

Attachment 2

ATTACHMENT 2

**LC Communication Site Management Plan
11-13-2018 - 002016**

WEST LA CUMBRE COMMUNICATIONS SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN



**WEST LA CUMBRE & WEST LA CUMBRE #2
COMMUNICATIONS SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST
SANTA BARBARA RANGER DISTRICT**

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

2018

Submitted By:  27 Oct 2018
JOHN F. SMITH, District Ranger Date

Approved By:  (FOR): 13 NOV 2018
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WEST LA CUMBRE COMMUNICATIONS SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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WEST LA CUMBRE COMMUNICATIONS SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN**I. DEFINITIONS**

Authorization. A Special Use Permit (“Permit”) or Communications Use Lease (“lease”).

Authorization Holder. An individual, business, organization, or an agency that has been issued a Communications Use Lease or Special Use Permit which allows occupancy, use, rights, or privileges of National Forest System land.

Authorized Officer. The Forest Service employee with the delegated authority to issue authorizations and manage communications uses. The authorized officer is usually the District Ranger or Forest Supervisor of the unit on which the communications site is located.

Co-location. Installation of telecommunications equipment within and/or on an existing communications facility or other structure.

Communications Site. An area of National Forest System lands designated as an electronic site through the Forest Land and Resource Management planning process for telecommunications uses. A communications site may be limited to a single communications facility, but most often encompasses more than one. Each site is identified by name, usually denoting a local prominent landmark, such as Bald Mountain Communications Site.

Customer. An individual, business, organization, or an agency that operates telecommunication equipment within and/or on a facility, but does not broadcast or resell communications services to others.

Facility. A building, tower, or other physical improvement (buildings and towers do not have to be combined to be considered a facility) that is built or installed to house and/or support authorized communications equipment.

Facility Manager. The holder of a Forest Service authorization who (1) owns a communications facility on National Forest System lands, (2) rents space in or on their facility to other communications users, but (3) does not own or operate their own communications equipment and they do not directly provide communications services to third parties. Persons or entities that manage or administer a communications facility on National Forest System lands for a facility owner or a facility manager are not facility managers for purposes of this Communications Site Management Plan.

Facility Owner. The holder of a Forest Service authorization who (1) owns a communications facility on National Forest System lands, (2) may or may not be renting space or equipment to other communications users in or on their facility, and (3) owns and operates their own communications equipment in their facility.

Multiple-Use Facility. A communications facility that has multiple communications users operating within and/or on the facility.

Occupant. An individual or entity that is within and/or on a facility. For rent calculation purposes, an occupant is classified as a “customer” or “tenant”.

Ranally Metro Area. Geographic areas in the United States identified by Rand McNally in its Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide that define population centers of 50,000 or more. There are approximately 450 Ranally Metro Areas (RMAs) in the United States.

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Senior Use. A communications use that predates another communications use. The most senior use or uses form the basis for the communications site designation.

Single-Use Facility. A communications facility that only involves the communications use of the facility owner and has no occupant uses within and/or on the facility.

Tenant. An individual, business, organization, or an agency that operates telecommunication equipment within and/or on a facility, for the purpose of broadcasting or reselling communications services to others.

II. NARRATIVE

A. Site Description

The West La Cumbre site complex is located on two points along the ridge of the Santa Ynez Mountain Range just west of La Cumbre Peak. The complex is accessible via East Camino Cielo, a county road. The complex consists of West La Cumbre, at elevation 3,920 feet above msl, and West La Cumbre #2, at elevation 3,810 feet above msl. In this document, the site will be referred to as West La Cumbre.

West La Cumbre is located on the Santa Barbara Ranger District of the Los Padres National Forest, approximately 6 air miles north of Santa Barbara, California in SE ¼ NE ¼ Section 20 (#2) and NE ¼ SW ¼ Section 21, T5N, R27W, SBM at approximately 34° 30' North Latitude and 119° 43' West Longitude. Three single-user public agency facilities plus two multi-user public agency facility are located along the ridge about 0.5 miles west of La Cumbre Peak. A single-user public agency site is about 1.5 miles west of La Cumbre Peak at West La Cumbre #2.

This site serves the Santa Barbara Ranally Metro Area (RMA). The population is currently greater than 100,000 and less than 299,999 and is therefore Zone 6. The population identified for this Zone is updated annually by the Forest Service, Washington Office, Director of Lands, and is used to determine the annual rental fee due the Forest Service.

West La Cumbre sites are low power, non-broadcast, public agency uses serving Santa Barbara and portions of Santa Barbara County. This designation was established in the Los Padres National Forest Land Management Plan, (Part 2, Table 476, p.14, approved 2006) within prescriptions allowing electronic sites. The LMP includes this communications site in the Santa Barbara Front Place, developed area interface land use zone, with a high scenic integrity objective. The most senior use at this site is two-way radio. The maximum power output for the West La Cumbre Communications Site is based on the maximum output allowed for two-way radio under the Federal Communications Commission's rules at Title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 90.

This plan supersedes the West La Cumbre Communications Site Management Plan approved 1/19/16.

B. Existing Site Development

In 1959, the FAA established facilities at West La Cumbre to provide air traffic control at the Santa Barbara Airport. This is an exclusive single-use facility. Adjacent to and just west of the FAA facility are multi-use facilities developed in 1975 by Santa Barbara County. In 1983, the FBI added radio equipment, building and tower within the fenced area adjacent to the County

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facility. Outside the fenced area at this location is also a Santa Barbara County Flood Control monitoring station (about 1982) and a USGS (UNAVCO) seismic monitoring station (2005).

In 1957 FAA established in-flight air traffic control facilities at West La Cumbre #2, located one mile west of the West La Cumbre site. This is an exclusive single-use government site with internal telecommunication provided by Verizon via a microwave facility.

In 1951 FAA established a VORTAC site on East Camino Cielo as described separately in the Camino Cielo Communications Site Management Plan.

During 1995 and 1996 when the Forest Service adopted communications use leases the Los Padres National Forest added Operation and Maintenance Plans as an appendix to each facility special use authorization. This Site Plan replaces and updates those interim O&M plans.

See Appendix B for a current list of currently authorized facilities. This appendix will be updated periodically.

C. Objectives

The primary objectives of the West La Cumbre Communications Site Management Plan are to:

1. Document site management policy, procedures and standards, which are not already specified in the standard communications use lease or special use authorization.
2. Manage for low power communications uses only. The maximum power output expressed as Effective Radiated Power (ERP) is typically based on height above average terrain (HAAT) to set the maximum radiated power levels allowed for two-way radio under the Federal Communications Commission's rules at Title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 90. As of the 2003 regulation, Part 90 levels are limited to 500 watts ERP. Each use must operate at or below the power level authorized by their respective FCC license as long as it does not exceed the site limitation of 500 watts ERP. Cellular Mobile Data Service is exempt from this site ERP limitation as long as the use does not exceed the ERP limitations as described in the applicable FCC regulations at Title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 22, Subpart H or Part 27, Subpart C. In addition, point to point microwave (FCC Part 101) is exempt from this site ERP limitation as long as non-occupational human radiation exposure levels do not exceed limits set by FCC regulation.
3. No continuously transmitting uses are authorized at this site, excluding microwave and controller channels used in support of mobile radio equipment.
4. All uses must be designed, operated and maintained so as not to physically or electronically interfere with the senior uses. If new uses deteriorate the receiving/transmitting operation of existing uses, the new use uses may be required to institute at their expense; additional studies, equipment upgrades, frequency isolation, or physically separate themselves from the existing uses.
5. Present a program for operation within the site.
6. Help fulfill the public need for adequate communication sites.

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7. Protect the interests of leaseholders and site users by preserving a safe and an electronically "clean" environment.
8. Encourage the efficient development and use of space and facilities within the designated site, subject to the Forest Service goal to provide the best possible public service at reasonable cost.
9. Maintain visual resource objectives by requiring design standards that are unobtrusive and by utilizing earth tone colors and non-reflective surface material consistent with the standards in the Land Management Plan.
10. Amend this Communications Site Plan as necessary to be consistent with future Forest Land Management Plans. The Forest Service will provide authorization holders with proposed amendments to this plan and will allow a reasonable period of time for the holders to review and comment on the proposed changes.

III. AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION

A. Authority

Forest Service authority to authorize and manage communications uses on National Forest System lands derives from the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S. C. 1761-1771); Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, part 251, subpart B (36 CFR 251, subpart B); Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2700; and Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 2709.11, chapter 90.

B. Jurisdiction

The Forest Service has jurisdiction over the occupancy and use of National Forest System lands for communications purposes under the National Forest Management Act (NFMA) of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.); the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, part 251, Subpart B (36 CFR part 251, subpart B).

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has jurisdiction over the use of non-Federal channels of radio and television transmission under licenses granted by the FCC. The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) has jurisdiction over the use of Federal channels of radio transmission under authorizations granted by the NTIA.

The issuance of an FCC license or NTIA authorization does not authorize the occupancy and use of National Forest System lands. A Forest Service special use authorization is required for the occupancy and use of National Forest System lands for communications purposes.

The Forest Service has jurisdiction over resolution of conflicts associated with the occupancy and use of National Forest System lands, such as those involving location and re-radiation. The FCC and NTIA are not responsible for resolving conflicts associated with the occupancy and use of National Forest System lands or the resolution of other conflicts when entities are operating within the limits of their FCC license or NTIA authorization. However, the FCC or the NTIA may be useful in assisting in the resolution of interference problems or other frequency conflicts.

IV. RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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The Forest Service retains the responsibility for issuing and amending authorizations. The issuance of an FCC license, or frequency assignment, does not authorize occupancy of National Forest system lands. Granting occupancy and use of National Forest system lands rest exclusively with the Forest Service. This includes:

1. Amending or modifying this Communications Site Management Plan as deemed appropriate.
2. Approving new facilities and ancillary improvements.
3. Approving an assignment of a Communications Use Lease.
4. Providing facility owners and facility managers with a minimum 30 days' notice of all new frequencies and an opportunity to comment. A completed FS-2700-10 shall be sent with the 30 day notice to allow for comment of potential interference.
5. Determining whether or not a proposed use is consistent with the Communications Site Management Plan and compatible with existing uses.

B. Facility Owners and Facility Managers Are Responsible for:

1. Complying with the terms and conditions of their authorization and this Communications Site Management Plan.
2. Ensuring that all new facilities, expansions, or improvements are consistent with the Los Padres National Forest Land Management Plan, environmental documentation and decisions affecting the use of this site, and the provisions of this Communications Site Management Plan.
3. Submitting to the Forest Service a completed FS-2700-10, Technical Data for Communication Type Land Use form, for any new frequencies proposed at the site.
4. Renting building and tower space to occupants without written approval from the Forest Service, as long as that occupant use is determined to be consistent with the management objectives of this Communications Site Management Plan and not interfere with other existing uses at the site. Form FS-2700-10, Technical Data for Communication Type Land Use, must be completed by prospective occupants seeking to co-locate within and/or on an existing communications facility and submitted by the authorization holder to the Forest Service for coordination with other site users. If there is a reply to the request for comments that suggests that there may be physical interference, electronic incompatibility, or potential radio frequency interference to existing uses, the facility owner must address those concerns with a sufficiently detailed response that the existing use will withdraw its objections to the new use, or special terms and conditions must be created to address those concerns.
5. Not placing any unreasonable restrictions on potential or existing occupants.
6. Ensuring that facilities and equipment not complying with Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances will be removed or modified within one year of approval of this site plan. Modifications require prior approval of the authorized officer.
7. Keeping all improvements within the established limits of the authorization. The facility owner or facility manager may not, for itself or for an occupant, authorize construction of

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any equipment shelter (e.g., building, cabinets, etc.), tower, or other ancillary improvement or manipulation of the site or vegetation in any way.

8. Providing the authorized officer the name, address, and telephone number of a local contact. The facility owner or the facility manager and the local contact person may be the same individual. The local contact shall be available for emergencies and shall have the authority to make decisions about construction issues, facility maintenance, and all equipment within the facility.
9. Notifying the authorized officer as soon as practicable, but no later than 24-hours, after the following incidents occur on National Forest System lands covered by their authorization:
 - a. An incident resulting in death, permanent disability, or personal injuries that are life-threatening or that are likely to cause permanent disability;
 - b. A structural, mechanical, or electrical malfunction or failure of a component of a facility or any operational actions that impair the function or operation of such a facility in a way that could affect public safety;
 - c. Any incident that has high potential for serious personal injury or death or significant property, environmental, or other natural resource damage, including, landslides, flooding, fire, structural failures, and release of hazardous materials.

The facility owner or facility manager must promptly abate as completely as possible and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations any physical or mechanical procedure, activity, event, or condition that causes or threatens to cause a hazard to workers' safety or to public health or safety or harm to the environment.

The facility owner or facility manager must notify the authorized officer of any such incident by calling the Los Padres National Forest Emergency Communication Center at 805-938-9142 and providing detailed information, including when, where, and how the incident occurred and who was present or affected by the incident. In addition, a point of contact must be provided in the incident report.

10. Ensuring that all communications facilities and equipment are properly installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with industry standards such as Motorola R-56. These standards may be waived by the Forest Service authorized officer when recommended by a site user association or similar technical committee or upon request of a facility owner or facility manager when equivalent measures would achieve similar results.
11. Treating and controlling noxious weeds on and adjacent to their permitted area, access, and parking areas. Treatment requirements and standards must be according to applicable regulations. Standards and application procedures may be obtained from the Forest Office.
12. Notifying the authorized officer of any hazard trees and obtaining Forest Service approval prior to felling.
13. Providing to the authorized officer (c/o National Billing Team) by October 15th of each year, a certified statement listing their type or types of communications uses they provide and the business names of all occupants and their type of communications use in the facility on September 30th of that year.

C. Occupants:

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May co-locate within and/or on an existing facility after the Forest Service has determined that the proposed use is consistent with the management objectives for this site and compatible with existing uses (see section IV. B.). Co-location in a non-federal communications facility does not require a Forest Service authorization. Occupants who co-locate within and/or on a Forest Service facility shall first be issued a special use permit from the authorized officer.

V. USE OF THE SITE

A. Multiple-Use Facilities

Co-location, when practical, shall be required. Site applicants shall take the lead in this area and shall design their proposals to accommodate multiple uses of facilities and ancillary improvements. This includes the multiple-use of buildings, towers, solar generating systems, back-up generators, grounding systems, fuel containers, access ways and parking areas.

New facilities or major modifications to existing facilities shall be designed to accommodate additional users even if other users are, or could be, competitors.

Facility owners and facility managers are not required to lease facility space to others if they can demonstrate to the authorized officer that:

1. Space is not available;
2. The use is incompatible with the existing communications uses at the site. For example, the proposed use is not compatible with other uses as provided for in FSH 2709.11, section 97, exhibit 05;
3. Additional space is needed by the facility owner or the facility manager; or
4. Additional users would compromise security of the facility or communications systems located in that facility.

VI. RENTAL FEES

Unless specified differently in the authorization, the Forest Service shall charge facility owners and facility managers of non-Federal facilities and tenants and customers in Federal facilities an annual rental fee based on the fee schedule for communications uses on National Forest System lands contained in FSH 2709.11, section 95. The rental rates shall be adjusted annually using the Consumer Price Index-Urban (CPI-U), and the population figures are adjusted annually based on the most recent Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide (for RMAs) and Rand McNally Road Atlas for non-RMA communities.

Rental fees that facility owners and facility managers may charge their tenants and customers shall be:

1. Reasonable and commensurate with the occupancy and use of the facilities and services provide to tenants and customers; and
2. Consistent with other fees charged for similar facilities.

WEST LA CUMBRE COMMUNICATIONS SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN**VII. CONDITIONS FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION AND MODIFICATION OR EXPANSION OF A FACILITY****A. New Construction, Modification, and Expansion Responsibilities**

Construction space at the site is available. If new facilities are proposed or if existing facilities needs modification, the following guidelines shall apply.

In addition to the responsibilities listed in Section IV, proponents, facility owners, and facility managers seeking to construct a new facility or modify or expand an existing facility are responsible for:

1. Submitting a complete application to the authorized officer prior to any new construction, modification, or expansion of a facility. The application shall include:
 - a. A copy of the approved site plan base map showing all of the proposed new, modified, or expanded facilities, including structures, towers, and auxiliary equipment;
 - b. Completed drawings or plans prepared by a professional engineer or architect;
 - c. Identification of any proposed point-to-point microwave paths, a plot of their azimuth, and their proposed elevation on the tower; and
 - d. Documentation showing that the proposed facilities will not obstruct or interfere with any exiting uses, including fixed point-to-point antennas, omni-directional broadcast antennas, or point-to-point microwave paths.
2. Demonstrating that the new facility will make the most efficient use of the limited amount of space at the site and will provide for future uses without additional construction.
3. Providing engineering and geotechnical investigations for development of specific foundation designs and grading plans.
4. Providing an erosion control plan prior to construction. At a minimum, the erosion control plan shall include sediment control, stipulations that cut and fill slopes will be graded and contoured to prevent erosion and excessive runoff, and recommendations for temporary erosion control measures, such as netting, silt fences, swales, sediment collection areas, and so forth.
5. Coordinating with other Federal and local governments and securing all pertinent permits and approvals from those agencies.

B. Construction Methods and Resource Protection

Plans submitted by a proponent, facility owner, or a facility manager for construction, modification, or expansion of a facility shall provide for soil rehabilitation measures, including soil replacement and stabilization and proper handling of runoff from buildings, parking areas, access roads, and undeveloped common areas. The authorized officer must approve all cutting or trimming of vegetation.

During construction, modification, or expansion of facilities, facility owners and facility managers shall:

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1. Identify, avoid, and protect sensitive resource areas identified by the Forest Service.
2. Comply with the erosion control plan. If gravel, seed, straw, wattles, mulch or fill are used, the material will be free of noxious weed seeds.
3. Notify the Forest Service authorized officer prior to commencing any approved ground-disturbing activities.
4. During construction and/or maintenance, paintbrushes will not be cleaned off on rocks. No marks of any kind, including survey marks, will be permitted on rocks.
5. Prior to the approval any activity that could affect historic or prehistoric resources, the following are required to be completed:
 - a. Ensure that the proposed plans do not conflict with any heritage resources that may contribute to the prehistoric and historic themes that are present or any stipulations developed to preserve those themes.
 - b. An inventory of the project area, if one has not been done, to identify heritage resources or on-the-ground examples that contribute to any of the significant themes.
 - c. Appropriate level of tribal consultation.
 - d. Documentation of compliance with Section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act.
6. If any human remains are unearthed during construction, work will immediately halt and the Forest heritage program manager and tribal liaison will be notified.
7. Minimize, to the greatest extent possible, ground disturbance and vegetation removal. Whenever possible, schedule vegetation removal outside the bird breeding season (March through August inclusive). If construction activities will occur between the dates of March 1-August 31, a single visit survey for nesting birds must be conducted within seven days of ground disturbance. If any nesting birds are found, project activities cannot occur within 50 feet of nesting passerine bird and 300 feet for nesting non-special-status raptors.
8. Re-vegetate extensive cut and fill slopes with native vegetation as soon as possible after construction. Monitor for noxious weeds for an appropriate period and remove any invasive plants before spreading occurs. All re-vegetation must have prior written approval of the authorized officer.
9. Refrain from casting off grading material. Excess soil can be used as fill material for roads, buildings and towers.
10. Obtain prior written approval of the authorized officer for temporary, on-site storage of construction materials.
11. Refrain from leaving hazardous materials, including fuels, oils, and lubricants unattended at the site at any time. Hazardous materials shall be removed from the site at the end of each workday or temporarily stored inside a locked and posted building until the following workday. Construction materials and supplies other than hazardous materials may be left unattended at the construction site at the end of each workday at the owner's risk. Remove all microtrash daily.

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12. Remove surplus construction materials and waste debris from the site no later than 30 days after construction has been completed. Remove all surplus foundation material from National Forest System lands.
13. Prevent the spread of noxious weeds into the area by power washing any earth-moving or heavy equipment, such as dozers, graders, cranes, backhoes, and so forth before it is brought onto National Forest System lands.
14. All activities will comply with federal, state and local air quality standards. Minimize smoke and dust during construction.

C. Construction Inspection

1. All new construction, modification, and expansion of facilities shall conform to established technical standards and accepted engineering practices, such as the International Building Code (IBC), Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), National Electrical Code (NEC), Electronic Industries Alliance/Telecommunication Industries Association (EIA/TIA) codes and standards, and state regulations.
2. Any construction inspections required by other agencies are the responsibility of the holder. Copies of completed inspections shall be provided to the authorized officer, either as they occur or as part of the final as-built plan. Inspection information shall become a permanent part of the holder's special-use file.
3. Corrective work required as a result of Forest Service or other agency inspections shall be completed by the date specified in the inspection report to the satisfaction of the inspecting official.
4. A final set of as-built plans shall be submitted to the authorized officer within 90 days of acceptance of a structure (if the construction was contracted) or of its completion date (if the construction was not contracted).

D. New or Remodeled or Expanded Buildings

1. Any new buildings shall be designed to accommodate multiple users and shall be consistent with a site-specific environmental analysis conducted at the time of the proposal.
2. Building height will be restricted to a single story unless specifically authorized for two stories or with a snow vestibule. The roof shall be non-reflective metal or other non-reflective fire resistant material approved by the Forest Service. Roofs can be equipped with antenna support structures, such as poles and railings that can extend up to 25 feet above ground level
3. Facility owners and facility managers are encouraged to construct the interior of their buildings in a modular fashion, so that they can:
 - a. Sublease sections to others;
 - b. Provide tenants and customers with internal separation and security;
 - c. Reduce physical interference; and

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- d. Increase management effectiveness.
4. The following materials are approved for construction of new buildings:
- a. Floors: Concrete slab with drainage or as part of a non-flammable pre-fabricated structure.
 - b. Walls: Concrete block, metal, or pre-fabricated fiberglass, aggregate, or stick frame with fire resistant covering.
 - c. Roofs: Concrete, corrosion resistant metal (if painted to eliminate shiny surfaces), or other fireproof material approved by the Forest Service. Proposals for wooden roofs will not be approved.
 - d. Partitions: Fire resistant material, such as reinforced concrete block, framed walls with studs and sheetrock, or properly grounded expanded chain link cages.
 - e. Color: Color used on all exterior building surfaces must have prior written approval of the authorized officer. The goal of color selection is to make buildings as inconspicuous as possible when viewed from a distance. The intent is to reduce or eliminate glare from reflective and/or illuminated surfaces such as windowpanes, sheeting and reflective paints. Non-reflective, Forest Service approved dark gray to dark green or brown colors shall be used on equipment buildings.
 - f. Building entry lights must:
 - i. Only light the immediate area in the vicinity of the door;
 - ii. Be motion-activated and have a limited time duration of 3 to 5 minutes; and
 - iii. Have a shielded beam that is pointed at the building door.

Requests for all-night (dusk-to-dawn) lighting or entry lighting that would be visible from outside the site will not be approved.

E. New or Remodeled/Expanded Towers

1. All construction, modification, and expansion of towers shall have the prior written approval of the authorized officer.
2. It is the applicant and authorization holder's responsibility to ensure that new, modified, or expanded towers will not unduly interfere electronically or physically with any existing equipment at the site. Towers shall be spaced so as to prevent ground level radiation and interference problems. Compliance with these requirements shall be demonstrated in writing to the authorized officer prior to issuance of a lease, permit, or amendment.
3. All new towers shall comply with current structural and safety specifications and design standards, including safety-climbing devices. Towers should be as narrow and "open" as safety and structural integrity allow. New towers should be designed using maximum wind, snow, and tower loading anticipated for the site.
4. All new towers (including antennas) shall not exceed the height of the tallest existing tower (65 feet). All new towers shall be self-supporting unless specifically authorized.
5. To avoid possible impacts to birds or bats, structures under this section must comply with the most current version of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Guidelines on the Siting,

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Construction, Operation and Decommissioning of Communication Towers (available at <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/guidance-documents/communication-towers.php>)

6. Excavations for tower footings shall be conducted in a manner that minimizes or avoids the potential for entrapment of reptiles, amphibians and small mammals. If any excavation is to be left unattended, it must be either covered or have drift fencing installed around the perimeter. Before any excavation is covered or backfilled, it must be checked to ensure that it does not contain any live reptiles, amphibians or mammals. If any live individuals are found, they are to be removed from the excavation prior to placement of a cover or backfilling.
7. All towers shall be left unpainted if they are made of dull, galvanized steel. Paint is required only if the tower has a shiny or reflective surface. Non-reflective, Forest Service approved dark gray to green colors will be approved unless the FAA requires red and white tower striping.
8. No lights, beacons, or strobes shall be allowed on new towers unless specifically required by the FCC/FAA.
9. Requests for new towers may be considered after an applicant submits evidence that demonstrates all existing towers are at capacity and full use has been made of combining systems.

VIII. GENERAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

A. Special Environmental and/or Biological Considerations

1. Discouraging Condor/Raptor Use at Communications Sites

California condors naturally seek high points to roost. In order to fly they require favorable winds and perches to help search for food using their keen vision. Communication sites offer elevated peaks with the added attraction of multiple landing perches. When they roost at these sites, their curiosity can lead to hazards to the birds and damage to the facilities. Condors may be harmed by perching in locations where concentrated radio frequencies occur, such as near antennas or in direct line with security fences or support facility rooflines. Condors will pull and peck at any loose wire or soft object, such as insulation, rubber, or weather stripping. They may also become entangled in wires or towers, or harmed in other ways. Follow the guidelines in Appendix F; if needed, a site-specific survey may identify additional measures.

2. Holders will not allow noxious weeds to persist in the authorized area. Noxious weeds will be removed within 30 days of detection on the site. Unless otherwise agreed to in writing, control of noxious weeds will be by hand or by hand tool only. Weed material removed shall be placed in seed-proof bags and removed from National Forest System lands. A current list of noxious weeds of concern is available at the Forest Supervisor's office.

B. Wiring and Grounding

1. All equipment shall be installed in metal cabinets or open frame equipment racks that are grounded and shielded. Grounding is to be installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and accepted industry standards.

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2. All building electrical wiring and grounding shall meet the NEC and applicable state and local codes. All permanent wiring shall be installed in metallic conduit and shall include a separate safety ground conductor. Electrical metallic tubing (EMT) raceway in and of itself shall not be used as a ground return. Exception: If galvanized rigid conduit (GRC) is employed, it shall be acceptable for use as a ground return.
3. Every effort shall be made to protect the equipment from lightning damage. Lightning protectors should be used on all coaxial cable connections to equipment enclosures. Inert gas gap or metal oxide varistor (MOV), silicon avalanche diode (SAD), or Transient Voltage Surge Protectors (TVSS) should be used on all control, audio, and power lines. Failsafe modes shall be employed in the TVSS to protect wiring and shelter from fire damage. All TVSS equipment shall be UL1449 listed or approved.
4. All new building and/or tower structures shall have its own separate station ground mat system for all users in that site and solidly bonded (such as exothermic weld, not brazing) to the electrical service entrance grounding conductor or grounding electrode. Wherever practical, interconnection of individual station ground mats and/or the simultaneous placement of large sized copper ground wire with any new grounding systems that are buried on the site shall be encouraged.
5. Grounding shall be installed in accordance with accepted practices and standards, such as but not limited to, Motorola, Inc. "Standards and Guidelines for Communications Sites R-56 Issue B", and NEC Articles 250, 810, and 820. Ground enhancement materials using bentonite clay is currently the only approved method for chemical grounding. Other types of chemical grounding shall require completion of NEPA documentation by the applicant prior to consideration for approval by the authorized officer.

C. Communications Equipment**1. Equipment Ownership**

All equipment shall be labeled with:

- a. The owner's name;
- b. Applicable transmitter frequencies;
- c. The applicable FCC license or NTIA authorization;
- d. Transmitting power outputs; and
- e. A current 24-hour telephone contact number.

2. Transmitting Equipment

All transmitters shall have protective devices built into them or externally installed to prevent interference with other uses. All transmitters shall meet FCC/NTIA requirements and be FCC type accepted for use in the licensed (or license exempt) application.

The re-radiation of intercepted signals from any unprotected transmitter and its associated antenna system shall be prevented by the use of appropriate filters, typically bandpass filters, circulators (isolators), and/or 2nd harmonic filters.

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The direct radiation of out-of-band emissions (noise or spurious harmonics) shall be reduced to a level such that it may not be identified as a source of interference as defined in FCC Regulations (47 CFR 90.209(e)). If site noise (electromagnetic noise) becomes an issue, noise threshold limits shall be established, and amended into the Communications Site Management Plan.

All transmitters not in immediate use and not specifically designated as standby equipment shall be removed. Loads connected to circulators shall be capable of dissipating the total power output of the transmitter.

Where duplexing is used, a notch-type filter device by itself shall be avoided. In situations where a notch-type device is used, a bandpass filter shall be used on both the receiver and transmitter. Transmitter multi-channel hybrid combining equipment should be avoided unless additional protection is provided to ensure hybrid balance and minimize the chance for intermodulation products being produced. A post combining bandpass or lowpass filter is required after the basic hybrid combiner to block undesired 2nd harmonics from being radiated.

3. Receiving Equipment

A bandpass device, such as a cavity or crystal filter, is recommended at the input of all receiving devices. Cavity filters or other protective devices may be used at receiver inputs to reduce interference.

Where duplexing is used, a notch-type device should be avoided. In situations where a notch-type device is used, a bandpass filter shall be used on both the receiver and transmitter.

4. Antennas

- a. Microwave (dish) antennas and other than ground-mounted satellite dishes shall not exceed 10 feet in diameter, unless specifically authorized to meet path performance and reliability criteria.
- b. Ground mounted dishes require pre-approval by the authorized officer.
- c. All antennas shall meet all OSHA safety standards. If an antenna is operating in excess of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) public or occupations standards, steps will be taken, such as fencing, posting of signs, relocation, lowering power levels, within 24 hours to bring it into compliance. Ground measurements of Radio Frequency Radiation (RFR) levels will be taken before mitigation measures are implemented.
- d. Colors for dish antennas or covers shall be pre-approved by the authorized officer. White dish antennas and covers will not be approved. Existing white dishes and covers shall be repainted or replaced as repairs or replacement become necessary or by a date determined by the authorized officer.
- e. Antennas shall be treated to reduce or eliminate reflected glare.
- f. Low-powered transmit and receive antennas may be located low on the tower or on the ground.

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The responsibility for correcting interference problems lies with the authorization holder, the user causing the interference, and the affected parties. Generally, the first users at a site have seniority with respect to resolution of interference complaints. Senior users have an obligation to maintain their equipment to current industry standards, to operate their systems in accordance with the terms of both the FCC license and the NTIA/Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC) frequency authorization, and to comply with the Forest Service communications use authorization. New users at a site shall correct, at their expense, interference problems that they create. If it can be demonstrated that the senior user's equipment is at fault because of poor technical performance (does not meet, for instance, current Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials (APCO) or EIA/TIA technical standards for receiver performance), it will be necessary for the senior user to bring the poor performing receiving equipment up to current standards. The new user, in any event, shall cease operation of the suspect equipment until the problem is corrected, or as in the case of a poorly performing senior user receiver, the senior user must formulate an action plan for correcting the deficiency as soon as possible and be acceptable to both parties. If interference problems cannot be resolved or corrected within a reasonable time, the new use that is causing the interference may be terminated and the equipment removed.

If a Site Users Association is formed, all users shall cooperate with the Forest Service in the identification and correction of any interference. The Forest Service does not have any responsibility for correcting interference problems, but can act as a mediator to help all affected parties. Interference problems, whether theoretical, calculated, or measured (before and after licenses are granted) should be coordinated and resolved with the FCC or NTIA, as appropriate.

Interference with Public Safety, Critical Infrastructure, and any other emergency communications facility shall be corrected immediately. Operation of equipment covered by this site plan shall not interfere with Federal Government radio or electronic operations already in existence on National Forest System lands within two miles of the West La Cumbre Communications Site. The user causing this interference shall at their own expense take all actions necessary to prevent or eliminate the interference. If they do not eliminate the interference within ten (10) days after receipt of notice from the Forest Service to do so, their use will be terminated.

If electromagnetic noise becomes an issue, noise thresholds shall be established and incorporated as an amendment to this site plan. The cost of such analysis is the responsibility of the authorization holders.

D. Cables and Transmission Lines

All new outdoor cabling shall be jacketed and 100 percent shielded and shall either be flexible or semi-rigid. Cables shall be properly installed, strapped, and fastened down. Cable runs should be consistent with applicable engineering standards when attaching cables onto a tower.

All transmission lines (including wave guide) shall be supported in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. Unjacketed transmission lines or unjacketed cables of any type are prohibited. No transmission lines shall be left unterminated. Lightning protection ground down conductors on towers shall be insulated from the tower steel and considered no different than transmission lines. Bonding of this down conductor to tower steel shall be done with NEC

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approved connectors that are also galvanically compatible (bronzed or tin plated) with the structural galvanized steel of the tower.

Double-shielded braided (98 percent or better) or solid-shielded cable shall be used inside of buildings. No RG-8 or RG-58 type class of cable is permitted. No connector-type adapters shall be used on transmission lines. Only correct connectors that will mate to connected devices may be used.

Conduits shall be shared as allowed for under the NEC when they service common areas and shall be buried where possible.

Existing cables and transmission lines that do not meet the above requirements shall be upgraded as repairs or replacement become necessary.

E. Radiation

All communications uses shall meet FCC, NTIA, and OSHA regulations, policy, guidelines, and standards concerning radiation limitations.

All antenna radiation zones shall meet all OSHA safety standards. If an antenna radiation zone is operating in excess of FCC public or occupational standards, steps will be taken, such as fencing, posting of signs, relocation, lowering of power levels, etc. within 24 hours to bring the zone into compliance. Ground measurements of RFR levels will be taken before mitigation measures are implemented. It is recommended that each facility owner or facility manager, in accordance with FCC regulations 47 CFR sections 1.1307(b), 1.1310, and 2.1093, properly monitor Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) to electromagnetic fields for their facility.

Monitoring radiation levels at the site is the responsibility of all site users and shall occur at intervals to comply with FCC regulations and guidelines. A copy of the monitoring report shall be provided to the Forest Service within 30 days of its completion.

Security fences with RFR notice signs are required around areas that exceed public use levels. All fencing location and design shall be pre-approved by the Forest Service.

Warning signs shall comply with American National Standards Institute (ANSI) C95.2 color, symbol, and content conventions. Contact information, including name and telephone number will also be included on warning signs.

Any identified RFR radiation problems that are, or could be, a public health hazard must be corrected within 24 hours after measurement tests have been completed or be removed from the site by the site user(s). If the proposed corrective action involves any new ground disturbance, it must be pre-approved by the Forest Service.

F. Utilities

Site users shall pay for the cost to install and maintain utilities, including any resource surveys and reports needed for environmental compliance. For visual reasons, new overhead utility poles are not authorized.

1. Commercial Electrical Power -- Commercial power is provided by Southern California Edison in an aerial system.

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2. Telephone Service -- Commercial telephone lines are provided by Frontier Communications in a buried system.
3. Fiber -- Fiber optic line(s) service this site, and is provided by Frontier Communications.
4. Fuel Storage -- Fuel storage facilities on this site must be designed, installed and maintained according to applicable NFPA standards, federal, state and local laws and ordinances. All fuel storage tanks shall be grounded to the station ground mat and shall be a non-reflective neutral color (not white) or screened by an approved enclosure design. Any screening structure must include an opening for wildlife to escape.

Due to the hazardous nature of oil products (e.g., diesel fuel, gasoline or oil), storage and containment of these products is regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure standards. These rules require containment of hazardous materials so that they do not contaminate surrounding areas or waterways.

If additional service is ever deemed necessary, a separate authorization will be issued to the owner of the service following the appropriate NEPA analysis and decision. The applicant must pay the cost of necessary resource surveys, and reports and construction costs including appropriate mitigation. For visual reason, overhead utility lines may not be authorized.

G. Sanitary Facilities

Sanitation facilities do not exist at this site, except for FAA outhouses. If needed, any new sanitary facilities shall be pre-approved by the Forest Service. If it is determined by the authorized officer that the user needs such facilities, they will be provided by the applicant/holder in a manner and location satisfactory to the authorized officer and requirements of the local health department.

H. Security and Law Enforcement

The California Highway Patrol and Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department are the principal law enforcement agencies for the area in which the West La Cumbre Communications Site is located. In general, the Highway Patrol and County Sheriffs are responsible for civil and criminal law enforcement. The Forest Service is responsible for enforcing Federal laws applicable to National Forest System lands, such as resource protection. Patrol and policing for security purposes is the holder's responsibility.

All of the facilities at West La Cumbre Communications Site are fenced. If additional fencing is ever deemed necessary for security purposes at other facilities on the site, it must meet the following criteria:

1. All fences must meet health and safety requirements.
2. All fence locations and design require Forest Service pre-approval.
3. The standard fencing type will be chain-link (i.e. cyclone) and the standard fence height will be eight (8) feet.
4. Fencing will be designed, maintained, and of a type to minimize interference issues. All fencing materials shall be hot-dip galvanized coated to minimize corrosion and dissimilar metal contacts.

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5. Fencing shall be grounded at regular intervals not to exceed 20 feet to the station ground mat. The purpose of this requirement is to lower its conductivity to RF signals and shunt those RF signals to ground and prevent re-radiation.
6. Fences will be signed with RFR notices if RFR is above public levels.
7. Gates shall be adequate for Forest Service and other emergency services access needs.

Buildings shall be posted with a 24-hour contact phone number(s) on the main door(s) into the building where appropriate.

I. Site Maintenance

The objectives of site maintenance are to present a clean, neat, and orderly appearance at the site and to have all the authorized improvements at the site be safe for workers, the public, and wildlife. All users are responsible for maintaining the overall appearance of the site.

Miscellaneous debris remaining after any construction or installation, removal or modification of equipment is not only a hazard but can cause interference or intermodulation problems and is a potential threat to California condors. All loose debris must be removed from the site within 30 days after completing construction, reconstruction, or other activities. In particular, all loose wire or plastic or metal debris shall be removed from the site on the same day of the site work. The users of the site shall remove graffiti within ten working days of finding it. If graffiti is on natural features, such as rocks and trees, site users will remove graffiti using a method approved by the authorized officer. Comply with Appendix F.

Holders may not leave or dispose of trash, garbage, or cut brush on National Forest System lands. No outside trash or litter containers are allowed. Site users shall remove all trash and litter from the site as it is produced. Policing of litter in common areas, such as the areas between buildings and developed sites, is the shared responsibility of those holders bordering these areas. Microtrash will be removed by the holder's employees or contractors during every site visit.

Peeling paint on buildings and towers shall be re-painted within thirty days of discovery or as soon as possible as allowed by weather conditions.

J. Inspections

Unless waived in writing by the authorized officer, the holder shall have conducted annually a certified inspection of the facilities and equipment covered by the authorization. The inspection shall include a technical review that should ensure that all authorized equipment is operating in accordance with requirement of this site plan, the applicable FCC license or NTIA authorization, ANSI standards, and the manufacturer's specifications. In addition, the inspection should ensure that the authorized equipment is secure, free of rust, properly grounded, and otherwise properly operated and maintained. A copy of the inspection report, certified by a telecommunication specialist, shall be provided to the authorized officer within 30 days of completion of the inspection. The Forest Service may also conduct periodic reviews to monitor for authorization compliance.

K. Fire Prevention and Hazard Reduction Requirements

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Facility owners and facility managers will be required to control vegetation within the immediate area around their facilities, which may extend beyond any fencing in place. Maintain defensible space of one hundred (100) feet from each side of the structures. Gravel/mineral soil (i.e. bare ground or mowed vegetation) must be maintained to a minimum of fifty (50) feet clearance around buildings and a minimum of thirty (30) feet clearance around any propane tanks. Identified threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant species must remain within the minimum clearance areas.

Additional clearing of brush up to one hundred (100) feet or more may be necessary to provide an adequate zone for fire protection. This clearance does not apply to single specimens of trees or brush that provide ground cover and visual enhancement if they do not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from the native growth to any structure. Grass and other vegetation located more than fifty (50) feet from the building or structure and less than 18 inches in height above the ground may be maintained where necessary to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion. Identified threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant species must remain within the clearance areas. Facility owners and managers will coordinate annual hazard reduction plans with the Authorized Officer.

Smoking is prohibited in flammable vegetation areas.

Roof structures shall be kept reasonably clear of debris at all times.

No explosives will be stored at this site. Flammable materials shall be stored in conformance with the requirements of local fire regulations. Flammables will be placed in closed containers and stored away from sources of ignition and combustible materials. If flammables are stored within a building, the building will be locked, properly signed and well ventilated.

Approved spark arresters will be required and maintained on all internal combustion engines.

At least one (1) U.L. rated 20 lb. A:B:C dry chemical fire extinguisher is required inside each building. Prior to each June, fire extinguisher(s) shall be inspected by holders and refilled, if necessary.

Any fire will be immediately reported to "911", the nearest Forest Service office and/or the county sheriff's office.

Forest Service Officers will make periodic fire prevention inspections. They will call to the holder's attention any lack of compliance with the above regulations, plus any other existing hazards. Compliance with these inspections is required within the time limits specified in the inspection report.

All fire protection standards must be accomplished by the beginning of fire season unless otherwise agreed to, and then maintained throughout the fire season.

See Appendix E. For new construction, the Forest Service will provide the holder with a separate Construction Fire Plan which will be prepared at that time as applicable. State and local laws/regulations must be followed for any diesel tank installation.

L. Access**1. Road**

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Holders who damage the access road, or any of its associated improvements, such as ditches, culverts, roadside vegetation, signs, gates and underground utilities and facilities, shall be required to repair the road to conditions equal to or superior to those prior to any damage or disturbance.

Access to the West La Cumbre sites is via an all-weather county road commonly known as East Camino Cielo (5N12). The sites are approximately 8 miles from State Highway 154 at San Marcos Pass or approximately 8 miles from Highway 192 in Santa Barbara at the Gibraltar Road intersection.

2. Internal Roads and Parking Areas

Internal roads and parking areas within the communications site are the responsibility of the site users. Interior roads and parking areas shall be planned and approved by the authorized officer in conjunction with establishment of new facilities. Interior roads shall be maintained so as to allow only one entrance to the site. The intent is to discourage off-road vehicle use in and around the site.

The gated gravel road from East Camino Cielo to West La Cumbre is part of Santa Barbara County's responsibility. The gravel road from East Camino Cielo to West La Cumbre #2 is FAA's responsibility under special use road permit.

3. Road Closures

Forest Service roads are subject to periodic closures to entry during periods of extreme fire danger, inclement weather, or wetness. Site users may access the site during these closures if they have prior, written approval from the authorized officer.

IX. SITE ASSOCIATION AND ADVISORY GROUP

A site association is not needed at this time. If development were to increase, a users' association may become desirable. Leadership would need to come from one of the users. As needed in the future, the site association would be responsible for obtaining and maintenance of an administrative access and upkeep of internal roads and parking areas. The site association would also be responsible for ensuring cooperation between users for on-tower access. A site safety officer would be identified within the site association. The site association would be expected to develop a Radio Frequency Radiation Plan/Agreement and recommend measures to reduce interference issues (e.g., through use of filters).

The goal of the site association would also be to maximize the effective use of the site. The objective of a sanctioned association will be to represent all site users as a group when dealing with the Forest Service on matters relating to the site administration. The association would be able to work in cooperation with the Forest Service to identify problems or opportunities and make recommendations to the Forest Service for any changes in management strategies at the site. The association could also provide input to the Forest Service regarding the future addition of equipment and facilities at the site. While the advice and recommendations of the association would not be binding on the Forest Service, the Forest Service could use the input for administration of the site. The Forest Service would be a member of such a group and would help jointly develop the charter (i.e., the ground rules).

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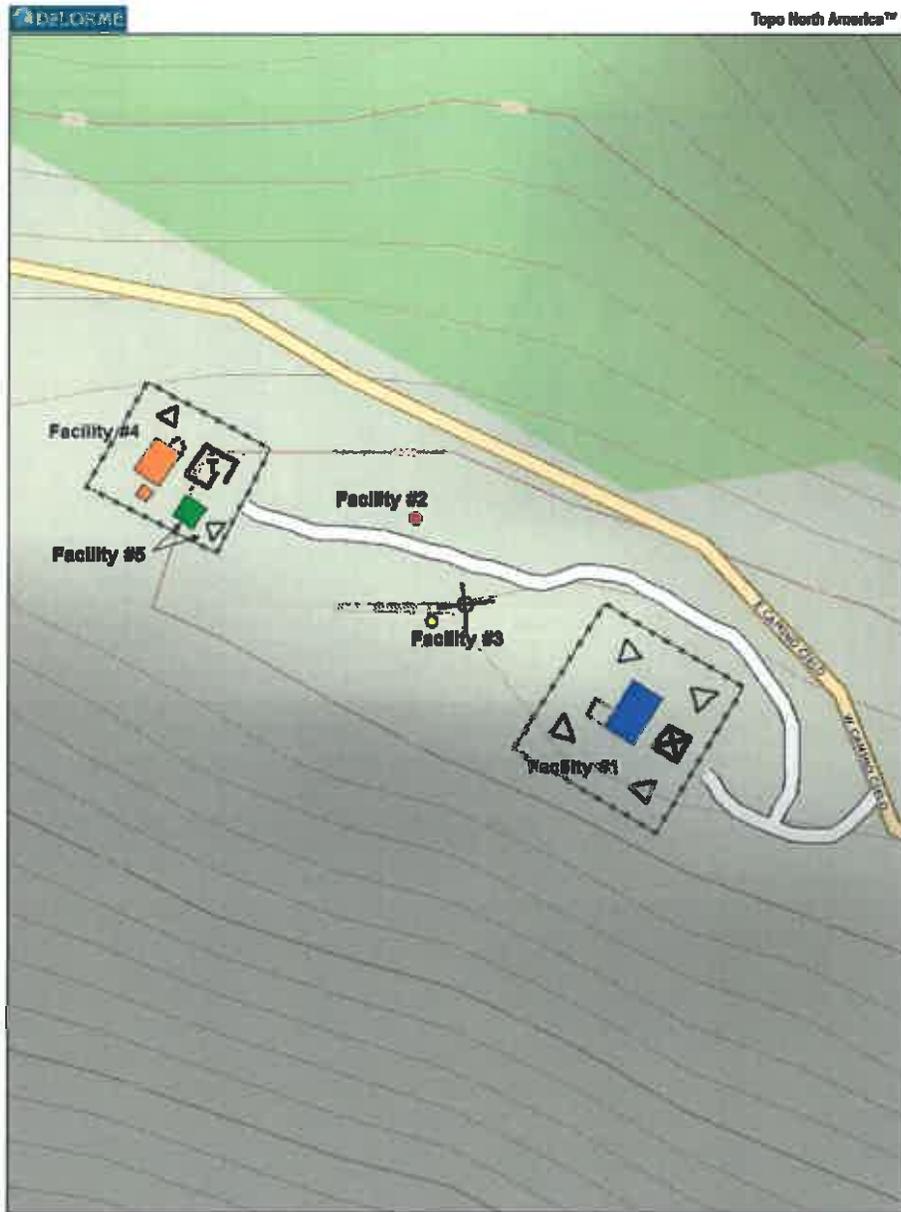
X. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – Location Map



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APPENDIX A Site Map -- West La Cumbre

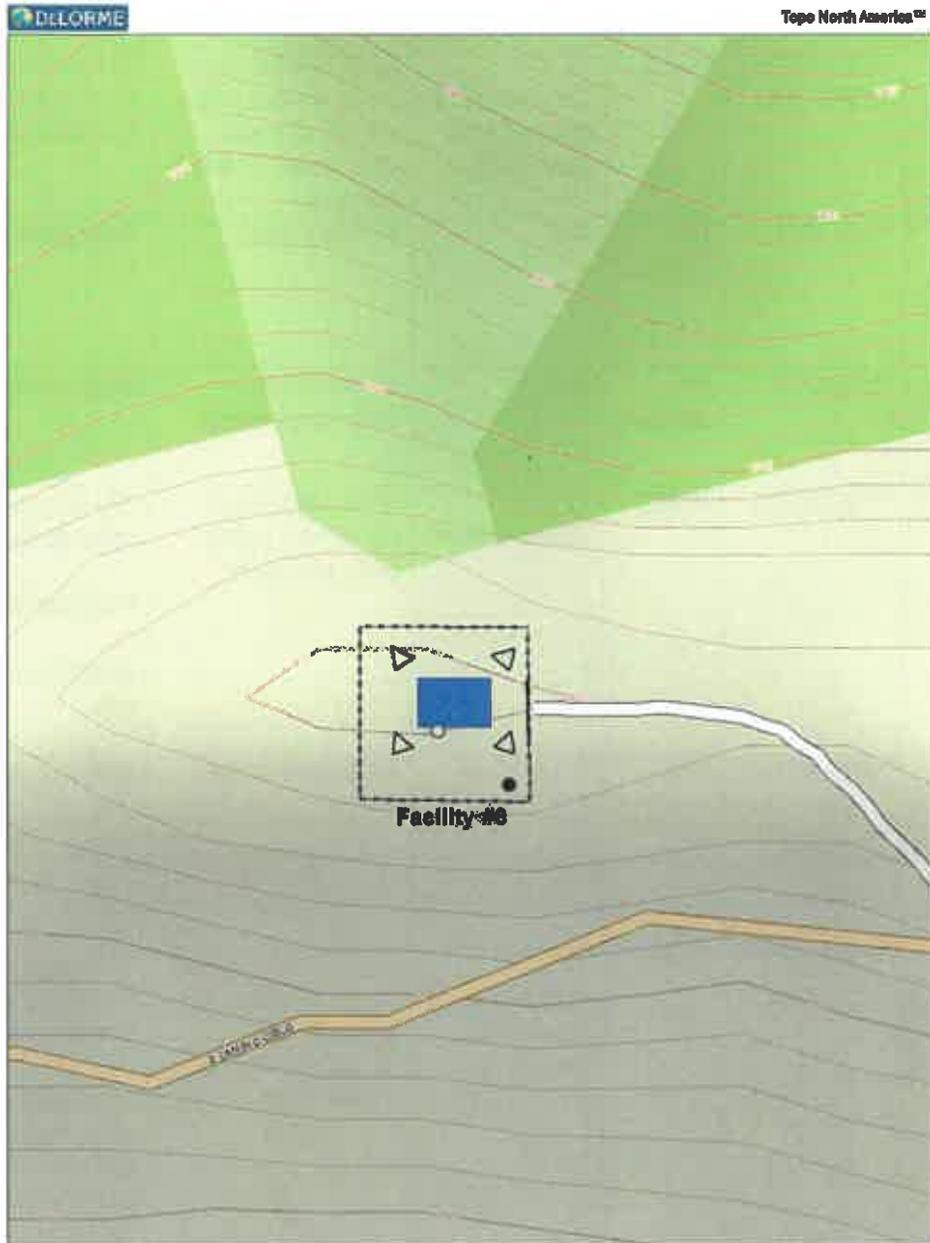


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APPENDIX A Site Map – West La Cumbre #2



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WEST LA CUMBRE COMMUNICATIONS SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX B – West La Cumbre Authorized Facilities

Facility/Holder	Auth. #	Use	Building	Tower	Other
West La Cumbre:					
Facility # 1 Federal Aviation Administration	*SBD000916 RCAG - FAA	PMRS	17' x 40' Concrete block (painted dark gray 2018)	(4) 35' 3-sided guyed (1) 30' 4-sided lattice with 15' diameter microwave, 12' and 8' antennas	500-gal propane tank 8' cyclone fence (130' x 130') Portable toilet
Facility # 2 Santa Barbara County Flood Control	*LPF1017	NR Monitor	N/A	15' Metal pole	Solar panels on pole
Facility # 3 UNAVCO	*LPF07021	NR Monitor	N/A	15' Metal pole; Seismic quadripod	Solar panels on pole
Facility # 4 County of Santa Barbara	*SBD102013	PMRS	12' x 16' Concrete block	65' 3-sided guyed (4) 15' high metal poles on building	300-gal propane tank with concrete block surround; 8' cyclone fence 50' x 100' Access road 700' x 12' with gate
Facility # 5 DOJ FBI	*SBD000709	MIC	8' x 8' Metal	60' 3-sided lattice	Within County fenced area
West La Cumbre #2:					
Facility # 6 Federal Aviation Administration	*SBD000912 RTR - FAA	PMRS	17' x 40' Concrete block (painted dark gray 2018)	(4) 45' 3-sided guyed; (1) 20' freestanding pole with FAA microwave dish and Frontier dish	500-gal propane tank 8' cyclone fence (160' x 160') Portable toilet Associated gravel road, 0.2 mile x 20', no gate (road permit SBD000909 is now combined with communications use permit)
Facility # 7 *Frontier California Inc.	*SBD402705	MIC	N/A	FAA 20' pole with Frontier microwave dish	Service for FAA No permit needed as Frontier is tenant in FAA bldg

Rev. 7/29/2019

*Holder name and authorization number of permit/lease reissued in 2019

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APPENDIX C – Facility Photographs



Facility 1 – Federal Aviation Administration (West La Cumbre RCAG)

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APPENDIX C – Facility Photographs



Facility 2 – Santa Barbara Co. Flood Control



Facility 3 – UNAVCO



Facility 4 – County of Santa Barbara



Facility 5 – FBI

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APPENDIX C – Facility Photographs



Facility 6 – Federal Aviation Administration (West La Cumbre #2 RTR)

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APPENDIX D – Inspection Checklist

“West La Cumbre Annual Technical Inspection”

Date Inspected: _____ Authorization Holder: _____
 Authorization ID: _____ Holder Site Reference ID: _____
 Site Technician: _____ Phone # _____
 Number of Transmitters _____ FCC Call Sign(s): _____

Please mark the following Items as Acceptable (A) or Unacceptable (U).

Electrical Wiring ----- (A) (U) Grounding ----- (A) (U)
 Equipment Installation ----- (A) (U) Housekeeping ----- (A) (U)
 Building Repair ----- (A) (U) Tower Repair ----- (A) (U)

Please mark the following Items as Yes (Y) or NO (N) or (N/A)

Isolators ----- (Y) (N) (N/A) Circulators ----- (Y) (N) (N/A)
 Cavities ----- (Y) (N) (N/A) Terminators ----- (Y) (N) (N/A)
 Filters ----- (Y) (N) (N/A) Lightning Protection ----- (Y) (N) (N/A)

FCC License or NTIA Authorization Posted (Y) (N)

Equipment Labeled with *(please check all that apply)*:

Owner's Name _____ Transmitter Frequencies _____ Transmitting Power Outputs _____
 Current 24-hour Telephone Number _____

Comments: _____

Recommended Corrective Action: _____

Corrective Action To Be Taken *(may require prior approval from the Forest Service)*: _____

I certify that to the best of my knowledge the information provided is true, correct, and complete.

Site Technician Signature

Date

All corrective actions must be completed within 120 days of this site inspection, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Forest Service.

Please make a written report of corrective action taken and submit to the Forest Service. If you should have any questions, please call the Forest Service office.

This form is just one option that may be used, it outlines basic items that should be covered in any inspection. The authorization holder, inspector or the Forest Service may utilize a different form if desired.

WEST LA CUMBRE COMMUNICATIONS SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN**APPENDIX E – Fire Plan****1. SCOPE**

The provisions set forth below outline the channels of responsibility for fire prevention and suppression activities and establish an attack procedure for fires within the special use site. The authorized area is delineated by a map in the permit/lease. The provisions set forth below also specify conditions under which activities under authorization will be curtailed or shut down. See Section 5, Reporting All Wild Fires below, should a fire occur. All fire protection standards must be accomplished by the beginning of fire season unless otherwise agreed too, and then maintained throughout the fire season.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES**A. Holder**

- (1) Shall abide by the requirements of this Fire Plan.
- (2) Shall take all steps necessary to prevent his/her employees, subcontractors and their employees from starting fires, and shall be responsible for preventing the escape of fires, and shall make every attempt to extinguish all such fires which may escape.

B. Forest Service will monitor Holder's compliance with this Plan.

3. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

The Holder shall comply with the following requirements:

A. Shall equip all diesel and/or gasoline-operated engines, both stationary and mobile, with spark arresters that meet Forest Service standards set forth in the National Coordinating Group publication for Multi-position Small Engines, #430-4, or General Purpose and Locomotive, #430-2. Spark arresters are not required on equipment powered by exhaust-driven turbo-charged engines or motor vehicles equipped with a maintained muffler as defined in California Public Resources Code (CPRC), Section 4442 and 4443.

B. Shall furnish and have available within each building hand tools and/or equipment as follows (CPRC 4427 and 4431) for emergency use:

- (1) One shovel, one axe (or pulaski) and a fully charged fire extinguisher U.L. rated at 4 B:C or more.
- (2) One shovel and one backpack 5 gallon water-filled tank with pump with each welder.
- (3) One shovel and one chemical pressurized fire extinguisher (fully charged) for each gasoline-powered tool, including but not restricted to chain saws, soil augers, weed whips, etc. Fire extinguishers shall be of the type and size set forth in the California Public Resources Code Section 4431.

WEST LA CUMBRE COMMUNICATIONS SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

C. All tools and equipment required in A. and B. above shall be in good workable condition. Shovels shall be size "O" or larger and be not less than 46 inches in overall length. Axes or pulaskis shall have 2-1/2 pound or larger heads and be not less than 28 inches in overall length.

4. GENERAL

A. **State Law.** The Holder shall comply with all applicable laws of the State of California. In particular, see California Public Resource Codes 4291, 4423, 4427, 4431 (portions attached).

County Law. The Holder must abide by county laws concerning hazard reduction around buildings and all other improvements at the electronic site.

B. **Permits Required.** The Holder must secure a special written permit from the District Ranger or Designated Representative before engaging in any of the activities listed below.

- (1) **Burning/welding/cutting Permits.** (Issued by Forest Service)
- (2) **Air Pollution.** (Issued by State or County Air Pollution Control Districts)
- (3) **Construction.** New construction may require a separate Construction Fire Plan. Construction cannot begin until the Authorized Officer determines that fire conditions (project activity level) are suitable for proposed activities. Precautionary measures may include the presence of a fire patrol person whose responsibility shall be to patrol the operation for prevention and detection of fires and to take suppression action where necessary. Precautionary measures may also include the presence of an engine crew for initial attack and/or water tender for dust abatement.

C. **Smoking and Fire Rules.** Smoking shall not be permitted except in a barren area, in an area cleared to mineral soil at least three feet in diameter, or within vehicles or buildings, especially during fire season. Holder shall post signs regarding smoking and fire rules in conspicuous places for all employees to see. Holder shall require compliance with these rules. Under no circumstances shall smoking be permitted during fire season while employees are operating light or heavy equipment, or walking or working in grass and woodlands.

D. **Building, Storage and Parking Areas.** Equipment service areas, parking areas, and building areas shall be cleared of all flammable material for a radius of at least 30 feet. Small mobile or stationary engine (e.g. generator, air compressor, etc.) sites shall be cleared of flammable material for a radius of at least 15 feet from such engine. Areas of the type described above must be approved in writing by the authorized officer.

E. **Welding.** Holder shall confine welding activity to cleared areas having a minimum radius of ten feet measured from place of welding. All terms of the welding permit must be met.

WEST LA CUMBRE COMMUNICATIONS SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

F. Oil Filter and Glass Jugs. Holder shall remove from National Forest System lands all oily rags and used oil filters. Holder shall prohibit use of glass bottles and jugs at the site during all operations.

G. Communications. When Holder, or any of its contractors, is working at the site, workers shall have a serviceable telephone, radio-telephone, or radio system connecting site with Holder's headquarters. When such headquarters is at a location which makes communication to it clearly impractical, the Forest Service will accept a reasonable alternative location. The communication system shall provide prompt and reliable communications between Holder's headquarters (or above stated alternative) and Forest Service via commercial telephone or radio system.

5. REPORT ALL WILDFIRES

Holder and/or his/her employees shall report all fires to 911 or the Los Padres National Forest Emergency Communication Center at (805) 938-9142.

6. CALIFORNIA PUBLIC RESOURCE CODES

A. CPRC 4291 states in part:

(a) A person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining a mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or land that is covered with flammable material, shall at all times do all of the following:

(1) Maintain defensible space of 100 feet from each side and from the front and rear of the structure, but not beyond the property line except as provided in paragraph (2). The amount of fuel modification necessary shall take into account the flammability of the structure as affected by building material, building standards, location, and type of vegetation. Fuels shall be maintained in a condition so that a wildfire burning under average weather conditions would be unlikely to ignite the structure. This paragraph does not apply to single specimens of trees or other vegetation that are well-pruned and maintained so as to effectively manage fuels and not form a means of rapidly transmitting fire from other nearby vegetation to a structure or from a structure to other nearby vegetation. The intensity of fuels management may vary within the 100-foot perimeter of the structure, the most intense being within the first 30 feet around the structure. Consistent with fuels management objectives, steps should be taken to minimize erosion. For the purposes of this paragraph, "fuel" means any combustible material, including petroleum-based products and wildland fuels.

(2) A greater distance than that required under paragraph (1) may be required by state law, local ordinance, rule, or regulation. Clearance beyond the property line may only be required if the state law, local ordinance, rule, or regulation includes findings that the clearing is necessary to significantly reduce the risk of transmission of flame or heat sufficient to ignite the structure, and there is no other feasible mitigation measure possible to reduce the risk of ignition or spread of wildfire to the structure. Clearance on adjacent property shall only be conducted following written consent by the adjacent landowner.

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(3) An insurance company that insures an occupied dwelling or occupied structure may require a greater distance than that required under paragraph (1) if a fire expert, designated by the director, provides findings that the clearing is necessary to significantly reduce the risk of transmission of flame or heat sufficient to ignite the structure, and there is no other feasible mitigation measure possible to reduce the risk of ignition or spread of wildfire to the structure. The greater distance may not be beyond the property line unless allowed by state law, local ordinance, rule, or regulation.

(4) Remove that portion of a tree that extends within 10 feet of the outlet of a chimney or stovepipe.

(5) Maintain a tree, shrub, or other plant adjacent to or overhanging a building free of dead or dying wood.

(6) Maintain the roof of a structure free of leaves, needles, or other vegetative materials.

B. PRC 4423 states: A person shall not burn any brush, stumps, logs, fallen timber, fallows, slash, grass-covered land, brush-covered land, forest-covered land, or other flammable material, in any state responsibility area, area receiving fire protection by the department by contract, or upon federal lands administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or Department of the Interior, unless the person has a written permit from the department or its duly authorized representative or the authorized federal officer on federal lands administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or of the Interior and in strict accordance with the terms of the permit:

(1) At any time in Zone A.

(2) At any time in Zone B between May 1st and the date the director declares, by proclamation, that the hazardous fire conditions have abated for that year, or at any other time in Zone B during any year when the director has declared, by proclamation, that unusual fire hazard conditions exist in the area.

C. PRC 4427 states: During any time of the year when burning permits are required in an area pursuant to this article, no person shall use or operate any motor, engine, boiler, stationary equipment, welding equipment, cutting torches, tar pots, or grinding devices from which a spark, fire, or flame may originate, which is located on or near any forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land, without doing both of the following:

(1) First clearing away all flammable material, including snags, from the area around such operation for a distance of 10 feet.

(2) Maintain one serviceable round point shovel with an overall length of not less than forty-six (46) inches and one backpack pump water-type fire extinguisher fully equipped and ready for use at the immediate area during the operation.

This section does not apply to portable power saws and other portable tools powered by a gasoline-fueled internal combustion engine. (See Sec. 4431 re power saws).

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D. PRC 4431 states: During any time of the year when burning permits are required in an area pursuant to this article, no person shall use or operate or cause to be operated in the area any portable saw, auger, drill, tamper, or other portable tool powered by a gasoline-fueled internal combustion engine on or near any forest-covered land, within 25 feet of any flammable material, without providing and maintaining at the immediate locations of use or operation of the saw or tool, for firefighting purposes one serviceable round point shovel, with an overall length of not less than 46 inches, or one serviceable fire extinguisher. The Director of Forestry and Fire Protection shall by administrative regulation specify the type and size of fire extinguisher necessary to provide at least minimum assurance of controlling fire caused by use of portable power tools under various climatic and fuel conditions. The required fire tools shall at no time be farther from the point of operation of the power saw or tool than 25 feet with unrestricted access for the operator from the point of operation.

E. PRC 4446 states: Every person shall exercise reasonable care in the disposal of flammable material so that the material does not cause the inception of or spread of uncontrolled fire. A person shall not burn any flammable material in any incinerator within any state responsibility area, area receiving fire protection by the State Forester by contract, or upon federal lands administered by the United States Department of Agriculture or Department of the Interior, unless the following minimum requirements are complied with:

- (1) The area within 10 feet of the exterior of the incinerator is maintained free and clear of all flammable material and vegetation.
- (2) A screen constructed of a nonflammable material, with no greater than 1/4 inch mesh, or metal doors, close or cover each opening in the exterior of an incinerator to prevent the escape of flames, sparks, ashes or other burning material which might cause an uncontrolled fire.
- (3) A permit is obtained prior to burning for the use of the incinerator pursuant to Section 1123 and all other applicable provisions of law.

NO INCINERATORS ARE PERMITTED AT WEST LA CUMBRE

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APPENDIX F – Resource Protection Requirements

Resource Area	Design Features
Soil and Water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be implemented to minimize damage to surface soil structure and to reduce potential for erosion and sediment transport to drainages due to project activities. All ground disturbing activities with the potential for erosion must be consistent with Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 2509.22 – Soil and Water Conservation Practices Handbook and Best Management Practices. 2. Work and parking/staging areas along with ground and vegetation disturbance are limited to the minimum necessary. 3. All equipment and work areas must contain appropriate spill containment kits to respond to leaks and spills. Personnel must have training on proper response to any type of hazmat situation. All hazmat situations must be reported to the Forest Hazmat Coordinator according to the Forest guidelines.
Wildlife	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Vehicles are encouraged to idle for two minutes or less to reduce emissions. 5. Pets are allowed on-site only if they are leashed or properly restrained at all times. 6. Wildlife encountered during the course of work activities should be avoided or given the opportunity to evacuate the site. This includes venomous species such as rattlesnakes. If needed, reptile species, including rattlesnakes, can be moved from the project site using non-lethal means such as sticks, shovel handles, buckets or similar containers. Personnel will be reminded that harassing, harming, or feeding wildlife is not permitted (with the exception of Forest Service approved pest control). 7. Use of pesticides (including rodenticides) will be in strict conformance with prescribed regulations, label directions and Forest Service Manual (FSM) -Environmental Management direction. Pesticides that could adversely affect secondary consumers would not be permitted. Placement of bait and traps outside buildings is not permitted. 8. Holder(s) shall follow the <i>Guidelines for Protection and Conservation of Bird Species at Mountain Top Communications Sites, USDA Forest Service</i>, as described in Exhibit 1. 9. Horizontal surfaces shall be treated to prevent perching on a case by case basis with Forest Service input. Anti-perching measures must not present a hazard to condors or raptors. Authorization holder(s) can utilize treatments consistent with the range of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) recommendations described in Exhibit 2. As new information and technologies becomes available, a list of acceptable treatments would be updated. Treatments not described in Exhibit 2 must be submitted to the Los Padres National Forest (LPF) for approval prior to installation. The authorization holder(s) is responsible for providing the LPF with documentation of the anti-perching treatments applied to their facilities. Use of materials that will degrade and fragment due to weathering are not recommended. For example, use of plastic anti-perching strips is discouraged because exposure to the elements causes them to disintegrate quickly and become microtrash when the fragments fall to the ground. 10. Sites shall be kept clear of garbage and debris including microtrash. Areas included in fuel hazard reductions must also be kept clear of microtrash and debris since the removal of vegetation can expose items that can then be ingested by wildlife. 11. Items that could pose a risk of entanglement such as ropes, cables, lines, etc. will be kept secure. 12. All project materials shall be properly stored and secured. Tools, hardware, equipment and all loose items must be stored in a manner that would prevent their removal or ingestion by wildlife. 13. Materials that are in any type of liquid, granular or powder form must be stored in sealed leak-proof containers. These containers would be stored in a manner that prevents access by wildlife.

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14. All parked vehicles/equipment would be kept free of leaks, particularly anti-freeze, since this could be fatal if consumed by wildlife.
15. Informational signs specific to condors shall be posted inside at applicable sites and would focus on three basic areas: identification, response and hazards. The posted information will include a basic condor identification guide (**Exhibit 4**), an outline of actions to take in response to a condor entering the permitted area and a description of site associated risks to condors and the required corrective measures. These signs must have both LPF and USFWS approval.
16. If condors enter the permitted area while personnel are present, all personnel should be instructed to assess current work activities to ensure that none of them present a hazard to condors (moving vehicles, equipment loading, etc.). Any activities identified as presenting a potential hazard should be stopped or blocked to prevent condor access to the specific activity.
17. USFWS approved methods for hazing condors away from the site can be utilized. The LPF uses field guidelines developed by Angeles National Forest for hazing based on USFWS direction (**Exhibit 3**). Hazing would only occur once the personnel on site have confirmed that there are no conditions present that may create a risk for collision by hazed condors taking flight to exit the area. Acceptable hazing includes clapping, yelling and stomping but does not include any physical contact with the birds or any action that would pose a risk to the bird's safety.
18. Any condors hazed from the work area would be observed until they have safely left the immediate vicinity. This is to ensure that hazing has not resulted in creating conditions hazardous for the condors.
19. Any observations of condors within the project area would be reported within 48 hours to the authorized officer with information including the date, time, location and wing/tag numbers if readable. If possible, any photos would be sent with the report.
20. Access to any sources of electrocution will be prevented.

*Invasive
Plant
Mgmt*

21. To limit the introduction and spread of new invasive plant species, tool, vehicle and equipment washing requirements would be implemented. All ground disturbing and vegetation removal tools and equipment (including handheld) must be cleaned prior to entering National Forest System lands. Washing of tools, equipment and vehicles would be done in a manner that will effectively remove seeds and propagules and would not further enhance the spread of invasive plants through improper disposal of rinse water. Washing of equipment and vehicles must include tires/tracks, wheel wells, bumpers, fuel/skid pans and undercarriages. Personnel transport vehicles are exempt from this requirement as long as they have not engaged in off-road travel.
22. All plant material (e.g., straw, mulch, seeds, etc.) used for erosion control and/or road maintenance must be certified weed-free. Only weed-free rice straw or rice mulch is allowed.
23. All erosion control material must be biodegradable. Wattles wrapped in "photodegradable" plastic are not acceptable as they increase trash and can cause entrapment of small wildlife.
24. All fill material (soil, sand, gravel, rock) must be from an LPF approved material site.
25. Authorization holder(s) is responsible for the monitoring and removal of noxious weeds within their permitted area and the area included in their fuel hazard reduction treatments. If noxious weed removal/treatments are necessary, they shall be completed within that growing season and follow the requirements listed in the Forestwide Invasive Plants Program, Los Padres National Forest Environmental Assessment (pending 2019).

WEST LA CUMBRE COMMUNICATIONS SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN**Exhibit 1: Guidelines for Protection and Conservation of Bird Species at Mountain Top Communications Sites, USDA Forest Service**

The four southern California national forests are comprised of the Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres and San Bernardino National Forests. A major program administered by these national forests is the issuance and administration of special-use authorizations for communications facilities at designated communications sites. The following guidelines have been developed and adopted by the four southern California national forests as a supplement to communications site management plan, for the protection and conservation of bird species covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

I: Guidelines for Communication Tower Siting, Construction, Operation, Maintenance and Decommissioning

New towers shall be the same or lesser tower heights as existing towers at the site and no more than 199 feet above ground level (AGL), and shall not require guy wires.

Towers shall be unlighted if Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regulations permit. If towers requiring lights for aviation safety must be constructed, the minimum amount of pilot warning and obstruction avoidance lighting required by the FAA should be used. Unless otherwise required by the FAA, only white (preferable) or red strobe lights should be used at night, and these should be the minimum number, minimum intensity, and minimum number of flashes per minute (longest duration between flashes) allowable by the FAA. The use of solid red or pulsating red warning lights at night should be avoided.

Any existing tower using guy wires shall have daytime visual markers on the wires to prevent collisions by diurnally moving species. Spacing of markers should be at 10-foot intervals for smaller 'tags' and at 20-foot intervals for larger more linear 'flight diverter' structures.

In order to reduce the number of towers needed in the future, providers shall design new towers structurally and electrically to accommodate the applicant/licensee's antennas and comparable antennas for multiple users.

Security lighting for on-ground facilities and equipment should be down-shielded to keep light within the boundaries of the site.

Towers, facilities and structures no longer in use or determined to be obsolete should be removed.

Road access to mountain top communications sites must be adequate to support construction, maintenance and demolition of facilities. Communication service providers responsible for construction activities must notify the Forest Service prior to removal of equipment and structures to assess access needs.

II: Additional Guidelines for Other Structures Associated with Communication Towers and Sites

Place anti-perching materials along the top of open horizontal surfaces at tower tops or protruding arms of other tall vertical structures.

Place anti-perching materials or devices along the top edge of flat rooftops or roof ridges of equipment buildings or other similar structures located within the communication site.

Cover all microwave dishes with radome covers and place anti-perching materials or devices along the top quarter-arch of the front edge of dishes capable of supporting a perching condor (approximately 20 pounds per bird).

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Place anti-perching materials or devices along the top surface of horizontal coverings or tracks holding wave-guides capable of supporting a condor.

Keep all trash, garbage or excess scrap materials removed from the communications site, or placed in enclosed structures not accessible to condors or other large bird species.

Secure all loose wires or netting to prevent accidental entrapment of large birds. Placement of wires in conduit is also recommended where feasible.

Cover or otherwise protect external fiberglass type insulation or other soft materials, which could be ripped apart or ingested by condors or other large birds.

Cover all spill retention or catchment basins or other open structures that may collect and hold water or other liquids, which condors or other birds may attempt to drink.

Cover or screen all large drains, conduits or other similar openings, which are large enough for a condor to walk into to prevent potential entrapment.

All doors and windows on buildings or other structures shall be designed to ensure they remain closed when not occupied by personnel to prevent accidental entry and entrapment of condors or other species.

Cyclone type fencing or other similar security fencing or walls surrounding equipment or other structures should be designed and located to avoid the potential for accidental entrapment of condors or eagles.

Place raptor guards or other anti-perching materials or devices along the upper surface of the horizontal cross arms of electrical power poles at communications facilities, which could serve as perches for larger birds.

Fuel storage tanks associated with generators and other facilities shall meet current fire department, federal, state, and local safety and hazardous materials requirements. Fuel storage shall be consolidated into one tank large enough to accommodate all tenants in a facility.

For guidance on markers and other anti-perching devices, see *Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC). 2006. Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2006. Public Interest Energy Research Program (PIER) Final Project Report CEC-500-2006-022. Edison Electric Institute, APLIC, and the California Energy Commission. Washington D.C. and Sacramento, California. Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC). 2012. Reducing Avian Collisions with Power Lines: The State of the Art in 2012. Edison Electric Institute and APLIC, Washington D.C.* APLIC's website is <http://www.aplic.org/>. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Communication Tower Guidance: <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/guidance-documents/communication-towers.php>

(Forest Land Management Plan, Design Criteria for the Southern California National Forests, Part 3, Appendix G, page 69)

WEST LA CUMBRE COMMUNICATIONS SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN**Exhibit 2: USFWS Recommended Deterrents and Anti-Perching Devices *****EFFECTIVE CONDOR DETERRENTS AND ACTIONS:**

- Scarecrow motion-activated animal deterrent (most effective method available)
<http://motionsensorsprinkler.com/motion-sensor-sprinklers/contech-cro101-scarecrow-motion-activated-sprinkler/>
- Removing attractants (e.g. open trash and recyclable containers, wires, seat cushions, drinkable water sources)
- Constructing barriers to vulnerable property that is not able to be moved (e.g. barriers to AC unit wires, metal conduit around exposed wires, protective caps around insulation on outside water spouts)
- Immediate response in scaring visiting condors away (e.g. spraying water, yelling/clapping/loud noises)

DETERRENTS THAT MAY BE EFFECTIVE:

- Electric track/electric strip tape (<http://www.birdbgone.com/products/electric-track.html> ; <http://www.birdbarrier.com/products/bird-shock-flex-track/> ; <http://www.nixalite.com/shocktape.aspx>)
- Avian Control Bird Repellent Spray (<http://solveyourbirdproblems.com/>)
- Rollers for deck railings and ledges (<http://coyoteroller.com/>)
- Avian anti-perching spikes (http://www.nixalite.com/Nixalitemodels.aspx#Premium_Model_S)
- Artificial effigies (<http://www.hankenimports.com/artificial-animals/93-15-inch-artificial-heads-up-vulture.html>)
- Gull sweep/daddi long legs (<http://www.gullswEEP.com/index.html> ; http://www.birdbusters.com/pigeon_control_repellent.html)

* The list of product options does not imply endorsement of any of these products by the USFWS.

WEST LA CUMBRE COMMUNICATIONS SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN**Exhibit 3: LPF Field Guidelines for Hazing California Condors****What is condor hazing?**

Hazing is the use of immediate and direct negative reinforcement to discourage interactions between condors and humans and/or human structures.

What techniques are used to haze condors?

The hazing of California condors typically involves actions such as hand clapping, yelling and foot stomping to startle the birds and get them to move away from potentially harmful situations.

When is hazing condors appropriate?

The use of hazing is appropriate if a condor enters the permitted area or is seen loitering on an access road. Hazing should be implemented only after it has been determined that a condor hazed from the site can safely leave without encountering any collision hazards.

Why is hazing condors recommended?

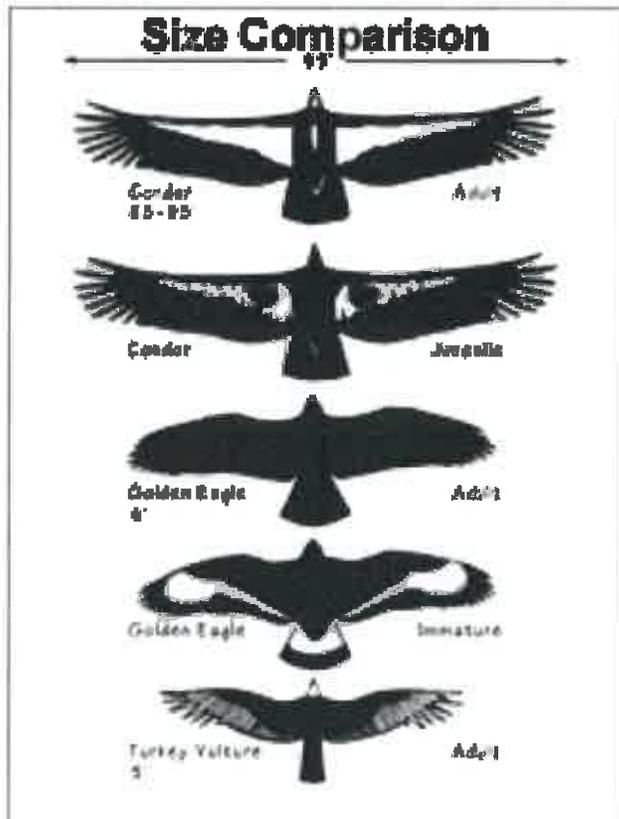
Condors that land on or near buildings, oil rigs, communication towers and other human structures are at risk of injury or mortality. In these situations, condors may become entangled in, or ingest materials including but not limited to wire, ropes, tarps, small bits of trash (micro-trash), industrial and household chemicals. Condors may also associate humans and human structures with food if they find discarded food trash or are given food directly.

Field Guidelines for Hazing California Condors**Follow these steps if a condor enters the permitted area:**

1. Confirm identification of bird(s) in project area as California condor.
2. Alert other personnel to the presence of condors in the area.
3. Assess site and activities to ensure that there are no immediate hazards to birds that enter the work area (moving vehicles, equipment/material loading, etc.) Stop or block any activities deemed potentially hazardous.
4. Assess the site to ensure that birds can take flight and leave the area without encountering any potential collision hazards (powerlines, fences, hoists, etc.)
5. Hazing is to occur as soon as possible to reduce the amount of time condors spend in the work area.
6. If the flight path is clear, utilize non-invasive methods to startle the birds into taking flight.
7. Acceptable methods include hand clapping, stomping and yelling.
8. Under no circumstances will the crew touch individuals or throw objects for the purpose of hazing.
9. Any condors hazed from the work area would be observed until they have safely left the area included in the permit. Condor observations will be reported to the FS within 48 hours.
10. For any hazing effort, the following information is to be collected and submitted to the Forest Service as soon as possible and within 48 hours: date/time, location, number of condors involved, wing tag numbers, hazing technique used, outcome of hazing effort.
11. Immediate Forest Service notification is required if injury or mortality of a condor is observed.

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Exhibit 4: Condor Identification



WEST LA CUMBRE COMMUNICATIONS SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN**APPENDIX G -- Road Maintenance**

For dedicated communications site only access roads (i.e., roads that do not serve another Forest or public purpose besides access to the communications site, and exist solely for use by the holder(s), and Forest Service administration of the use).

1. Holder(s) is authorized to use and, with prior written approval from the Forest Service, perform routine maintenance (e.g., surface blading, cleaning of drainage structure inlets, pothole repair, etc.) of the road(s) that access the communications site. Holder(s) will maintain the road(s) to a standard that is compatible and commensurate with the authorized use. Holder(s) will perform periodic maintenance to ensure road surface and road drainage structures operate effectively during the life of the authorization. Holder(s) will accept responsibility for any road maintenance necessary for their employees, contractors, tenants and customers to access the site.
2. Holder(s) will obtain written approval from the Forest Service prior to conducting any routine maintenance activities, at which time the Forest Service will identify specific road(s) where maintenance activities may occur. Forest Service personnel may need to monitor maintenance. Holder(s) will ensure maintenance activities are done according to the standards as outlined below under Requirements for Conducting Maintenance.

For Forest Service System Roads (i.e., they have an assigned road number and are listed in the Forest Service database):

1. Forest System roads are subject to Forest Service discretion and funding to maintain, however, if a system road is necessary to access holder(s) authorized facilities, the holder(s) is authorized to use and, with prior written approval from the Forest Service, perform routine maintenance of Forest Service system roads. Holder(s) will maintain the roads to a standard that is compatible and commensurate with the authorized use.
2. Holder(s) will obtain written approval from the Forest Service prior to conducting any routine maintenance activities, at which time the Forest Service will identify specific road(s) where maintenance activities may occur. Forest Service personnel may need to monitor maintenance. Holder(s) will ensure maintenance activities are done according to the standards as outlined below under Requirements for Conducting Maintenance.

Emergency repairs of roads may be conducted if roads have been damaged such that access is not possible and access is necessary to restore communications services or a loss of services is imminent. The holder(s) shall notify the authorized officer as soon as possible of any emergency repairs.

Traffic Rules and Use Restrictions – The holder(s) and its agents, employees, and contractors shall comply with all traffic rules and use restrictions imposed by the Forest Service.

Requirements for Conducting Maintenance

- A. General.** When maintenance is performed, it shall be conducted in accordance with the following requirements:
 1. The holder(s) shall perform maintenance on the roads authorized by their authorization that is necessary to protect and repair the roadbed, road surface, and associated transportation facilities.

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2. The holder(s) shall resurface the roads authorized to the extent loss of surfacing is caused by the use authorized.
- B. **Snow Removal.** Snow removal shall be conducted in a manner that protects roads, ensures safe and efficient transportation of materials, and prevents erosion damage to roads, streams, and adjacent lands.

The holder(s) shall:

1. Remove snow from the entire width of the road surface, including turnouts.
2. Remove snow slides, earth slides, fallen timber, and boulders that obstruct the road surface.
3. Remove snow, ice, and debris from ditches and culverts so that the drainage system will function efficiently at all times.
4. Deposit all debris, except snow and ice, removed from the road surface and ditches at locations approved by the responsible official and away from stream channels.
5. Leave at least 3 inches of snow on native surface roads to protect the road.
6. Restore any damage resulting from snow removal in a timely manner.

The holder(s) shall not:

7. Undercut constructed slopes or remove gravel or other surfacing material from the road surface.
8. Leave snow berms on the road surface. Berms on the shoulder of the road shall be removed or drainage holes shall be opened and maintained. Drainage holes shall be spaced as necessary to obtain satisfactory surface drainage without discharge on erodible fills.
9. Use equipment with cleats or other tracks to plow snow without prior written approval of the responsible official.

C. **Maintenance Requirements**

1. **Clearing** – Within the clearing limits and roads prism holder(s) may clear brush, downed timber, vegetation, large rock and other debris within the road prism.
 - a. Clearing of vegetation -- trim branches that extend over the road surface to attain a clear height of 20 feet. Trim according to accepted tree surgery practices. Treat wounds with tree wound dressing.
2. **Linear Grading** – this work consists of constructing materials within the specified alignment grade tolerances.
 - a. **Grading Tolerances** – Do not encroach on stream channels, impact wetlands, or extend beyond right of way or easement limits. Do not make alignment or profile grade adjustments that adversely affect drainage.
3. **Cleaning, Reconditioning, and Repairing Existing Drainage Structures** – This work consists of cleaning, reconditioning, and repairing existing culverts and appurtenant structures.

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- a. **Removing and Cleaning Culverts** – Carefully remove the culvert and clean all foreign materials from within the barrel and jointed ends.
 - b. **Cleaning Culverts in Place** – Remove and dispose of all foreign material within the barrel and appurtenances by any method that does not damage the culvert. All or part of a culvert designated to be cleaned in place may be removed, cleaned and relayed. Protect any damage to the drainage inlets and starter sections.
 - c. **Reconditioning Drainage Structures** – Remove all debris from structures designated to be reconditioned. Repair all leaks and structural damage and replace missing or broken metalwork.
 - d. **Rolling Dip/Water Bar** – must be maintained and installed with proper grading at each location where overside drain exists to maintain adequate drainage and proper functionality of drainage structure.
- 4. Disposing of Material.** If necessary dispose of debris and unsuitable and excess material as follows:
- a. **Remove from project** – Recycle or dispose of material legally off National Forest System lands. Furnish a statement documenting the nature and quantity of material processed or sold for recycling.

