

**COMMUNICATIONS SITE TENANT/CUSTOMER INVENTORY**

**CERTIFICATION OF FACILITY OWNER OR MANAGER**

(as required by 43 CFR 2803.1-2(d)(6) & clause III(A), Form 2800 -18)

Name of Communication Site: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Facility Owner or Manager: \_\_\_\_\_

Lease Authorization Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Do you, as the owner of this communications facility, operate any communications equipment in this facility? \_\_\_\_\_  
 If yes, what is your type of use (category & code)\*? \_\_\_\_\_

List all occupants (users with a formal or informal agreement to lease space) of your facility on **September 30** of this year. Include occupants in your facility that may have a contractual agreement with someone other than you.

OCCUPANT (Commercial Name)	TYPE OF USE (Category & Code)*	CUSTOMER or TENANT**

\* See attached category and code descriptions. Please review the definitions specific to cellular and microwave uses.

\*\* "Customer" means an occupant who is paying a facility owner, facility manager or tenant for using all or any part of the space in the facility, or for communications services, and is not selling communication services or broadcasting to others. PMRS, "Internal Microwave", and uses in the "Other" category, are considered "customer" uses when located in someone else's facility, "Tenant" means an occupant who is paying a facility manager, facility owner, or other entity for occupying and using all or any part of a facility. A tenant operates communication equipment in the facility for profit by broadcasting to others or selling communications services to others. "Facility" means the building, tower, and related structures or improvements authorized by a grant or lease and owned/controlled by the holder. Any facility, including equipment shelters, owned by an occupant (tenant or customer) must also be authorized by a separate grant or lease issued to the owner of that facility.

NOTICE: The undersigned understands that it is a crime for any person to knowingly and willfully make false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements to matters under the jurisdiction of the United States Government (18 U.S.C. 1001).

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

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1004-0188 and 1004-0189.

This information is needed by the Bureau of Land Management to evaluate requests to use public lands and manage those lands to protect natural resources, administer the use, and ensure public health and safety. This information is required to obtain or retain a benefit. The authority for that requirement is provided by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, which authorize the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate rules and regulations for authorizing and managing public lands. This statute, along with the Mineral Leasing Act, Wilderness Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue authorizations for the use and occupancy of public lands. The Secretary of the Interior's regulations at 43 CFR 2801 and 2880 establish procedures for issuing those authorizations.

The Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) and the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) govern the confidentiality to be provided for information received by the Bureau of Land Management. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for review instruction, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

## Description of Communications Site Uses

The BLM's Communication Use Rent Schedule covers the following types of communication uses, including related technologies, which are located in a facility authorized by a BLM right-of-way grant or lease. All use categories include ancillary communications equipment, such as microwave or internal one-or two-way radio, that are directly related to operating, maintaining, and monitoring the primary uses listed below. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) may or may not license the primary uses. The type of use and community served, identified on an FCC license, if one has been issued, do not supersede either the definitions below or the procedures for calculating rent pursuant to 43 CFR 2803.1-2(d) and subsequent interim directives for communication facilities and uses located on public land.

### ***Broadcast Uses***

AM and FM Radio Broadcast (AM or FM) means a use that broadcasts amplitude modulation (AM) or frequency modulation (FM) audio signals for general public reception. Users include radio stations that generate revenues from commercial advertising and public radio stations whose revenues are supported by subscriptions, grants, and donations. Broadcast areas often overlap State boundaries. This category of use relates only to primary transmitters and not to any rebroadcast systems such as translators, microwave relays serving broadcast translators, or holders licensed by the FCC as low power FM radio.

Broadcast Translator, Low Power Television, and Low Power FM Radio (BT) means a use of translators, low power television (LPTV), or low power FM radio (LPFM). Broadcast translators receive a television or FM radio broadcast signal and rebroadcast it on a different channel or frequency for local reception. In some cases the translator relays the signal to another amplifier or translator. LPTV and LPFM radio stations are broadcast translators that originate programming. This category of use includes translators associated with public telecommunication services.

Cable Television (CT) means a use that transmits video programming to multiple subscribers in a community over a wired or wireless network. These systems normally operate as a commercial entity within an authorized franchise area. This category does not include rebroadcast devices or personal or internal antenna systems, such as private systems serving hotels or residences.

Television Broadcast (TV) means a use that broadcasts UHF and VHF audio and video signals for general public reception. Users include television stations (major and independent networks) that generate income through commercial advertisement and public television stations whose operations are supported by subscriptions, grants, and donations. Broadcast areas may overlap State boundaries. This category does not include LPTV or rebroadcast devices, such as translators, or transmitting devices, such as microwave relays serving broadcast translators.

### ***Non-Broadcast Uses***

Cellular Telephone (CEL) means a system of mobile or fixed communication devices that use a combination of radio and telephone switching technology and provide public switched network services to fixed or mobile users, or both within a defined geographic area. The system consists of one or more cell sites containing transmitting and receiving antennas, cellular base station radio, telephone equipment, or microwave communications link equipment utilized as back haul for that site. The following uses may be categorized as Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) on an FCC license, however, for rent determination purposes these are all considered Cellular uses: (1) Enhanced Specialized Mobile Radio (ESMR), (2) Improved Mobile Telephone Service (IMTS), (3) Air-to-Ground, (4) Offshore Radio Telephone Service, (5) Cell Site Extender, (6) Local Multipoint Distribution Service and (7) Personal Communication Service (PCS). When both analog and digital equipment are operated at a site, two cellular(CEL) uses are inventoried to determine the appropriate fee.

Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) means commercial mobile radio uses that provide mobile radio communications service to individual customers. Examples of CMRS include: Community repeaters, trunked radio (specialized mobile radio), two-way radio voice dispatch, public switched network (telephone/data) interconnect service, microwave communications link equipment, and other two-way voice and paging services.

Facility Manager (FAM). A facility manager does not directly provide communications services and does not hold an FCC license to operate communications equipment. “Facility Managers” are lease holders that lease building, tower, and related facility space to a variety of tenants and customers as part of the holder’s business enterprise, but do not own or operate communication equipment in the facility for their own uses.

Local Exchange Network (LEN) means a radio service that provides basic telephone service, primarily to rural communities.

Microwave (MIC & INT MIC) means communication uses that (1) provide long-line intrastate and interstate public telephone (including relay of cellular traffic from other cellular sites), television, and data transmissions (common carrier, code MIC), or (2) support the primary business of pipeline and power companies, railroads, and land resource management companies by providing the companies’ internal communication system (internal microwave, code INT MIC), or wireless internet service provider (MIC-ISP). When a portion of the microwave bandwidth is used as a separate, commercial enterprise, a separate microwave use shall be inventoried for fee calculation purposes.

Other Communications Uses (OT) means private communications uses, such as amateur radio, personal/private receive-only antennas, natural resource and environmental monitoring equipment, and other small, low-power devices used to monitor or control remote activities. These facilities are personally owned and not operated for profit.

Passive Reflector (PR) includes various types of non-powered reflector devices used to bend or ricochet electronic signals between active relay stations or between an active relay station and a terminal. A passive reflector commonly serves a microwave communications system. The reflector requires point-to-point line-of-sight with the connecting relay stations, but does not require electric power.

Private Mobile Radio Service (PMRS) means uses supporting private mobile radio systems primarily for a single entity for mobile internal communications. PMRS service is not sold and is exclusively limited to the user in support of business, community activities, or other organizational communication needs. Examples of PMRS include: Private local radio dispatch, private paging services, and ancillary microwave communications equipment for controlling mobile facilities.

Wireless Internet Service Provider (MIC-ISP) utilizes wireless technology to connect subscription users to the internet. The ISP, as a facility owner or as a tenant, is a microwave use for rent determination purposes. A customer of an ISP who has a communications facility on public lands to receive and transmit an ISP signal would be considered a PMRS use for rental determination purposes.