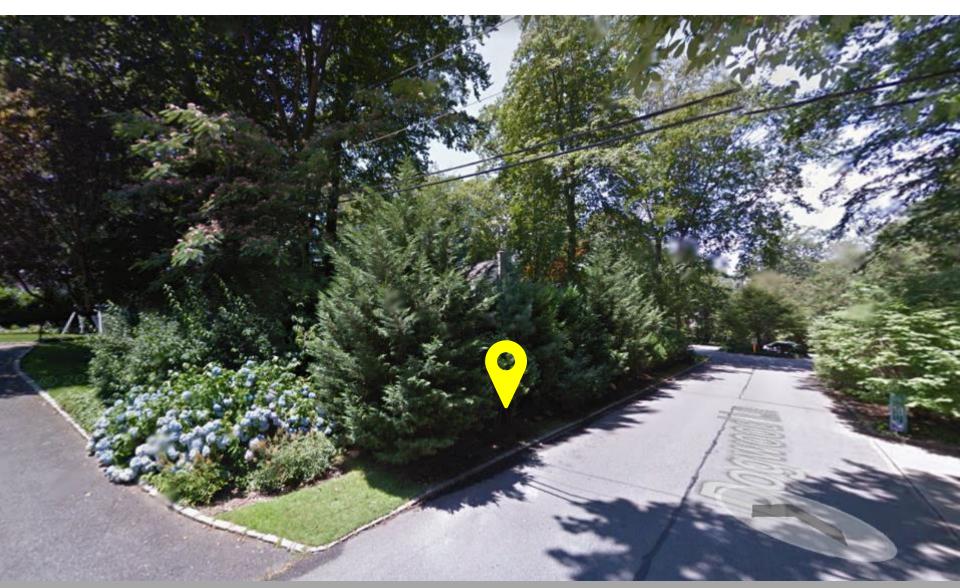




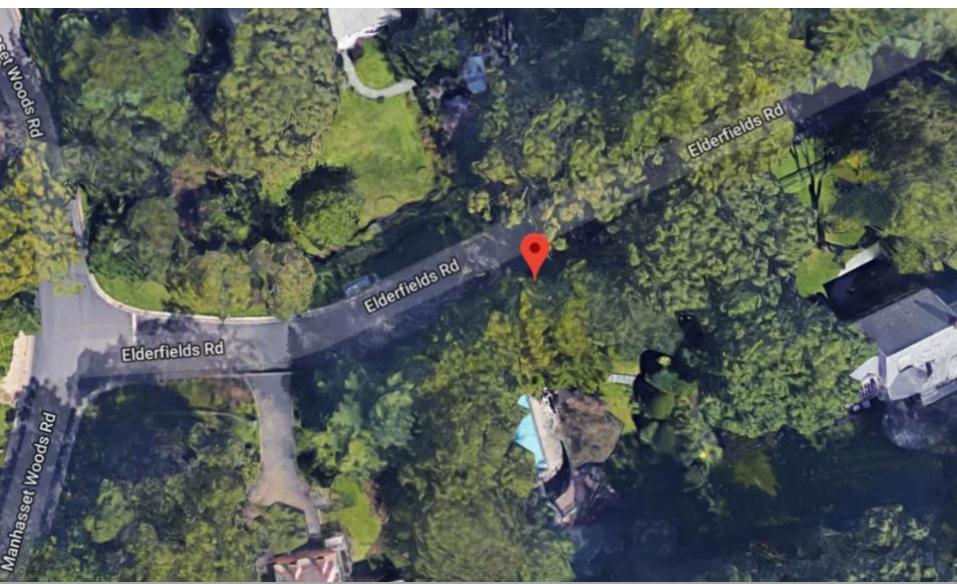
USE EXISTING WOOD UTILITY POLE







DECORATIVE METAL STREET LIGHT (SAME LOCATION - WAS FORMERLY A NEW POLE)



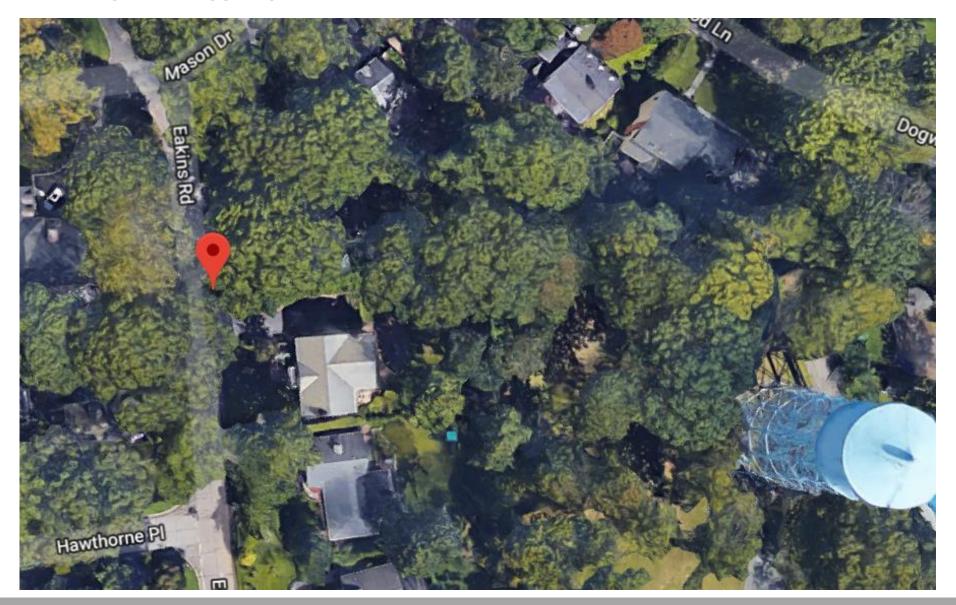
DECORATIVE METAL STREET LIGHT (SAME LOCATION – WAS FORMERLY A NEW POLE)



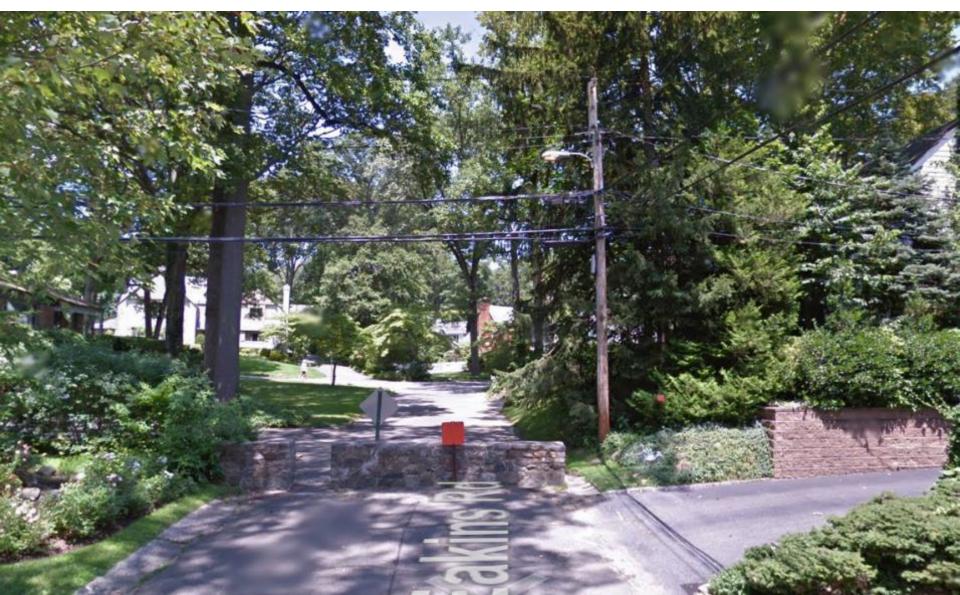
DECORATIVE METAL STREET LIGHT (SAME LOCATION – WAS FORMERLY A NEW POLE)



REPLACEMENT WOOD POLE



REPLACEMENT WOOD POLE



FCC COMPLIANCE



The Telecommunications Act of 1996

The Telecommunications Act of 1996 includes five limitations on local regulation of wireless telecommunication facilities.

One limitation involves the RF energy associated with wireless telecommunications facilities:

"Local regulations may not regulate the placement, construction or modification of personal wireless service facilities on the basis of the "environmental effects of radio frequency emissions" as long as the facilities meet standards set by the FCC."

The Telecommunications Act, 47 USC § 332(c)(7)(B)

This site will be in compliance with FCC Regulations

FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin 65 (OET Bulletin 65) provides guidelines for mathematical models to calculate potential RF exposure levels at various points around transmitting antennas.

Conservative methodology and worst case assumptions are incorporated into the calculations. This significantly overstates the calculated RF levels relative to the levels that are actually likely to occur. The purpose of this approach is to assure the safest conclusions for compliance with MPE limit.

The analysis in this report find that the "worst case" emissions are less than 1% of the ECC limits at the base of the installation.

These values will decrease even more the further one moves away from the cell site.

These values are within the rules adopted by FCC which specify that RF emissions should not be in excess of 5% of the exposure limit.

FCC Small Cell Order

Local aesthetic requirements for small cell wireless facilities must be (1) reasonable; (2) no more burdensome than those applied to other infrastructure deployments in the right-of-way; and (3) objective and published in advance.

DAS/Small Cell Applications are subject to the Shot Clock; which proscribes a 60 day decision timeline for a local municipality. Non-compliance with the Shot Clock is a violation of The Telecommunications Act.

Recent FCC Small Cell Order sets forth specific right-of-way access fees.

THANK YOU

ANY QUESTIONS?

Richard Lambert ER Manager, East rlambert@extenetsystems.com 202.553.7010



