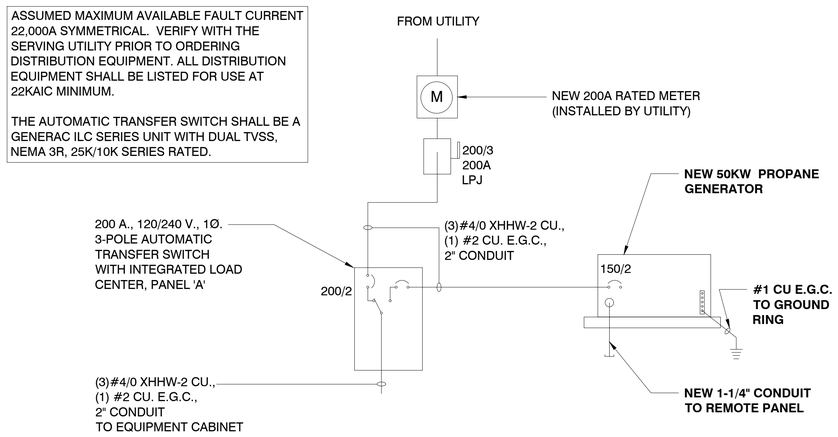
ASSUMED MAXIMUM AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT 22,000A SYMMETRICAL. VERIFY WITH THE SERVING UTILITY PRIOR TO ORDERING DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT. ALL DISTRIBUTION EQUIPMENT SHALL BE LISTED FOR USE AT 22KAIC MINIMUM.

THE AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH SHALL BE A GENERAC ILC SERIES UNIT WITH DUAL TVSS, NEMA 3R, 25K/10K SERIES RATED.



ONE LINE DIAGRAM | 1

PANEL A	200 AMP	120/240V, 1Ø, 3W	MAIN 200/2	NEMA 3R	SURF. MTG
LOCATION	AT SERVICE	TYPE	P.O.	BREAKER RATING	25K/10K

USE/AREA SERVED	CB	No	Load L1	Load L2	No	CB	USE/AREA SERVED
RECTIFIERS 1 & 2 *	40 2	1	1452		2	15 1	GFCI #1
		3	180				
				1452	4	15 1	GFCI #2
				180			
RECTIFIER 3 & 4 *	40 2	5	1452		6	40 2	RECTIFIER 5 & 6 *
		7	1452				
				1452	8		
AIR CONDITIONER	20 2	9	900		10	40 2	RECTIFIER 7 & 8 *
		11	1452				
				900	12		
				1452			
SPACE		13	-		14		SPACE
			-				
SPACE		15		-	16		SPACE
			-	-			
SPACE		17	-		18		SPACE
			-				
SPACE		19		-	20		SPACE
			-	-			
SPACE		21	-		22		SPACE
			-				
SPACE		23		-	24		SPACE
			-	-			
TOTAL (CONNECTED)			6888	6888			
25% CONTINUOUS *			1722	1722			
			-	-			
TOTAL (CODE)			8610	8610	8610 VA / 120 V = 71.75 A		

PANEL SCHEDULES | 2

WIRE & CONDUIT

———	CONDUIT CONCEALED IN WALLS OR ABOVE CEILING W/ 2 #12, #12 GND, 3/4" C., UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- - - - - - -	CONDUIT ROUTED UNDER FLOOR OR BELOW GRADE W/ 2 #12, #12 GRD, 3/4" C., UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
	CONDUIT TURNING UP
	CONDUIT TURNING DOWN
	INDICATES A PHASE CONDUCTOR INDICATES A GROUNDED (NEUTRAL) CONDUCTOR INDICATES AN EQUIPMENT GROUNDING CONDUCTOR INDICATES AN ISOLATED GROUND CONDUCTOR (SAME SIZE AS EQUIPMENT GROUNDING CONDUCTOR)
	GROUND LEAD COILED ABOVE SLAB

ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS

	TEST WELL/GROUND ROD
	GROUND ROD - 5/8" x 10' COPPER CLAD
	CADWELD CONNECTION
	MECHANICAL CONNECTION
	GROUNDING WIRE
	GROUND BAR
	SURGE SUPPRESSOR GROUND BAR
	FUSED DISCONNECT SWITCH
M	METER AND MAIN BREAKER
	MANUAL XFR SWITCH AND GEN. RECPT.
G	GPS ANTENNA
TELCO	TELCO BOARD
	ELECTRICAL POWER
	T-1 LINE
	SURFACE MOUNTED PANEL BOARD

1-LINE DIAGRAM

	CIRCUIT BREAKER, FIXED MOUNTED.
	CIRCUIT BREAKER, DRAWOUT MOUNTING.
	FUSIBLE SWITCH. SIZE AS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS.
	DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMER
	CURRENT TRANSFORMER
M	METERING DEVICE
	PANELBOARD, MAIN LUG ONLY
	PANELBOARD, MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER
	TRANSFER SWITCH - MANUAL OR AUTOMATIC

ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS | 3

USA NORTH 811 Call 811 Before You Dig
CALL 811 OR 1-800-227-2600
2 WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO DIGGING

NOTES:
- ONLY UTILITY NOTES SHOWN FOR CLARITY. SEE SHEET A-2 FOR ALL SITE SPECIFIC CALL OUTS
- ALL ELECTRICAL & TELCO CONDUITS INSTALLED BY LANDLORD. VERIZON TO UTILIZE EXISTING CONDUITS FOR NEW ELECTRICAL & TELCO LINE INSTALLATION

SITE UTILITY PLAN | 4

PREPARED FOR
verizon
126 W. GEMINI DR. TEMPE, AZ 85283
PHONE: (480) 777-4360
FAX: (480) 777-4391

A&E CONSULTING FIRM & SITE ACQUISITION
PINNACLE CONSULTING, INC.
Construction - Project Management - Site Development
1426 N. MARVIN STREET #101
GILBERT, AZ 85233

ENGINEER
ISE Incorporated
Structural Engineers
P.O. BOX 53099
Phoenix, Arizona 85075
PHONE: 602-403-9614
www.ise-tuc.biz

PROJECT NO:	TUC SUMMERHAVEN
DRAWN BY:	M.G.
CHECKED BY:	KF

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
A	11/27/17	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	M.G.
B	06/27/18	CLIENT COMMENTS	CGS
C	09/10/18	CLIENT COMMENTS	M.G.
D	10/31/18	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	M.G.
E	02/25/19	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	M.G.

FOR REVIEW ONLY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

TUC SUMMERHAVEN

SEC. 36 T.11S. R.15E.
MT. LEMMON, AZ 85619
PIMA COUNTY

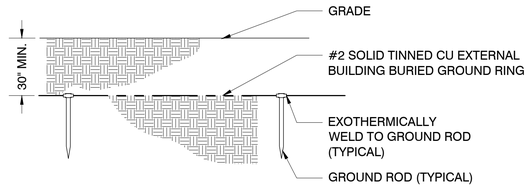
SHEET TITLE
ELECTRICAL DETAILS

SHEET NUMBER
E-2

GENERAL GROUNDING NOTES

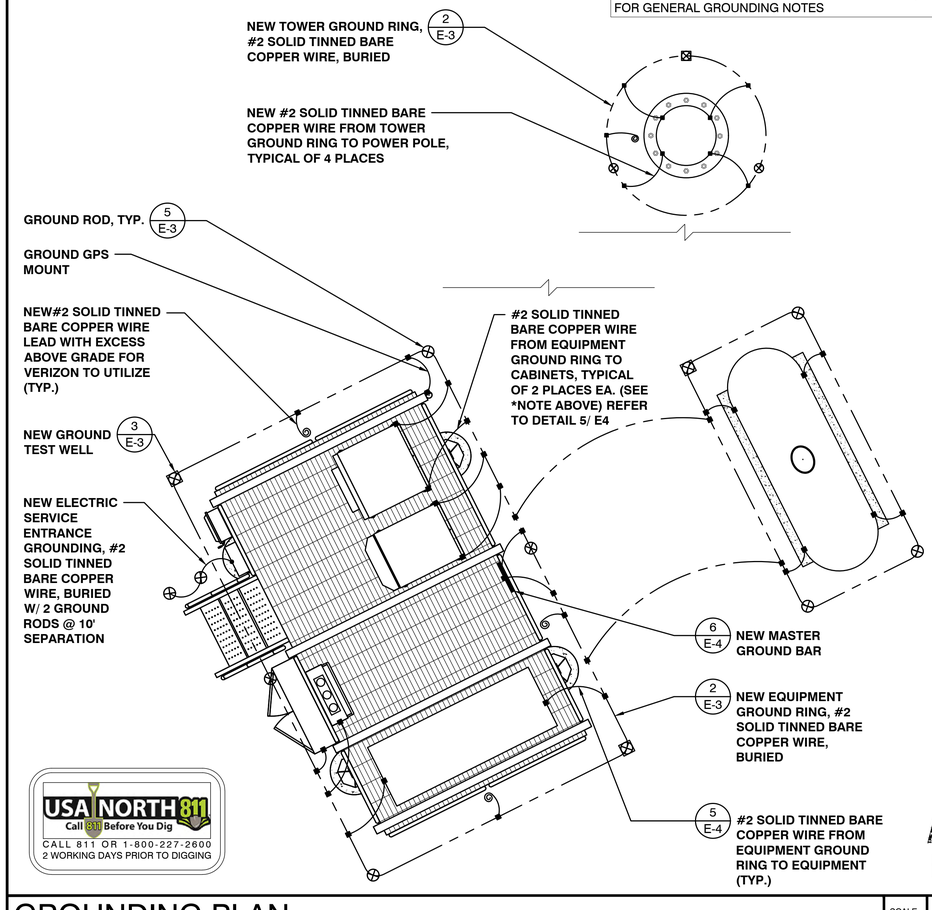
1. ALL GROUNDING LEADS INSTALLED TO ENSURE A SMOOTH PATH TO COUNTERPOISE WITHOUT KINKS OR SHARP BENDS OR RETURN UPWARDS.
2. CONTRACTOR WILL UTILIZE THE "FALL OF POTENTIAL MEASUREMENT METHOD" PER NETA STANDARDS, UTILIZING THE AEMC-4500 MEASURING DEVICE OR APPROVED VERIZON EQUAL. ALL GROUND TESTING TO BE PERFORMED BEFORE CONNECTING TO POWER UTILITY GROUND AND PRIOR TO ANY BACKFILL OF GROUNDING TRENCHES. ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR WILL PROVIDE A MINIMUM OF ONE (1) INSPECTION PORT FOR TESTING GROUNDING RESISTANCE. CONTRACTOR WILL INSTALL THE MINIMUM OF ONE (1) INSPECTION PORT FOR TESTING GROUNDING RESISTANCE, CONTRACTOR WILL INSTALL THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF GROUND RODS INDICATED, SEE GROUNDING PLAN FOR APPROX. LOCATIONS. CONTRACTOR WILL INSTALL ADDITIONAL GROUNDING AS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE 5 OHMS OR LESS TO GROUND.
3. IT IS THE INTENT THAT AT NO TIME ARE THE GROUND LEADS TO BE INSTALLED BELOW THE SURFACE OF THOSE ARES DESIGNATED FOR FUTURE DISASSOCIATED PADS OR SHELTERS.
4. THE CONTRACTOR WILL DOCUMENT MEGGER TEST RESULTS, REDLINE THE DRAWINGS FOR THE LOCATION OF ALL UNDERGROUND GROUNDING COMPONENTS AND PHOTOGRAPH WITH A DIGITAL CAMERA THE ENTIRE NEWLY INSTALLED GROUNDING SYSTEM PRIOR TO BACKFILL OF ANY OPEN TRENCHES.
5. ANY EXCEPTIONS TO THIS BASIC GROUNDING DESIGN GUIDELINE, ROUTING DESIGN, OR MODIFICATIONS, WILL BE DOCUMENTED AND DIMENSIONED BY THE WAY OF RED LINE DRAWINGS. IT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SELECTED CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE THE NEWLY INSTALLED GROUNDING SYSTEM MEETS THE VERIZON WIRELESS STANDARDS OF 5 OHMS OR LESS.

GROUNDING NOTES | 1



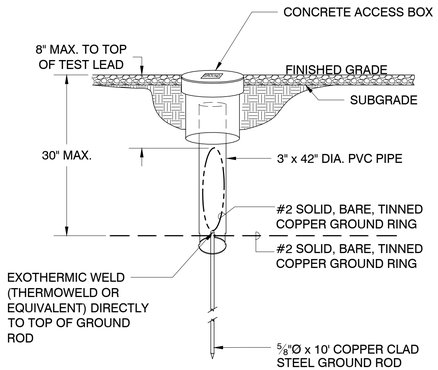
EXTERIOR GROUND RING | SCALE: NTS | 2

*NOTE:
LANDLORD TO LEAVE EXCESS GROUND LEADS ABOVE GRADE FOR USE BY LESSEE CONTRACTOR. SEE 1/ E-3 FOR GENERAL GROUNDING NOTES

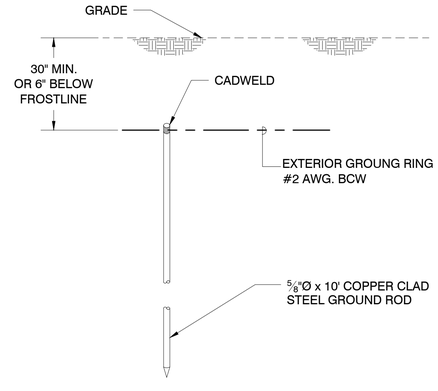


USA NORTH 811 Call 811 Before You Dig
CALL 811 OR 1-800-227-2600
2 WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO DIGGING

GROUNDING PLAN | SCALE: NTS | 4



GROUND TEST WELL DETAIL | SCALE: NTS | 3



GROUND ROD DETAIL | SCALE: NTS | 5

WIRE & CONDUIT

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ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS

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	GROUND ROD - 5/8" x 10' COPPER CLAD
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	MECHANICAL CONNECTION
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	GROUND BAR
	SURGE SUPPRESSOR GROUND BAR
	FUSED DISCONNECT SWITCH
M	METER AND MAIN BREAKER
	MANUAL XFR SWITCH AND GEN. RECPT.
G	GPS ANTENNA
	TELCO BOARD
	ELECTRICAL POWER
	T-1 LINE
	SURFACE MOUNTED PANEL BOARD

1-LINE DIAGRAM

	CIRCUIT BREAKER, FIXED MOUNTED.
	CIRCUIT BREAKER, DRAWOUT MOUNTING.
	FUSIBLE SWITCH. SIZE AS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS.
	DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMER
	CURRENT TRANSFORMER
M	METERING DEVICE
	PANELBOARD, MAIN LUG ONLY
	PANELBOARD, MAIN CIRCUIT BREAKER
	TRANSFER SWITCH - MANUAL OR AUTOMATIC

SYMBOLS | 6

PREPARED FOR

verizon

126 W. GEMINI DR. TEMPE, AZ 85283
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FAX: (480) 777-4391

A&E CONSULTING FIRM & SITE ACQUISITION

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ENGINEER

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Structural Engineers
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PHONE: 602-403-9614
www.ise-inc.biz

PROJECT NO:	TUC SUMMERHAVEN
DRAWN BY:	M.G.
CHECKED BY:	KF

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TUC SUMMERHAVEN

SEC. 36 T.11S. R.15E.
MT. LEMMON, AZ 85619
PIMA COUNTY

SHEET TITLE
GROUNDING PLAN AND GROUNDING DETAILS

SHEET NUMBER
E-3

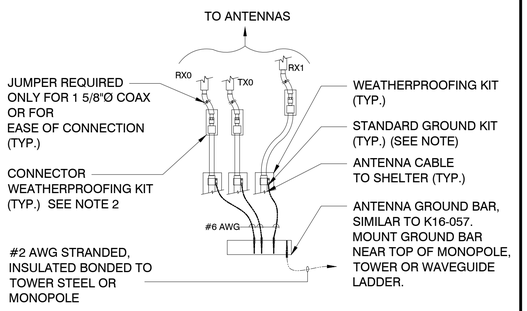
C.O.	= CONDUIT ONLY	E.C.	= ELECTRIC CONTRACTOR
EMT.	= ELEC. METALLIC TUBING (THIN WALL)	G.C.	= GENERAL CONTRACTOR
PVC.	= SCHEDULE 40 PLASTIC CONDUIT	1P, 2P, & 3P	= SINGLE POLE, TWO , & THREE POLE
GRC.	= GALVANIZED RIGID CONDUIT	EGB	= EQUIPMENT GROUND BUS
FIXT.	= FIXTURE	MGB	= MAIN GROUND BUS
MTD.	= MOUNTED	AFC	= AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT
W.A.	= WEATHERPROOF	CLF	= CURRENT LIMITING FUSE
U.O.N.	= UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED	AWG	= AMERICAN WIRE GAUGE
G. OR GRD.	= GROUND	BCW	= BARE COPPER WIRE
N. OR NEUT.	= NEUTRAL	GPS	= GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM
A. OR AMP.	= AMPERE	PCS	= PERSONAL COMMUNICATION SERVICE
KW.	= KILOWATTS	PPC	= POWER PROTECTION CABINET
W.	= WATTS	RWY	= RACEWAY
LV.	= LOW VOLTAGE	TYP.	= TYPICAL
~	= PHASE	RGS	= RIGID GALVANIZED STEEL
DEF	= DUAL ELEMENT FUSES	EMT	= ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING
DIA	= DIAMETER	DWG	= DRAWING
H.P. OR HP	= HORSEPOWER	IGR	= INTERIOR GROUND RING (HALO)
XFMR	= TRANSFORMER	CCA	= ANTENNA CABLE COVER ASSEMBLY
C.A.	= CIRCUIT BREAKER	BTS	= BASE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM
CKT.	= CIRCUIT	GEN	= GENERATOR
SW.	= SWITCH	GR	= GROWTH
MTS	= MANUAL TRANSFORMER SWITCH	BSCW	= BARE STRANDED COPPER WIRE
F.A.	= FIRE ALARM	ISCW	= INSULATED STRANDED COPPER WIRE
RECPT.	= RECEPTACLE		

ABBREVIATIONS — SCALE: NTS — 1

NOT USED — 2

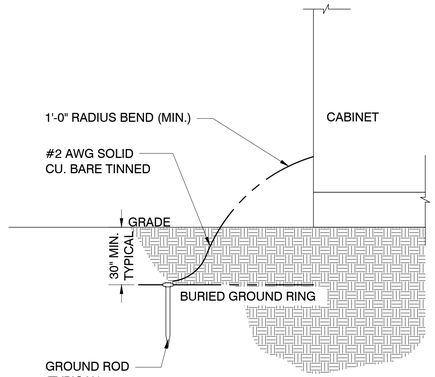
NOTES:

1. DO NOT INSTALL CABLE GROUND KIT AT A BEND AND ALWAYS DIRECT GROUND WIRE DOWN TO ANTENNA GROUND BAR.
2. WEATHER PROOFING SHALL BE ANDREWS. (TYPE & PART NUMBER AS SUPPLIED OR RECOMMENDED BY CABLE MANUFACTURER.)

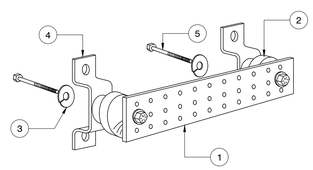


ANT. GROUND BAR DETAIL — SCALE: NTS — 3

NOT USED — 4



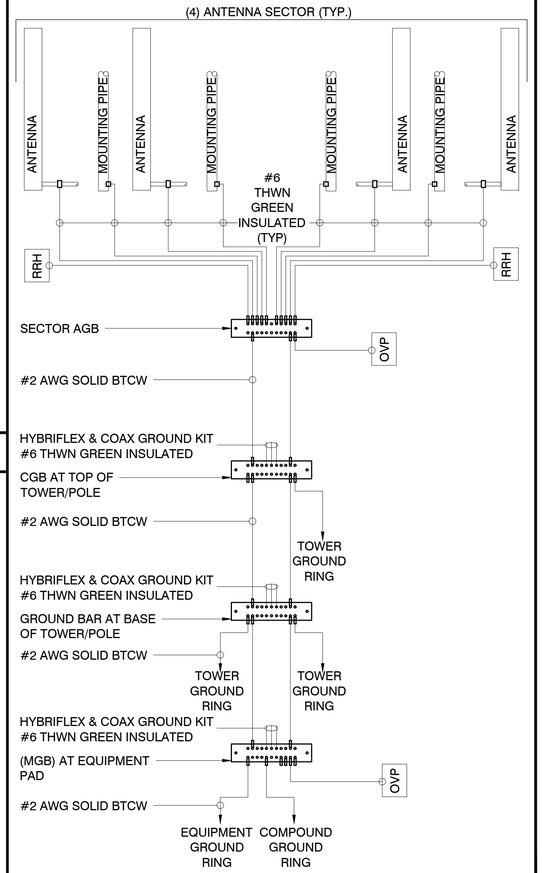
CABINET GROUND DETAIL — SCALE: NTS — 5



NOTES:

1) COPPER GROUND BAR OR APPROVED EQUAL, 1/4" x 4" X 12". HOLE CENTERS TO MATCH NEMA DOUBLE LUG CONFIGURATION.
2) SPACERS AS REQUIRED
3) 5/8" LOCKWASHERS
4) WALL MOUNTING BRACKET
5) 5/8" -11 x 1" H.H.C.S. BOLTS
6) GROUND BAR TO BE PURCHASED FROM ROHN.

GROUND BAR DETAIL — SCALE: NTS — 6



GROUNDING SCHEMATIC — SCALE: NTS — 7

PREPARED FOR

verizon

126 W. GEMINI DR. TEMPE, AZ 85283
PHONE: (480) 777-4360
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FOR REVIEW ONLY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

TUC SUMMERHAVEN

SEC. 36 T.11S. R.15E.
MT. LEMMON, AZ 85619
PIMA COUNTY

SHEET TITLE

GROUNDING DETAILS

SHEET NUMBER

E-4

Site: TUC Summerhaven

Address: Sec. 36 T.11S. R.15E., Mt. Lemmon, AZ 85619

verizon

4/20/2017 *View 1*

Existing

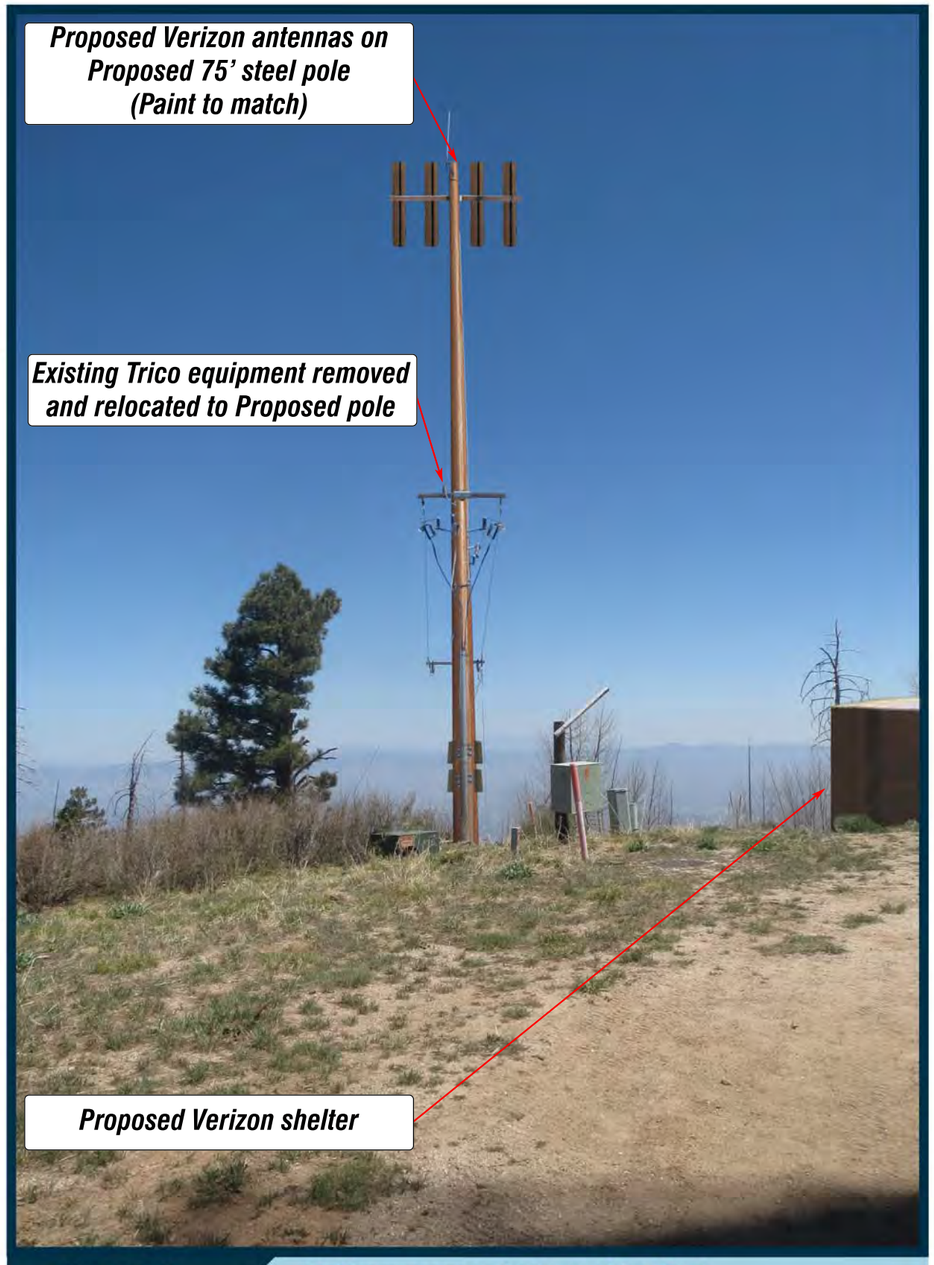
Contact

PINNACLE CONSULTING, INC
1426 North Marvin Street, Suite 101
Gilbert, AZ 85233

Location Map

Applicant

Verizon Wireless
126 W. Gemini Drive
Tempe, AZ 85283



Proposed *95' from proposed site, looking East.*

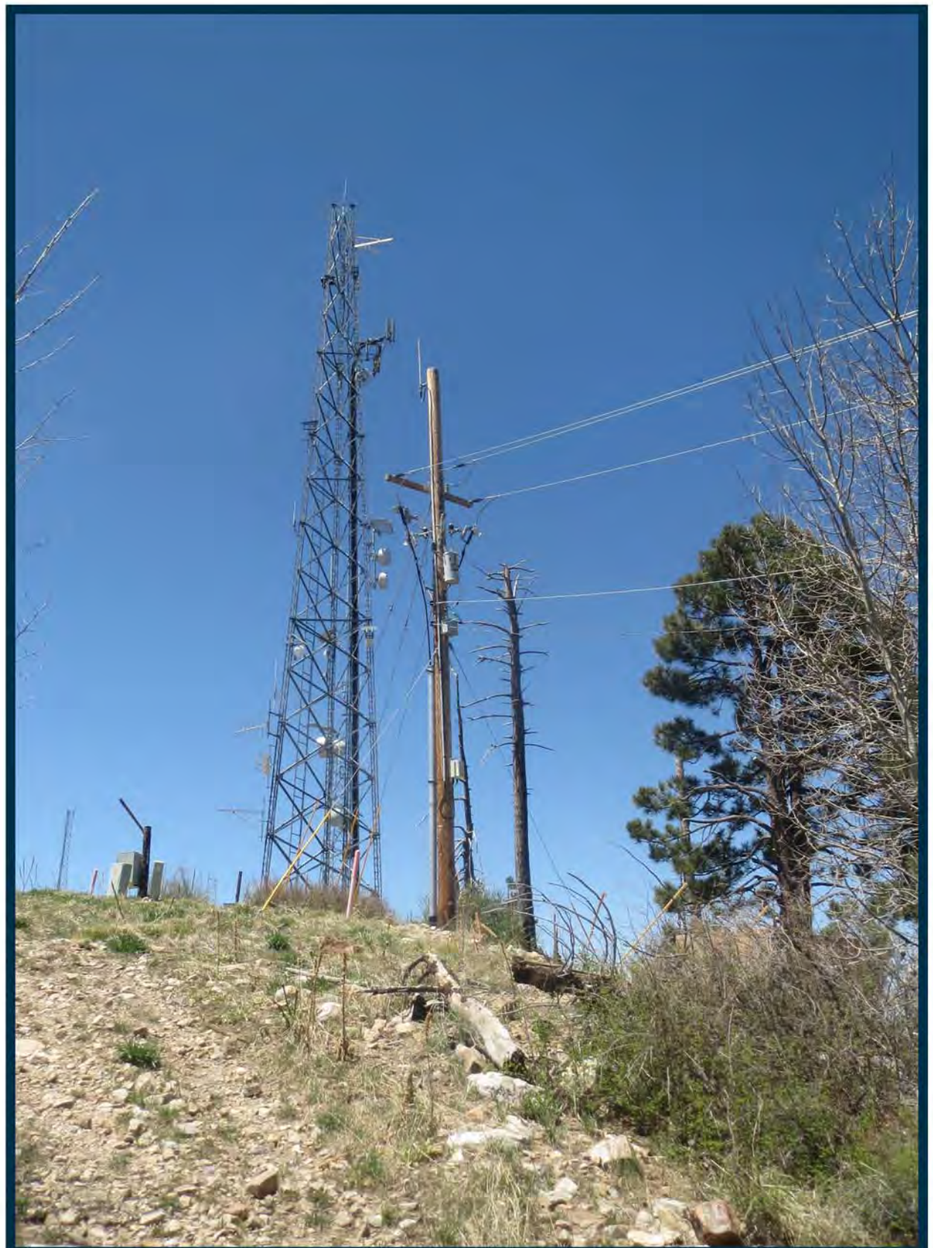
These depictions are for demonstrative purposes only.
They are to be used in addition to the engineering drawings for an accurate representation of the site

Site: TUC Summerhaven

Address: Sec. 36 T.11S. R.15E., Mt. Lemmon, AZ 85619

verizon

4/20/2017 *View 2*



Existing

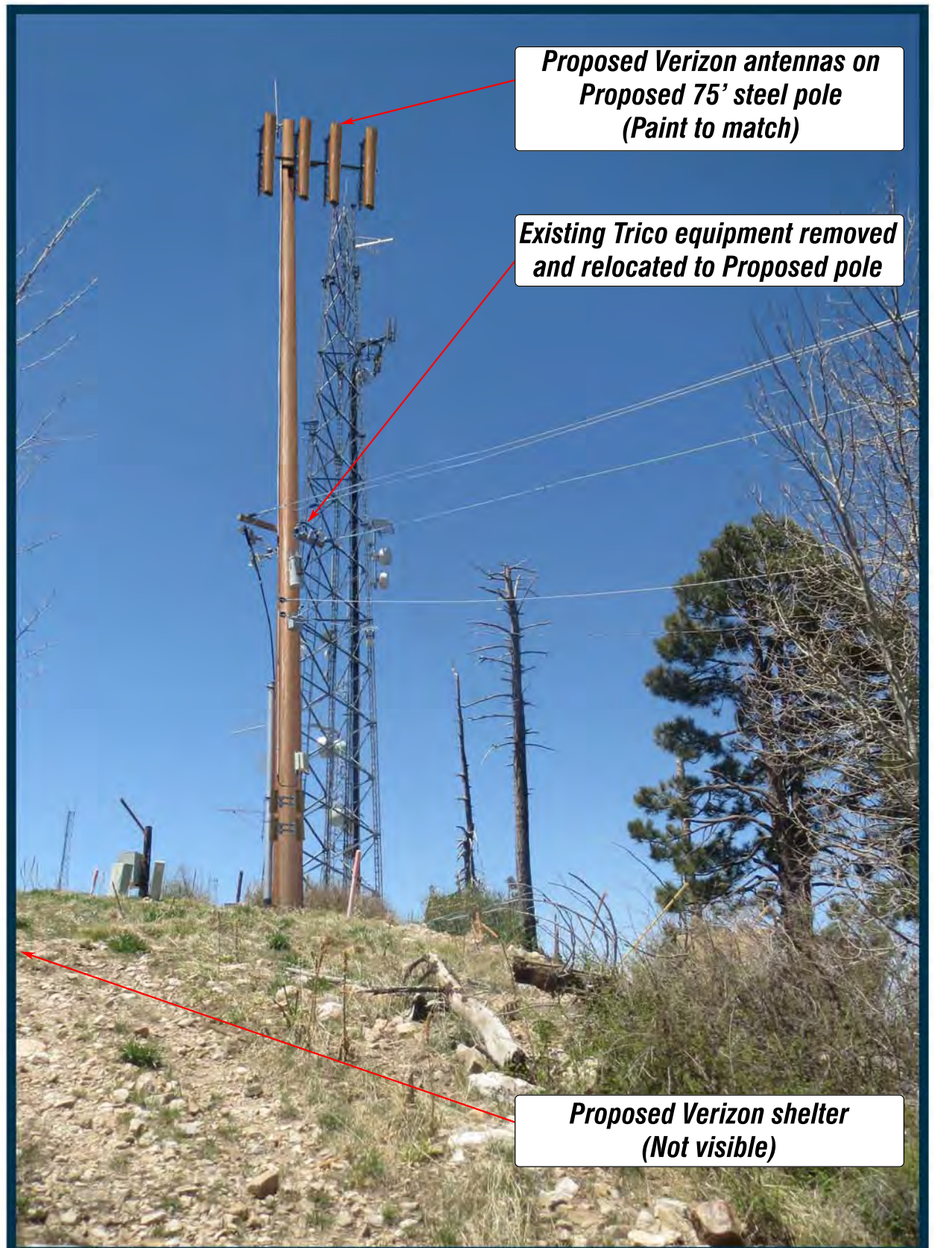
Contact

PINNACLE CONSULTING, INC
1426 North Marvin Street, Suite 101
Gilbert, AZ 85233

Location Map

Applicant

Verizon Wireless
126 W. Gemini Drive
Tempe, AZ 85283



Proposed *85' from proposed site, looking West.*

These depictions are for demonstrative purposes only.
They are to be used in addition to the engineering drawings for an accurate representation of the site

Site: TUC Summerhaven

Address: Sec. 36 T.11S. R.15E., Mt. Lemmon, AZ 85619

verizon

4/20/2017 *View 3*

Existing

Contact

PINNACLE CONSULTING, INC
1426 North Marvin Street, Suite 101
Gilbert, AZ 85233

Location Map

Applicant

Verizon Wireless
126 W. Gemini Drive
Tempe, AZ 85283

Proposed *75' from proposed site, looking Northeast.*

These depictions are for demonstrative purposes only.
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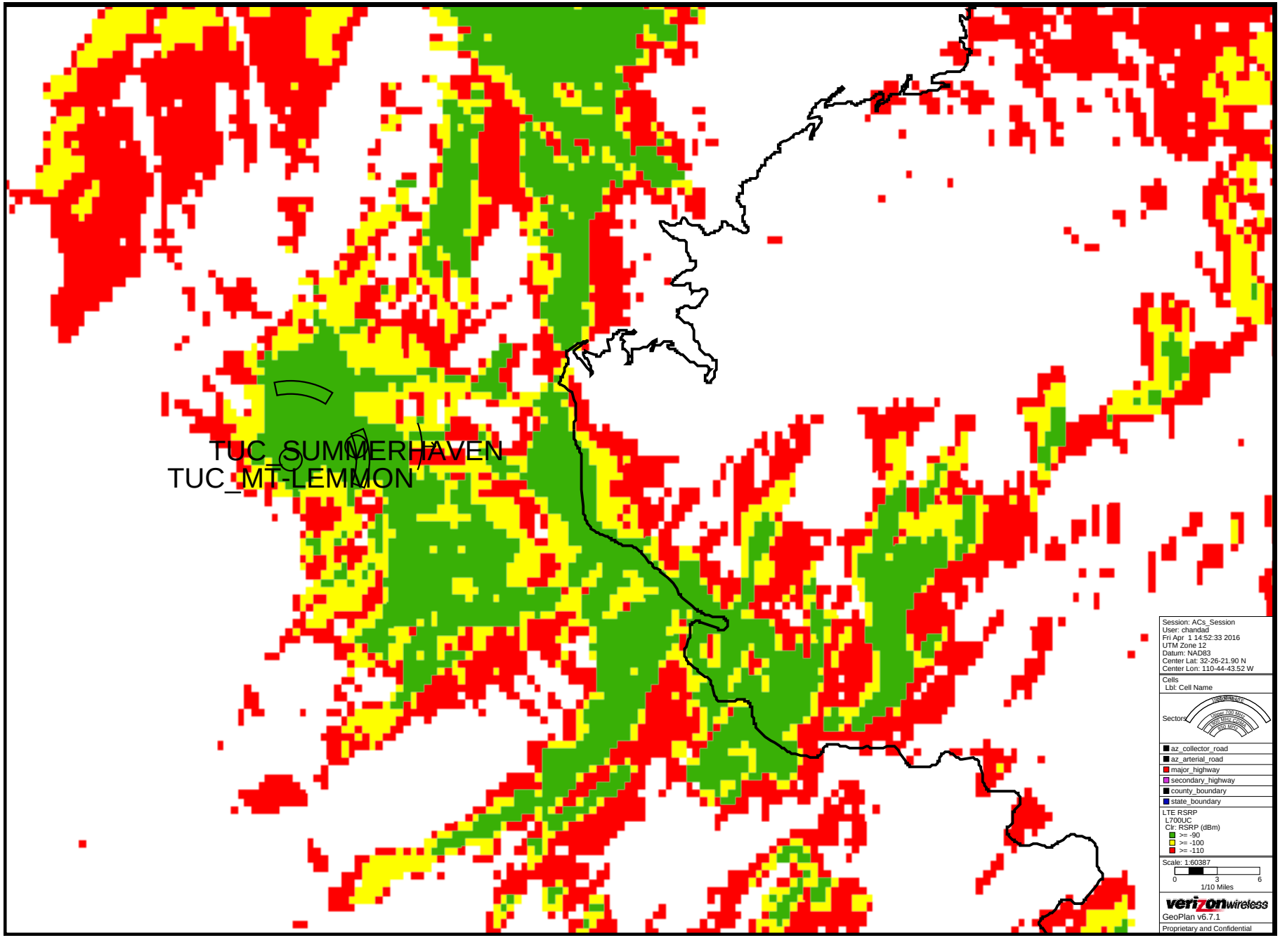
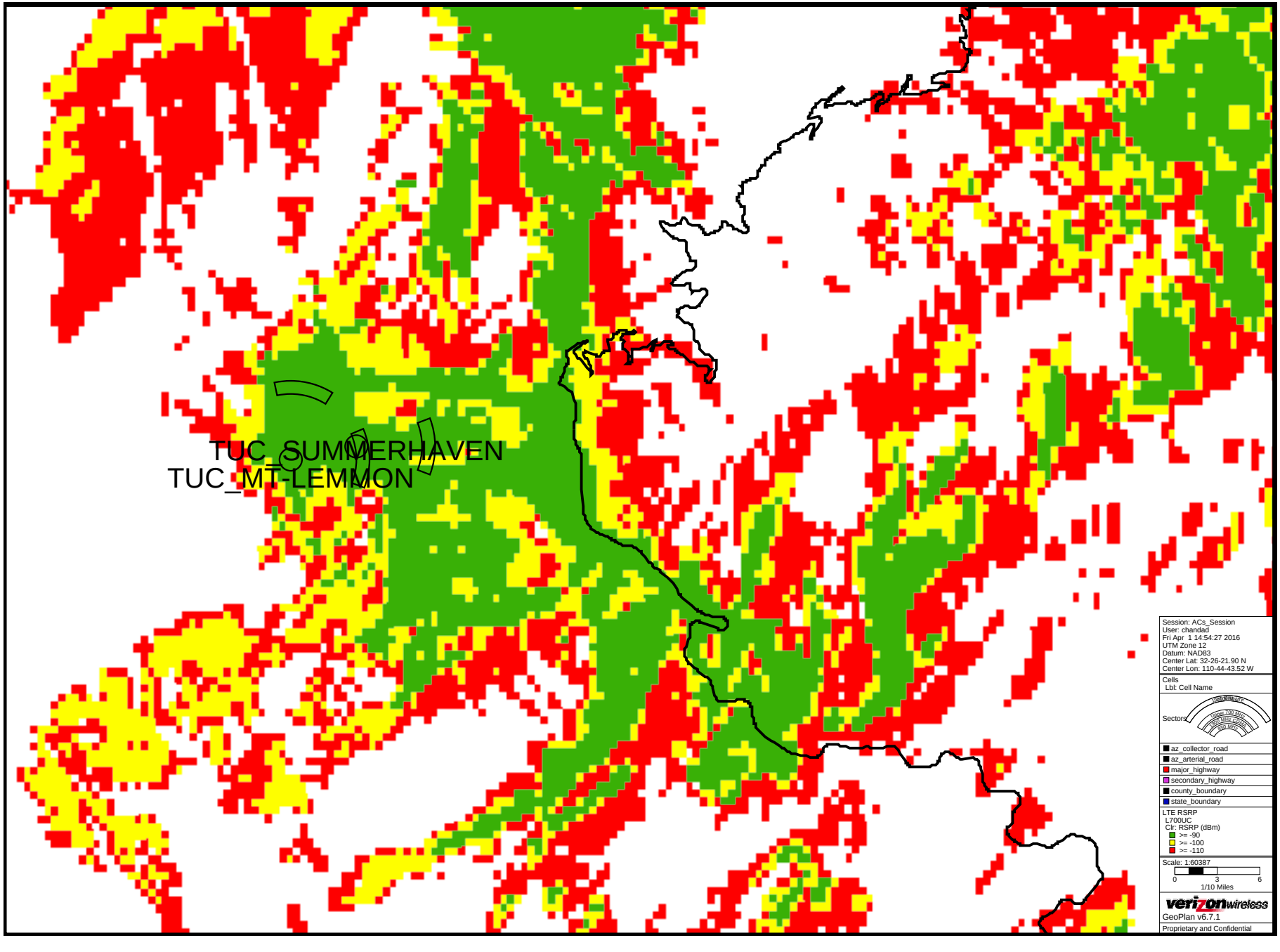
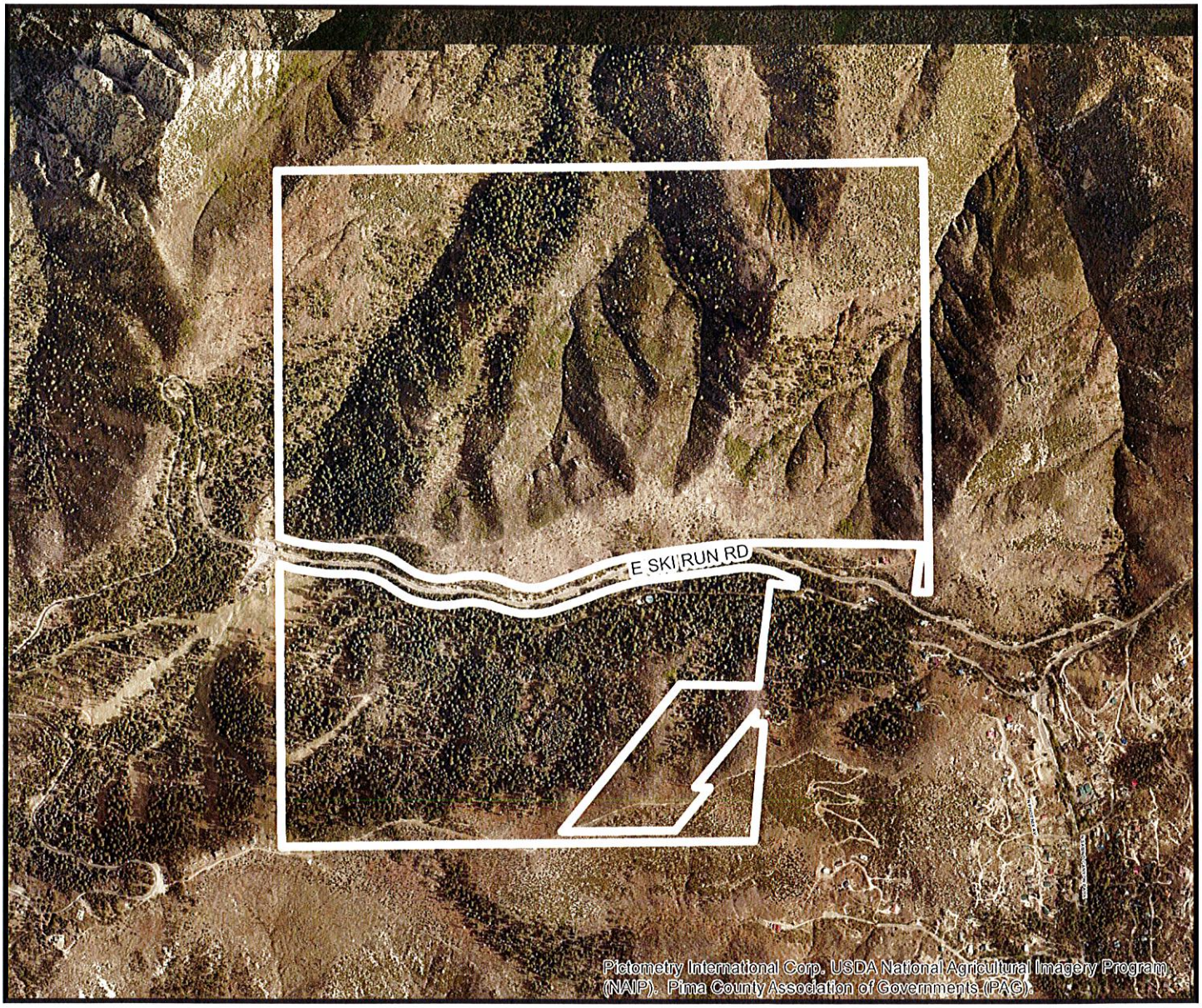

TUC_SUMMERHAVEN
TUC_MT-LEMMON
Session: ACs_Session
User: chandad
Fri Apr 1 14:52:33 2016
UTM Zone 12
Datum: NAD83
Center Lat: 32-26-21.90 N
Center Lon: 110-44-43.52 W
Cells
Lbl: Cell Name
Sectors
az_collector_road
az_arterial_road
major_highway
secondary_highway
county_boundary
state_boundary
LTE RSRP
L700UC
Clr: RSRP (dBm)
>= -90
>= -100
>= -110
Scale: 1:60387
0
3
6
1/10 Miles
verizonwireless
GeoPlan v6.7.1
Proprietary and Confidential


TUC_SUMMERHAVEN
TUC_MT-LEMMON
Session: ACs_Session
User: chandad
Fri Apr 1 14:54:27 2016
UTM Zone 12
Datum: NAD83
Center Lat: 32-26-21.90 N
Center Lon: 110-44-43.52 W
Cells
Lbl: Cell Name
Sectors
az_collector_road
az_arterial_road
major_highway
secondary_highway
county_boundary
state_boundary
LTE RSRP
L700UC
Clr: RSRP (dBm)
>= -90
>= -100
>= -110
Scale: 1:60387
0
3
6
1/10 Miles
verizonwireless
GeoPlan v6.7.1
Proprietary and Confidential

P20CU00004 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - E. SKI RUN ROAD
Parcel(s): 222-50-052J

AERIAL EXHIBIT



0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

PIMA COUNTY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
PLANNING DIVISION

PIMA COUNTY
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Notes: *CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT - TYPE III*

Map Scale: 1:15,000

Map Date: 4/13/2020 - ds

N
W E
S

PIMA COUNTY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES REPORT TO THE PIMA COUNTY PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION

CASE: **P20CU00004**
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA – E. SKI RUN ROAD

OWNERSHIP: United States of America (USA)

APPLICANT: Ms. Michelle Lamoureax
Pinnacle Consulting, Inc. (representing Verizon Wireless)
1426 N. Marvin Street, Suite 101
Gilbert, AZ 85233

LOCATION: The proposed tower is on property located approximately one (1) mile west of the community of Summerhaven atop Mt. Lemmon, more precisely at the eastern terminus of E. Radio Ridge Road. Radio Ridge is a narrow promontory with direct line of sight to Tucson proper and to nearby Summerhaven. The Ridge has been used for decades by federal agencies and communications companies to provide radio and cellular service. Fourteen (14) separate interests and nearby Ski Valley currently have facilities in place on Radio Ridge. These include towers & antennae, utility poles, equipment buildings, generators, solar panels, and security fences.

REQUEST: This is a Type III Conditional Use Permit request for a new seventy-five foot (75') tall monopole **communications tower** and attendant on-the-ground equipment area for Verizon Wireless. The proposed monopole would be a steel replacement of an existing Trico Electric Cooperative utility pole that is one of a string of similar Trico structures. The existing Trico cross-beams and transmission cables will be mounted on the new steel pole, which will be painted brown to match the existing Trico pole. Given the above, this new tower can be considered a co-location on an existing Trico structure, thus minimizing the introduction of any new verticality. The attendant ground equipment will be housed within a pre-fabricated, secure metal structure on a raised steel platform.

PETITIONER'S STATEMENT REGARDING THE TYPE OF USE PROPOSED

"Verizon Wireless proposes to co-locate a wireless communication facility on a utility pole. The new utility pole will be 75' in height and Verizon will attach 1 sector with 4 antennas."

PETITIONER'S STATEMENT REGARDING NEED AND COMPATIBILITY

"This will service the Town of Summerhaven's wireless communications needs for voice and data. This area is currently being utilized by other carrier and utilities.."

The petitioner has provided a complete submittal package that includes a project narrative, together with various supporting materials, coverage/propagation plots, photo simulations, and a set of construction drawings.

HEARING ADMINISTRATOR'S CONSIDERATIONS

This request proposes a new seventy-five foot tall (75') communications tower and pre-fabricated on-the-ground equipment structure. The tower site is at the eastern end of Radio Ridge, which is approximately one (1) mile west of the town of Summerhaven. The Ridge has already been substantially impacted by a good deal of existing radio and wireless transmission infrastructure due to its direct line of site to the Tucson metropolitan area and to Summerhaven. A very large area south of the Ridge was also severely burned by the 2013 Aspen Fire. In that the proposed tower replaces an existing Trico utility pole, approval of this application will not result in any new environmental or habitat impacts to the Radio Ridge site.

Wireless Service Coverage and "Gap" Considerations

The Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 encourages all new wireless installations that introduce or enhance reliable wireless coverage in those areas where a "gap" in coverage or service-quality presently exists. The US Forest Service supports these objectives.

The applicant's submitted propagation plots indicate that the proposed site is currently within an area that is generally characterized by signal levels of -110 dBm or worse (values representing high noise levels and therefore poor signal strength). In addition, much of the surrounding area appears to have no coverage at all. With the new tower in place, the area with a projected signal strength of -90 dBm or better grows substantially (this value represents a significantly lower noise level and therefore a stronger signal). In addition, areas that formerly had no coverage now would receive at least some coverage in the -100 to -110 dbm noise range. These before and after plots demonstrate the presence of an existing coverage gap, primarily in the Summerhaven area, and the "filling" of this same gap with the proposed communications tower.

Comprehensive Plan Considerations

The Comprehensive Plan designates the subject property, and its entire surroundings, as *Resource Sensitive (RS),* the purpose of which is to designate key larger parcels and land holdings with environmentally sensitive characteristics in close proximity to public preserves.

This *RS* designation clearly stems from the site's location within the larger Coronado National Forest. That being said, the specific site in question for this particular tower has already been substantially impacted by the many existing radio and wireless installations which have been there for decades. With this in mind, and in consideration of the fact the new tower will cause no additional impacts, the Hearing Administrator finds the proposed use to not be in conflict with the stated goals of the Comprehensive Plan nor with its *Resource Sensitive* designation.

Zoning and Land Use Considerations

The subject parcel is zoned IR (Institutional Reserve), as is the entire area surrounding area due to its location within the Coronado National Forest.

HEARING ADMINISTRATOR'S RECOMMENDATION

After considering all of the above and reviewing the applicant's submitted materials, the Hearing Administrator finds that the seventy-five foot (75') communications tower, with attendant on-the-ground equipment compound, is needed in this area to address an identified gap in coverage. The Hearing Administrator recommends that the Commission recommend **APPROVAL** of this Type III conditional use permit to the Board of Supervisors**,** subject to the following Standard and Special Conditions:

Standard Conditions (per the Pima County Zoning Code)

1. Adherence to all requirements of Section 18.07.030.H and Section 18.07.040.A.4 (General Regulations and Exceptions) of the Pima County Zoning Code.

Special Conditions

1. The new top height of the monopole tower structure shall not be more than the requested seventy-five feet (75'). The tower shall replace an existing Trico Electric Cooperative pole, as shown on the submitted materials, and shall be painted to match the color of the existing pole being replaced.
2. All associated cabling, etc. necessary to serve the antennae will be placed within the tower's monopole or be painted to match the color of the pole.
3. The tower and its associated on-the-ground equipment area shall be located on the property as shown on the submitted set of construction drawings.

SONORAN DESERT CONSERVATION CONCEPT PLAN/ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Comprehensive Plan Regional Environmental Policies — Conservation Lands System

In December, 2001 the Board of Supervisors incorporated the Maeveen Marie Behan Conservation Lands System (MMB-CLS) into the Comprehensive Plan 2001 Update as the Regional Environmental Policies. The MMB-CLS is the heart of the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan (SDCP). On June 21, 2005, the Board of Supervisors amended the Comprehensive Plan Regional Environmental Policies and the MMB-CLS to reflect recommendations from the SDCP Science Technical Advisory Committee that were based on new scientific and technical data. As adopted, Conservation Guidelines associated with the MMB-CLS establish conservation objectives for a variety of projects (e.g. rezoning actions, comprehensive plan amendments, Type II and Type III conditional use permits, etc.) that require a discretionary decision by the Board of Supervisors. Conservation objectives include:

- Important Riparian Areas — 95% undisturbed natural open space
- Biological Core Management Areas — 80% undisturbed natural open space
- Special Species Management Areas — 80% undisturbed natural open space
- Multiple Use Management Areas — 66-2/3% undisturbed natural open space

The subject property is located within the **Multiple Use Management Area (MUMA)** the Maeveen Marie Behan Conservation Lands System (MMB-CLS).

Biological Impacts Report

On July 17, 2001, the Board of Supervisors adopted Ordinance No. 2001-103, which requires the applicant's notice to the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) staff regarding the pending matter, and staff commentary on biological resources and development impacts of the subject site and proposal.

Staff Commentary on Biological Impacts

As indicated above, the property lies within the **Multiple Use Management Area (MUMA)** of the Conservation Lands System. While this is the case, this particular tower is located in an area that is already wholly impacted by past construction activity. The new tower replaces an existing utility pole and will result in no new material impact upon any habitat or vegetative resources and will not negatively affect any adopted Pima County environmental policies.

Facts Confirmed by the Pima County Geographic Information System (GIS)

The following facts are confirmed by the Pima County GIS and the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan maps with respect to this conditional use permit request:

Cactus Ferruginous Pygmy Owl. The subject property is located outside of the Priority Conservation Area for the Pygmy Owl and is not within its former habitat nor draft recovery area.

Western Burrowing Owl. The subject property is not located within the Priority Conservation Area (PCA) for the Western Burrowing Owl.

Pima Pineapple Cactus. The subject property is located outside the known range of the Pima Pineapple cactus. It is not within the Priority Conservation Area (PCA) for this species.

Needle-Spined Pineapple Cactus. The subject property is outside the known range of the Needle-Spined Pineapple cactus. It is not within the Priority Conservation Area (PCA) for this species.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION AND THE REGIONAL FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

The Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Regional Flood Control District (RFCD) will review this project as need be during the final permitting process.

attachments

cc: Carla Blackwell, Director, Development Services
Dan Ice, Chief Building Official
Chris Poirier, Planning Official
Tom Drzazgowski, Chief Zoning Inspector
United States Forest Service (USFS), Property Owner
Michelle Lamoureax, Pinnacle Consulting (representing Verizon Wireless), applicant

PIMA COUNTY
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
201 N. Stone Avenue, 1st Floor
Tucson, Arizona 85701-1207

CARLA BLACKWELL
Director

Phone: (520) 740-6520
FAX: (520) 798-1843

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Pima County Planning & Zoning Commission

FROM: Jim Portner, Pima County Hearing Administrator

SUBJECT: **P20CU00004 – UNITED STATES OF AMERICA – E. SKI RUN RD.**
Type III Conditional Use Permit Request for A Seventy-Five Foot (75') Tall Communications Tower

DATE: April 8, 2020

This memorandum is intended to assist the members of the Planning & Zoning Commission in its evaluation of the above-referenced Type III request for a new communications tower. Per the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, twenty-one (21) criteria were established which can be considered by the local zoning authority in its decision to approve or deny such requests.

These twenty-one criteria are listed below (in *italics*), with a brief commentary on each for the Commission's consideration:

1. *Amount of compliance with permit requirements.* A Type III CUP is required because this is a request for a new, free-standing communications tower that exceeds fifty feet (50').

2. *Staff approval or disapproval.* Not applicable; the Type III CUP process calls for a recommendation by the Hearing Administrator to the P&Z, then a recommendation by the P&Z to the Board of Supervisors, and then a final decision of approval or disapproval by the Board. The Hearing Administrator's recommendation has been provided via a separate staff report memorandum to the Planning & Zoning Commission.

3. *Zoning approval or disapproval.* Not applicable; same comment as Item 2 above. This site is zoned IR (Institutional Reserve).

4. *Other towers in the same zoning classification.* The Hearing Administrator is aware of no other towers that have previously been approved in Pima County within the IR zone. That being said, this particular request is located on Radio Ridge, which is an area that, for decades, has been devoted to multiple radio, television, utility, and cellular towers, along with their associated support infrastructure.

5. *Other towers in other zoning classifications*. Pima County has previously approved towers in the SH, GR-1, RH, SR, CR-1, and CR-4 residential zones, in the CB-1 and CB-2 business zones, and in the PI industrial zone.

6. *Amount of neighborhood opposition and whether it is substantial and supported by factual evidence*. Staff has received no letters, emails, etc. of opposition as of the writing of this memorandum. The applicant has worked extensively with the US Forest Service and has procured lease approval from same for the proposed tower.

7. *Type of neighborhood opposition*. None to date. See Item #6 above.

8. *Nature of neighborhood opposition, whether aesthetic, etc*. See Item #6 above.

9. *Amount, type, and nature of evidence offered by wireless provider*. Contained within application packet; additional information may be sought by the Commission at hearing.

10. *Expert testimony*. None to date.

11. *Height of tower*. The height of the proposed monopole tower is seventy-five feet (75') to the highest point of its steel monopole structure. This monopole will replace an existing Trico Electric utility pole; the applicant intends to paint the monopole the same color as the utility pole it is replacing.

12. *Color of tower*. The applicant proposes to camouflage the tower by painting it the same brown color as the existing utility pole it is replacing.

13. *Possibilities of camouflage*. The applicant proposes to camouflage the tower by simply painting it as the same color of existing pole it is replacing. Given the numerous towers and associated facilities that already populate Radio Ridge (most of which feature no camouflage at all), together with their on-the-ground support infrastructure, the proposed painting is found to be a satisfactory and sufficient method of camouflage.

14. *Service coverage issues; such as whether a gap would be created that would impede emergency service.* See applicant "Supplemental Information" write-up Item #4, the applicant's existing/proposed coverage maps, and the Hearing Administrator's staff report, wherein the existing and proposed coverage characteristics are discussed. The aforementioned materials establish that a gap in coverage does presently exist.

15. *Alternative sites explored*. See applicant's "Supplemental Information" write-up Item #5, as well as the Hearing Administrator's staff report and recommendation. The applicant indicates that stand-alone sites further west on Radio Ridge were also evaluated, but found to be too distant to fully cover the town of Summerhaven. The selected tower site instead replaces an existing utility pole on the far eastern end of Radio Ridge.

16. *Possibilities for co-location on an existing tower*. See applicant "Supplemental Information" write-up Item #6, wherein they indicate that, in essence, this new tower constitutes a co-location, since it is replacing an existing Trico utility pole and will mount the existing Trico cross-members and transmissions lines on the new monopole. The new monopole cannot accommodate any additional wireless carriers.

17. *Possibilities for more, shorter towers*. See applicant "Supplemental Information" write-up Item #7, wherein it is stated that the coverage needs of this specific area drive the need for the single 75' tower being proposed.

18. *Provision for tower removal*. See applicant "Supplemental Information" write-up Item #8, wherein it is stated that the applicable lease contains provisions for tower removal.

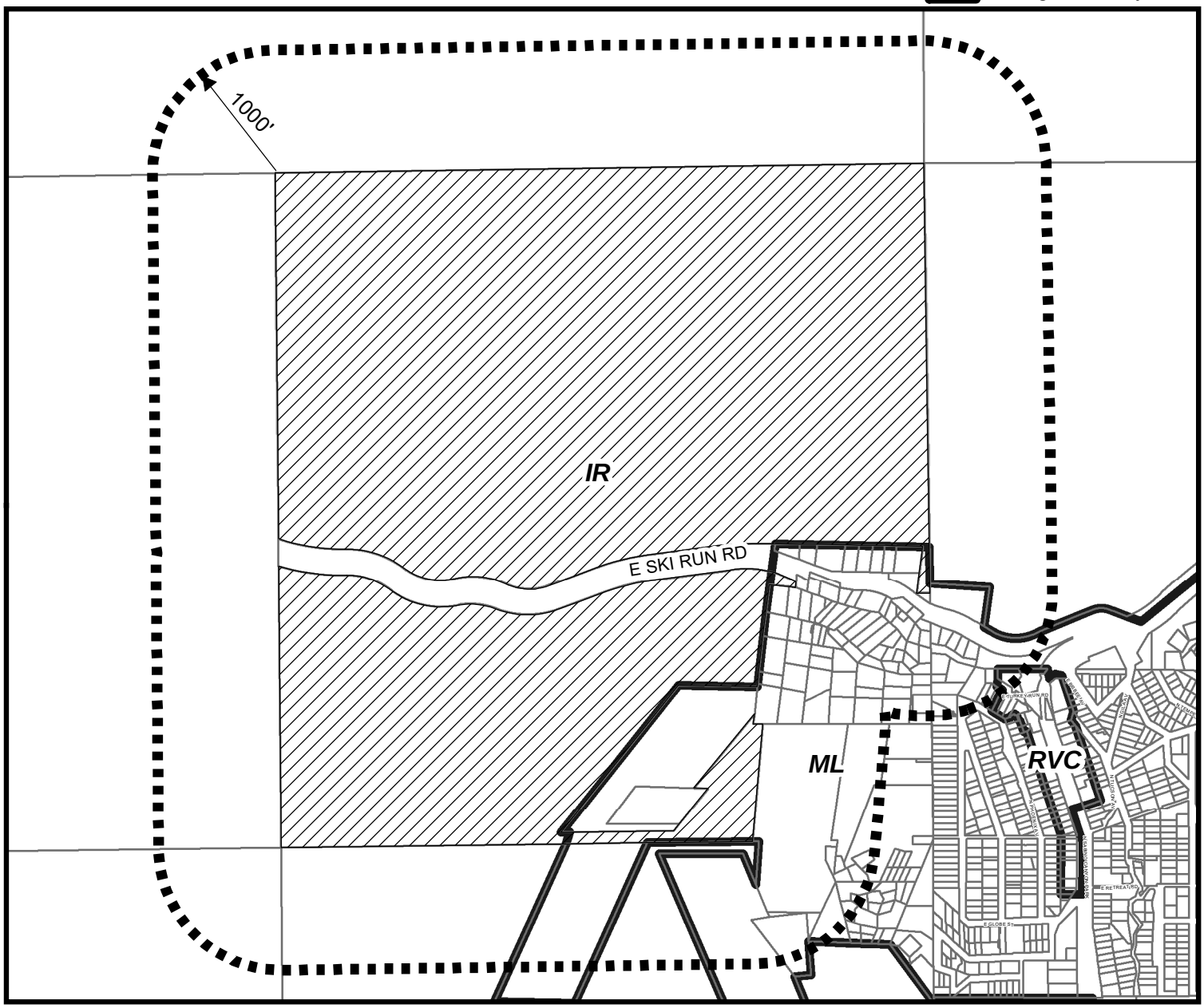
19. *Possibilities for this tower serving as a co-location site for other providers*. See applicant "Supplemental Information" write-up Item #9. The proposed tower is designed for co-location with Trico Electric and is not intended for co-location by any other additional/future wireless carriers.

20. *Time taken to make the decision (by the local zoning authority).* This item is before the Commission for the first time at its April 29, 2020 public hearing. Federal law encourages a timely response by the local zoning authority. It is recommended that the Commission vote on their formal recommendation to the Board of Supervisors at the April 29, 2020 meeting.

21. *Government contracts with the wireless provider*. See applicant "Supplemental Information" write-up Item #10, wherein the applicant states they do have contracts with governmental entities throughout the State of Arizona. The names of same cannot be divulged due to proprietary/confidentiality agreements.

P20CU00004 - UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - E. SKI RUN ROAD

Parcel(s): 222-50-052J



PIMA COUNTY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
PLANNING DIVISION

PIMA COUNTY
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Notes: ***CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT - TYPE III***

Map Scale: 1:15,000 | **Map Date: 4/3/2020 - ds**

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PIMA COUNTY
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

201 N. Stone Avenue, 2nd Floor
Tucson, AZ 85701-1207
(520) 724-9000

Biological Impact Report

(Not Applicable for Rezonings that Require a Site Analysis)

The Biological Impact Report assists staff in assessing a proposed project's potential to impact sensitive biological resources and is required by the Pima County Zoning Code Chapter 18.91. A project's design should conserve these important resources.

This report will include information provided by both Pima County Planning staff (Part I) as well as the applicant (Part II).

Part I. Information Provided by Pima County staff:

Pima County Planning staff will provide the following information for the proposed project site, as applicable:

1. Is the project located in the Maeveen Marie Behan Conservation Lands System? MUMA
   Any Special Species Management Areas? No
2. Is the project in the vicinity of any of the six Critical Landscape Linkages? One
3. Is the project Designated for acquisition as a Habitat Protection or Community Open Space property? No
4. Is the project located within the Priority Conservation Area for any of the following species?
   a. Cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl No
   b. Western burrowing owl No
   c. Pima pineapple cactus No
   d. Needle-spined pineapple cactus No

Part II. Information Provided by the Applicant:

1. Has the owner of the project site had any communications with Pima County about the County potentially acquiring the property? No

   If yes, provide a summary of those communications: _____
   _____
   _____

PIMA COUNTY
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

2. Several species are of particular interest. Please fill out the following table to the best of your ability.

Species	Ever found on project site?	Date of last observation if found on project site?	Future surveys planned?
Cactus ferruginous pygmy owl	No		No
Western burrowing owl	No		No
Pima pineapple cactus	No		No
Needle-spined pineapple cactus	No		No

Contact the Office of Sustainability and Conservation at 520-724-6940 if you have any questions about this report.

PIMA COUNTY
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Conditional Use Permit Application

Property Owner: U.S. Forest Service Phone: 520-749-8700

Owner's Mailing Address, City, State & Zip: 5700 North Sabino Canyon Rd, Tucson, AZ 85750

Applicant (if different from owner): Pinnacle Consulting Phone: 480-664-9588 ext. 230

Applicant's Mailing Address, City, State & Zip: 1426 North Marvin St. #101, Gilbert, AZ 85233

Applicant's or Owner's Email Address: michelle.lamoureux@pinnacleco.net

Property Address or Tax Code: SEC. 36 T. 11S. R.15E. MT. Lemmon, AZ 85619

Type of Use Proposed for the Property: Verizon wireless proposes to co-locate a wireless communication facility on a utility pole. The new utility pole will be 75' in height and Verizon will attach 1 sector with 4 antennas.

Discuss the proposed use and it's compatibility with the surrounding area: This will service the Town of Summerhaven's wireless communications needs for voice and data. This area is currently being utilized by other carriers and utilities

■ The applicant agrees to contact the Regional Flood Control District to discuss the proposal prior to application submittal.

■ The applicant agrees to contact United States Fish and Wildlife Service at scott_richardson@fws.gov and provide a written notice that an application for a conditional use permit has been submitted a minimum of 15 days prior to the public hearing date.

This application is for a (Select one):

☐ Type I Conditional Use ☐ Type II Conditional Use ■ Type III Conditional Use

Terms and Conditions

■ I confirm the information provided is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I am the owner of the above described property or have been authorized by the owner to make this application. (By checking the box, I am electronically signing this application.)

Date: 03/18/2020

APPLICATION FOR CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR COMMUNICATION TOWER REQUESTS

The Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 requires local governments to address certain issues relating to the placement, construction and modification of wireless communication facilities, including cell towers, when reviewing conditional use permit requests. Hence, applicants must provide information on each of the following items as a part of their conditional use permit application.

1. Height & color of tower. **The height of the tower will be 75' tall and painted to match existing buildings/poles in the area. The antennas will be collocating on an existing Trico Utility Pole.**

2. Certification that tower will comply with all FAA, FCC and other applicable regulations. **Verizon notarized letter included in submittal package.**

3. Possibilities of camouflage. **The site will be painted the same color of the existing Trico Utility poles in the area. This will help the site blend in with its surroundings.**

4. Service coverage. (Is there an existing gap in coverage that presently impedes regular or emergency telephone service? If so, how will that gap be improved by the proposed tower or utility pole replacement? Provide propagation maps showing coverage gap before and after tower placement.) **There is currently very poor coverage if any exists. This site will fill a current gap in coverage, expand coverage, and improve current coverage.**

5. Alternative sites explored. (Describe the alternate sites considered, including utility pole replacements, and explain in detail the reasons for their rejection. Be specific and thorough.) Other sites that were looked at were: **The area was reviewed extensively by Verizon RF to find a solution that would cover the town of Summerhaven. The sites reviewed on radio ridge were too far to cover the town. This solution allows Verizon to meet their coverage objective in the least obtrusive means necessary.**

6. Possibilities for co-location on an existing tower or utility pole replacement. (Provide information, including a map, on the existing towers in the coverage area and list the reasons why each co-location or pole replacement is not feasible. Include distance to nearest existing communication towers and utility poles that were considered. In detail describe why co-location was not possible. Provide coverage maps of alternate co-location or utility replacement options. Be specific and thorough.) **This site collocating on an existing Trico Utility Pole. This reduces the need for new verticality and helps reduce redundant poles on the top of Mt Lemmon.**

7. Possibilities for more, shorter towers. **The proposed height is needed for Verizon to meet their coverage objectives. The site is also designed for co-location with a power line so there is no availability to set antennas below said power line.**

8. Provisions for tower removal. **Verizon is required to remove the Wireless Communications Facility per the provisions of the Pima County lease should the lease be terminated or Verizon vacates the site should the facility not operate at its projected optimization.**

9. Possibilities of tower serving as a co-location site for other wireless providers. **The site cannot be designed to support additional collocator due to collocating on an existing Trico Utility Pole.**

10. Government contracts with the wireless provider.

Yes, Verizon has many contracts with government entities all over the State of Arizona. This is proprietary information that the exclusive customers can not be identified per contract limitations.

Auth ID: SAN4060
Contact Name: Verizon Wireless
Expiration Date: 12/31/2048
Use Code: 815

FS-2700-10b (V.01/17)
OMB No. 0596-0082

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
COMMUNICATIONS USE LEASE
AUTHORITY:
Section 501(a)(5) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act,
43 U.S.C. 1761(a)(5)

Verizon Wireless of One Verizon Way, Mail Stop 4AW100, Basking Ridge, NJ UNITED STATES 07920.

This lease is issued by the United States of America, acting through the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (hereinafter the "United States" or "Forest Service"), as authorized by section 501(a)(5) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, 43 U.S.C. 1761(a)(5), to Verizon Wireless, its agents, successors, and assigns (hereinafter the "lessee").

The United States and the lessee are jointly referred to in this lease as the "parties." The term "authorized officer" refers to the Forest Service official having the delegated authority to execute and administer this lease. Generally, unless otherwise indicated, this authority may be exercised by the Forest Supervisor or Santa Catalina District Ranger of the CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST in which the following described lands are located.

The United States, in consideration of the terms and conditions in this lease and the payment to the United States of rent in advance by the lessee, hereby issues the lessee a lease for the following described communications facility in the County of AZ: PIMA State of ARIZONA, GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, T. 11 S., R. 15 E., Sec. 35, (hereinafter called the "lease area"). The lessee accepts this lease and possession of the lease area, subject to any valid existing rights, and agrees to use the lease area only for construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a Commercial mobile radio service communications facility. Authorized facilities under this lease include:

Equipment shelters: Equipment Shelter 12'x20' (metal)
Antenna support structures: N/A
Ancillary improvements: Outdoor Generator, 500-gallon Propane Tank, Outdoor Cabinets, 35'x40' chain link fence
Access: Internal Roads and Parking Areas

Construction will not occur during Mexican Spotted Owl (MSO) breeding season – March 1 through August 31.

Constriction will not occur until Verizon equipment and building located on Lot 13 (Lease #SAN4055) has been removed and lot rehabilitated and inspected by the forest service.

The location of the lease area is described or shown generally in the communications site management plan and/or communications site map dated 11/28/2017 for the **Radio Ridge** Communications Site, which is attached as Appendix A of this lease. This and any other appendices are hereby incorporated into this lease.

Any additional appendices to this lease are incorporated into and made a part of this instrument as fully and effectively as if they were set forth herein in their entirety.

This lease is issued subject to the following terms and conditions.

The following appendices are incorporated into this permit:

Appendix B – Conditions of Authorization
Appendix C – Conditions for New Construction and Modification or Expansion of a Facility
Appendix D – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) Guidance

This lease is issued subject to the following terms and conditions.

I. TENURE, RENEWAL AND TRANSFERABILITY

A. This lease shall terminate at one minute after midnight on 12/31/2048. Termination at the end of the lease term shall occur by operation of law and shall not require any additional notice or documentation by the authorized officer. This lease is not renewable, but the lessee has the right to request a new lease.

If the lessee desires a new lease upon termination of this lease, the lessee shall notify the authorized officer accordingly, in writing. The notice must be received by the authorized officer at least one year prior to the end of the lease term. The authorized officer shall determine if the use should continue and, if it is to continue, if a new lease should be issued to the lessee and under what conditions. The authorized officer shall require payment of any amounts owed the United States under any Forest Service authorization before issuance of another authorization.

C. This lease is assignable with prior written approval of the authorized officer, except when rent has been exempted or waived in whole or in part. Renting of space does not constitute an assignment under this clause.

II. RENT

A. The lessee shall pay rent annually in advance as determined by the authorized officer in accordance with law, regulation, and policy. The annual rent shall be adjusted by the authorized officer to reflect changes in fair market value, annual adjustments using the Consumer Price Index-Urban (CPI-U), changes in tenant occupancy, or phase-in rent, if applicable.

B. Rent is due at the close of business on January 1 of each year for which a payment is due. Payments in the form of a check, draft, or money order are payable to USDA, Forest Service. If the due date for the rent falls on a non-work day, the charges shall not apply until the close of business on the next workday. This lease shall terminate if rent is not received by the Forest Service within 90 calendar days of the due date.

C. Pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3717 et seq., interest shall be charged on any rent not paid within 30 days from the date the rental or rental calculation financial statement specified in this authorization becomes due. The rate of interest assessed shall be the higher of the rate of the current value of funds to the U.S. Treasury (i.e., Treasury tax and loan account rate), as prescribed and published by the Secretary of the Treasury in the Federal Register and the Treasury Fiscal Requirements Manual Bulletins annually or quarterly or at the Prompt Payment Act rate. Interest on the principal shall accrue from the date the rent is due. In addition, an administrative penalty at a percentage rate prescribed by law or regulation will be assessed for failure to pay any portion of the debt that is more than 90 days past due. This paragraph shall survive the termination or revocation of this lease, regardless of cause.

D. Disputed rent is due and payable by the due date. No appeal of rent shall be considered by the Forest Service without full payment of the disputed amount.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LESSEE

A. The lessee is authorized to rent space and provide other services to customers and tenants and shall charge each customer and tenant a reasonable rent without discrimination for the use and occupancy of the facilities and services provided. The lessee shall not impose unreasonable restrictions or restrictions restraining competition or trade practices. By October 15 of each year, the lessee shall provide the authorized officer a certified statement listing all tenants and customers by category of use in the authorized facilities on September 30 of that year.

B. All development, operation and maintenance of the authorized facilities, improvements, and equipment located in the lease area shall be in accordance with stipulations in the applicable communications site management plan approved by the authorized officer. If required by the authorized officer, all plans for development, layout, construction, or alteration of improvements in the lease area, as well as revisions of those plans, must be prepared by a licensed engineer, architect, and/or landscape architect. These plans must be approved in writing by the authorized officer before commencement of any work. After completion, as-built plans, maps, surveys, or other similar information shall be provided to the authorized officer and appended to the communications site management plan.

C. The lessee shall comply with applicable federal, state, county, and municipal laws, regulations and standards for public health and safety, environmental protection, siting, construction, operation, and maintenance in exercising the rights granted by this lease. The obligations of the lessee under this lease are not contingent upon any duty of the authorized officer or other agent of the United States to inspect the authorized facilities or lease area. A failure by the United States or other governmental officials to inspect is not a defense to noncompliance with any of the terms and conditions of this lease. The lessee waives all defenses of laches or estoppel against the United States. The lessee shall at all times keep

the title of the United States to the lease area free and clear of all liens and encumbrances.

D. Use of communications equipment in the lease area is contingent upon possession of a valid Federal Communication Commission (FCC) license or Director of Telecommunications Management/Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee (DTM/IRAC) authorization and operation of the equipment in strict compliance with applicable requirements of the FCC or IRAC. A copy of each applicable license or authorization shall at all times be maintained by the lessee for each transmitter being operated. The lessee shall provide the authorized officer, when requested, with current copies of all FCC licenses and DTM/IRAC authorizations for equipment in or on facilities covered by this lease.

E. The lessee shall ensure that equipment within facilities authorized by this lease (including tenant and customer equipment) operates in a manner that will not cause harmful interference with the operation of existing equipment on or adjacent to the communications site covered by this lease. If the authorized officer or authorized official of the FCC determines that the lessee's use interferes with existing equipment, the lessee will promptly take the necessary steps to eliminate or reduce the harmful interference to the satisfaction of the authorized officer or FCC official.

F. When requested by the authorized officer, the lessee shall furnish technical information concerning the equipment located in the lease area.

IV. LIABILITIES

A. The lessee assumes all risk of loss to the authorized facilities and ancillary improvements.

B. The lessee shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and standards, including but not limited to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq., the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq., the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq., and other relevant environmental laws, as well as public health and safety laws and other laws relating to the siting, construction, operation and maintenance of any facility, improvement, or equipment in the lease area.

C. The lessee shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the United States for any violations incurred under any such laws and regulations or for judgments, claims, or demands assessed against the United States in connection with the lessee's use or occupancy of the lease area. The lessee's indemnification of the United States shall include any loss of personal injury, loss of life or damage to property in connection with the occupancy or use of the lease area during the term of this lease. Indemnification shall include but not be limited to the value of resources damaged or destroyed; the costs of restoration, cleanup, or other mitigation; fire suppression or other types of abatement costs; third-party claims and judgments; and all administrative, interest, and other legal costs. This clause shall survive the termination or revocation of this lease, regardless of cause.

D. The Forest Service has no duty, either before or during the lease term, to inspect the lease area or to warn of hazards and, if the Forest Service inspects the lease area, it shall incur no additional duty nor any liability for hazards not identified or discovered through those inspections. This paragraph shall survive the termination or revocation of this lease, regardless of cause.

E. The lessee has an affirmative duty to protect from damage the land, property, and interests of the United States.

F. In the event of any breach of the lease by the lessee, the authorized officer may, on reasonable notice, cure the breach at the expense of the lessee. If the Forest Service at any time pays any sum of money or does any act which will require payment of money or incurs any expense, including reasonable attorney's fees, in instituting, prosecuting, or defending any action or proceeding to enforce the United States' rights hereunder, the sums paid by the United States, with all interests, costs, and damages, shall at the election of the Forest Service be deemed to be additional rent under this lease and shall be due from the lessee to the Forest Service on the first day of the month following that election.

V. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

A. Nondiscrimination. The lessee and its employees shall not discriminate against any person on the basis of race, color, sex (in educational and training programs), national origin, age, or disability or by curtailing or refusing to furnish accommodations, facilities, services, or use privileges offered to the public generally. In addition, the lessee and its employees shall comply with the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended.

B. Revocation, Termination and Suspension

1. General. For purposes of this lease, termination, revocation, and suspension refer to the cessation of uses and privileges under the lease.

"Revocation" refers to an action by the authorized officer to end the lease because of noncompliance with any of the prescribed terms, abandonment, or for reasons in the public interest. Revocations are appealable.

"Termination" refers to the cessation of the lease under its own terms without the necessity for any decision or action by the authorized officer. Termination occurs automatically when, by the terms of the lease, a fixed or agreed upon condition, event, or time occurs. For example, the lease terminates at expiration. Terminations are not appealable.

"Suspension" refers to a revocation which is temporary and the privileges may be restored upon the occurrence of prescribed actions or conditions. Suspensions are appealable.

2. This lease may be suspended or revoked upon breach of any of the conditions herein or upon nonuse. Nonuse refers to a failure to operate the authorized facilities on the property for a period of 1 year.

3. Except in emergencies, the authorized officer shall give the lessee written notice of the grounds for revocation or suspension and a reasonable time, not to exceed 90 days, to complete the corrective action. After 90 days, the Forest Service is entitled to such remedies as provided herein.

4. This lease may be revoked at the discretion of the Forest Service when in the public interest. When revoked in the public interest, the lessee shall be compensated subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Compensation shall be based upon the initial cost of improvements located on the lease, less depreciation as allocated over the life of the authorized facilities, based on the Lessee's federal tax amortization schedules.

5. Written decisions by the authorized officer relating to administration of this lease are subject to administrative appeal pursuant to 36 CFR 214.

6. If upon expiration of this lease the authorized officer decides not to issue a new lease, or the lessee does not desire a new lease, the authorized officer and the lessee shall, within six months prior to the termination date of this lease, agree upon a mitigation plan to restore and stabilize the site lease area.

7. Upon termination or revocation of the authorization, delinquent fees and other charges associated with the authorization will be subject to all rights and remedies afforded the United States pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3711 *et seq.* Delinquencies may be subject to any or all of the following conditions:

a. Administrative offset of payments due the lessee from the Forest Service.

b. Delinquencies in excess of 60 days shall be referred to United States Department of the Treasury for appropriate collection action as provided by 31 U.S.C. 3711(g)(1).

c. The Secretary of the Treasury may offset an amount due the debtor for any delinquency as provided by 31 U.S.C. 3720 et seq.). If this lease is revoked for noncompliance, the lessee shall remove all authorized structures and improvements, except those owned by the United States, within 90 days, and shall restore the site as nearly as reasonably possible to its original condition unless this requirement is waived in writing by the authorized officer.

If the lessee fails to remove all authorized structures or improvements within the prescribed period, they shall become the property of the United States and may be sold, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of without any liability to the United States.

C. No member of or delegate to Congress or resident commissioner shall benefit from this lease whether directly or indirectly, other than to the extent the lease provides a general benefit to a corporation.

D. This lease is issued subject to the following reservations by the United States:

1. The right of the United States to all natural resources now or hereafter located in the lease area unless stated otherwise, and the right to utilize or dispose of those resources insofar as the rights of the lessee are not unreasonably affected.

2. The right of the United States to modify the communications site management plan as deemed necessary.

3. The right of the United States to enter the lease area and inspect all authorized facilities to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this lease.

4. The right of the United States to require common use of the lease area and the right to authorize use of the lease area for compatible uses.

E. The Forest Service and the lessee shall keep each other informed of current mailing addresses.

F. This lease supersedes a special use authorization designated N/A.

G. Improvement Relocation. This authorization is granted with the express understanding that should future location of United States Government-owned improvements or road rights-of-way require the relocation of the holder's improvements, such relocation will be done by, and at the expense of, the holder within a reasonable time as specified by the Authorized Officer.

H. If there is any conflict between any of the preceding printed clauses and any of the following clauses the preceding printed clauses shall control.

I. Cultural Resources Protection (D001RO). The holder, contractor, or lessee shall be responsible for the protection from damage of all identified cultural resources within the area which may be affected by their actions. In addition, the holder, contractor, or lessee shall be liable for all damage or injury to the identified cultural resources caused by their actions. The holder, contractor, or lessee shall immediately notify the agency Project Administrator if any damage occurs to any cultural resource and immediately halt work in the area in which damage has occurred until approval to proceed has been granted by the Project Administrator after consultation with the Forest Archeologist. All provisions of the Region 3 Cultural Resources Damage Assessment Handbook are incorporated by reference herein.

J. Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (X003RO). Pursuant to the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) 25 USC 3002(d); 43 CFR Part 10.4, if any human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are discovered during the course of ground disturbing activity, the holder will immediately cease activity in the area of the discovery and will make a reasonable effort to protect the remains and objects. The holder will provide immediate telephone notification of the discovery to the Forest Service, and will follow up with written confirmation to the authorized officer. The holder will not resume the activity that resulted in the discovery until the authorized officer gives written approval. Approval to resume the activity, if otherwise lawful, will be given thirty (30) days after certification by the authorized officer of the holder's written confirmation of the discovery, or at any time that a written binding agreement is executed between the Forest Service and the affiliated tribes adopting a recovery plan for the remains and objects.

THIS LEASE IS GRANTED SUBJECT TO ALL ITS TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

BEFORE ANY LEASE IS ISSUED TO AN ENTITY, DOCUMENTATION MUST BE PROVIDED TO THE AUTHORIZED OFFICER OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE SIGNATORY FOR THE ENTITY TO BIND IT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE LEASE.

Cellco Partnership, d/b/a Verizon Wireless

Verizon Wireless CLIFTON CASEY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – NTWK FIELD ENG. 25-Feb-'20 DATE

APPROVED:

for Kerwin S. Dewberry
Forest Supervisor
Coronado National Forest

10 March 20 DATE

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not 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 0596-0082. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average one (1) hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call toll free (866) 632-9992 (voice). TDD users can contact USDA through local relay or the Federal relay at (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (relay voice). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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 Forest Service.

Appendix B
Conditions of Authorization

General Conditions

- Holder will correspond with the Coronado Supervisor's Office Special Uses Administrator regarding any proposed administrative changes or to the scope of the authorized improvements under this authorization. The main office line for the Supervisors Office is (520) 388-8300.
- Any changes to project work outside what was contained in Holder's original SF299 proposal form must be approved by the Forest Service in writing.
- Holders with aboveground bulk fuel storage containers over 55 gallons in capacity shall develop and submit to the Forest Service a Spill Prevention, Containment and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan in accordance with the Clean Water Act and EPA regulations (*see* "Appendix C"). Holder will also regularly inspect such bulk fuel storage containers and make any necessary repairs or improvements to comply with law and regulation. A copy of all inspection reports/records will be submitted to the Nogales Ranger District special use administrator upon receipt.

Plant and Wildlife Protection

- Holder will not perform any ground disturbing work, any operation or maintenance activities which will exceed the current noise level or remove any vegetation or trees without prior written approval by the Forest Service.

Watershed & Soil Resource Protection

- Holder will minimize soil disturbance to what is absolutely necessary to accomplish/maintain the permitted activities and improvements.
- Holder personnel and contractors will clean all equipment and vehicles used during the staging and construction prior to entering the National Forest to remove all dirt and plants.
- Holder will avoid operation of equipment on moist ground conditions that could result in excessive rutting, soil compaction, or runoff of sediments into waterbodies.
- Holder will ensure that all buildings, towers, fuel tanks, pipeline and cable corridors, transmission lines, rights-of-way, and equipment are properly inspected and maintained to minimize damage to NFS resources in the event of an accident or natural disturbance.
- Holder will dispose of unneeded materials through the appropriate solid waste handlers. Surplus, repurpose, or recycle unneeded useable materials where practicable.
- Holder will monitor communications sites for evidence of erosion problems, and address these problems with appropriate measures, in consultation with NFS staff.
- Holder will limit driving or operating equipment on wet soils.
- Holder will address unauthorized use of access corridors in consultation with NFS staff, such as through motor vehicle use, that are exposing soils, increasing erosion, or damaging facility components.
- Holder will maintain the natural drainage pattern of the area. Do not reroute, change the dimensions of, or install facility structures or components within natural drainage channels without NFS consent.
- Holder will not place construction materials within natural drainage channels.
- Holder will establish effective ground cover on disturbed sites to minimize accelerated erosion and soil loss.
- Holder will use suitable species and establishment techniques to revegetate the site and to prevent the establishment of invasive plants.

- Where facility components are no longer compliant with applicable laws or regulations, and/or pose a risk to soil and water resources, they will be updated or replaced within a reasonable, specified timeframe as agreed-upon by the permittee and NFS staff.

Appendix C

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 and future additional may be authorized. If new facilities are proposed, or if existing facilities need modification, the following guidelines shall apply.

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

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.

Buildings: As buildings are replaced and new buildings constructed, materials utilized should be block and/or metal. Block colors should be dark neutral brown. Metal buildings should be painted dark neutral brown or dark neutral green. An alternative is corrugated metal siding that rusts or looks like rust (e.g., Bunger Rust, manufactured by Bunger Steel Inc, is a printed color with a mottled pattern that mimics rust and reduces specular glare). Doors and trim should be the same or similar color as the rest of the building. All materials and colors should be approved by the forest landscape architect.

Other Facilities: When possible, metal towers should be dark and dull. Outbuildings, generators, transformers, utility panels and boxes, and other structures should be painted dark neutral shades of brown or green. Propane and water tanks should be painted neutral tan. Colors should be approved by the forest landscape architect.

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

1. Identify, avoid, and protect sensitive resource areas identified by the Forest Service.
2. Comply with the erosion control plan.
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. Minimize, to the greatest extent possible, ground disturbance and vegetation removal.

6. Re-vegetate extensive cut and fill slopes with native vegetation as soon as possible after construction. All re-vegetation must have prior written approval of the authorized officer.

7. Not cast-off grading material. Excess soil can be used as fill material for roads, buildings and towers.

8. Obtain prior written approval of the authorized officer for temporary, on-site storage of construction materials.

9. Not leave 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.

10. Remove surplus construction materials and waste debris from the site no later than 30 days after construction has been completed.

11. To prevent the spread of noxious weeds into the area, power wash off any earth-moving or heavy equipment, such as dozers, graders, cranes, backhoes, and so forth before it is brought onto National Forest System lands.

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

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

   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 concrete.

   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 or properly grounded expanded metal.

   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 green 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 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 shall not exceed 180 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, Construction, Operation and Decommissioning of Communication Towers (available at http://wv,rw.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/guidance-documents/communication-towers.php)

6. 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.

7. No lights, beacons, signs or strobes shall be allowed on new towers unless specifically required by the FCC/FAA.

VIII. GENERAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

A. Special Environmental and/or Biological Considerations

There are unique environmental or resource coordination requirements at this site. A biological assessment must be prepared for new sites and an analysis of the potential effects to federally listed species, Forest Service sensitive species, Management Indicator Species, and birds covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the American Eagle Act must be displayed.

B. Wiring and Grounding

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

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 (MOY), 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 TYSS to protect wiring and shelter from fire damage. All TYSS equipment shall be UL! 449 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.

25-FEB-'20

Verizon Wireless CLIFTON CASEY DATE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR-NTWK FIELD ENG.

APPROVED:

10 March 20

Kerwin S. Dewberry DATE
for Forest Supervisor, Coronado National Forest

Appendix D

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Emergency Management

August 2013
www.epa.gov/emergencies

Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) Program

Bulk Storage Container Inspection Fact Sheet

The inspection requirements of the SPCC rule are designed to detect oil leaks, spills, or other potential integrity or structural issues before they can result in a discharge of oil to navigable waters of the U.S. or adjoining shorelines. Regularly scheduled inspections, evaluations, and testing of bulk oil storage containers by qualified personnel are critical parts of discharge prevention. A container integrity inspection and/or testing program may involve one or more of the following: an external visual **inspection** of containers, foundations, and supports; non-destructive **testing** (examination) to evaluate integrity of certain containers; and additional **evaluations**, as needed, to assess the containers' fitness for continued service. The type of inspection program and its scope will depend on site specific condition and the application of good engineering practices and this can be accomplished by following applicable industry standards.

What oil storage containers do I have to inspect at my facility?

Conduct integrity testing and routinely inspect the following aboveground bulk storage containers with a capacity of 55 gallons or more:

- Large (field-constructed or field-erected) and small (shop-built) bulk storage containers;
- Containers located on, partially in (partially buried, bunkered, or vaulted tanks), and off the ground wherever located; and
- Double-walled containers.

Oil filled equipment is not a bulk storage container and, therefore, not subject to the integrity testing requirements of the SPCC rule.

§§112.8(c)(6), 112.12(c)(6)(i)
Test or inspect each aboveground container for integrity on a regular schedule and whenever you make material repairs. You must determine, in accordance with industry standards, the appropriate qualifications for personnel performing tests and inspections, the frequency and type of testing and inspections, which take into account container size, configuration, and design (such as containers that are: shop-built, field-erected, skid-mounted, elevated, equipped with a liner, double-walled, or partially buried). Examples of these integrity tests include, but are not limited to: visual inspection, hydrostatic testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, acoustic emissions testing, or other systems of non-destructive testing. You must keep comparison records and you must also inspect the container's supports and foundations.

In addition, you must frequently inspect the outside of the container for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices satisfy the recordkeeping requirements of this paragraph.

Note: The above text is an excerpt of the SPCC rule. Refer to the full text of 40 CFR part 112.

How do I inspect aboveground bulk storage containers?

The SPCC rule requires that you:

- Test or inspect **each** container for integrity on a regular schedule and whenever you make material repairs; and
- Frequently inspect the outside of the container for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. This visual inspection is intended to be a routine walk-around and include the container's supports and foundations.
- Identify in your SPCC Plan the type and frequency of testing and inspection for each container and the appropriate qualifications of personnel performing the tests and inspections. You must retain testing and inspection records for 3 years. EPA recommends that formal test records or reports be retained for the life of the container.

Integrity testing is required for all aboveground bulk storage containers located at onshore facilities (except oil production facilities). Integrity testing is necessary to determine if the container (e.g. a tank) is suitable for continued use until the next formal inspection.

Depending on the type of container, integrity testing may be as simple as an external visual inspection or may involve more complicated methods of non-destructive testing such as Magnetic Flux Leakage (MFL) or ultrasonic thickness (UT) measurements, vacuum box testing, and weld inspection in order to adequately assess the container condition.

While frequent external visual inspections can often be completed by trained facility personnel, the requirement to conduct regular integrity tests or inspections may involve hiring specialized personnel (as specified by the applicable industry standard). For example, integrity testing of field-erected aboveground storage tanks in accordance with API 653 involves formal in-service external inspections and formal out-of-service internal inspections to be conducted by an API 653 certified inspector. A formal in-service external inspection involves visual inspection and UT measurements of the shell. A formal out-of-service internal inspection determines the condition of the tank's floor, walls and structure, but should also include the shell, roof, nozzles, and tank appurtenances. The out-of-service inspection typically includes non-destructive testing such as MFL scanning of the floor, vacuum box testing floor welds, helium leak testing, UT measurements, and tank bottom settlement measurements.

How do I develop a program for inspecting and/or testing my containers?

First, you, or a registered Professional Engineer (PE), determine which industry standards are applicable. Then, in accordance with the industry standards determine:

- The appropriate qualifications for personnel performing tests and inspections; and
- The frequency and type of testing and inspections. This must take into account the aboveground container size, configuration, and design (i.e., shop-built, field-erected, skid-mounted, elevated, equipped with a liner, double-walled, or partially buried).

What are industry standards?
Industry standards are technical guidelines created by experts in a particular industry for use throughout that industry. Standards-developing organizations use a consensus process to establish the minimum accepted industry practice. The SPCC rule requires that the Plan be prepared in accordance with good engineering practice. Standards play a role in determining good engineering practice when developing spill prevention procedures and an inspection program for an SPCC-regulated facility.

Implementing an inspection program based on a particular industry standard is ultimately up to the owner/operator. When an owner/operator indicates in the SPCC Plan that he intends to use a standard to comply with a particular rule requirement (e.g. integrity testing), then it is mandatory to implement the relevant portions of the standard (i.e. those that address integrity testing of the container).

The American Petroleum Institute (API) Standard 653, "Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction" and the Steel Tank Institute (STI) "SP001 Standard for the Inspection of Aboveground Storage Tanks" (STI SP001) are two commonly used inspection standards for aboveground bulk storage

Industry standards describe procedures to identify the condition of the container through formal internal and external inspections conducted by certified personnel. For internal inspections, the container must typically be taken out of service, cleaned, and made ready for personnel to enter the container. Examples of these integrity tests include, but are not limited to: visual inspection, radiographic examination, UT, MFL scanning, helium leak testing, magnetic particle examination, liquid penetrant examination, acoustic emissions-testing, hydrostatic testing, inert gas leak testing or other methods of non-destructive examination. Acoustic emission testing and UT robotic measurement are non-destructive examination methods that can be used while the tank is in-service. Acoustic emission testing is used to determine if there is a leak but does not determine if there is corrosion or metal loss. Hydrostatic testing is typically performed on new tanks and on existing tanks that have had major repairs or alterations. Industry standards may use one, or a combination, of these non-destructive examination methods or tests as part of an integrity testing program.

If you have containers that have never been inspected for integrity then, depending on their size and configuration, industry standards may require that you assess baseline conditions for these containers.

Appendix D

The industry standard you or your PE identifies in your SPCC Plan outlines the specific inspection and integrity testing protocol for the containers at your facility. These protocols may vary depending on the size and configuration of your containers. For example, portable containers (e.g. a drum) have fewer inspection requirements than shop-built and field-erected containers.

Who can help me establish an integrity inspection and/or testing program for my bulk storage containers?

If your SPCC Plan will be certified by a Professional Engineer (PE) then the PE will work with you to establish an inspection and/or testing program that is appropriate for the types of containers at your facility. The PE may consider industry standards and consult with tank inspectors to determine the frequency, type of testing and inspections and the appropriate qualifications for personnel performing the tests and inspections.

If you have a qualified facility and are planning to self-certify your SPCC Plan, then you can develop your inspection and/or testing program by following the protocols identified in the industry standards applicable for your oil storage containers or by contacting tank inspection professionals. Industry standards, such as API 653 and STI SP001 contain requirements to inspect aboveground containers.

If you deviate from the requirements of the standards, then you can do so in accordance with the environmental equivalence provision in §112.7(a)(2) and have a PE certify that portion of your SPCC Plan.

More information on industry standards:

API Standard 653 (API-653)–Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction

API-653 covers steel storage tanks built to design specifications in the API 650 standard and its predecessor API12. It provides minimum requirements for maintaining the integrity of tanks after they have been placed in service and addresses inspection, repair, alteration, relocation, and reconstruction. This standard is typically used to establish an integrity testing program for field-erected tanks.

Go to the API website for more information on their standards: http://www.api.org/

STI Standard SP001 (STI SP001)–Standard for the Inspection of Aboveground Storage Tanks

This standard focuses primarily on inspection of welded, metal, shop-fabricated and small field-erected tanks. Also included is the inspection of smaller, portable containers such as 55-gallon drums, intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) and other such containers that may be of metal or plastic construction.

Go to the STI website for more information on the SP001 standard: http://www.steeltank.com/

How often do I have to perform inspections or tests?

Testing on a 'regular schedule' means testing per industry standards or at a frequency sufficient to prevent discharges. Industry standards establish the scope and frequency for inspections that considers the particular conditions of the aboveground container. These conditions may include the age, service history, original construction specifications (e.g., shop-built vs. field-erected, welded steel vs. riveted steel), prior inspection results, and the existing condition of the container. It may also consider the degree of risk of a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines, e.g. containers that are located near saltwater where an accelerated corrosion rate would be expected. The frequency of inspections is based on changing conditions of the container (e.g., corrosion rates, settling, etc.) and the interval between inspections may vary over the lifetime of the container.

Once you determine an inspection schedule for your aboveground containers (based on applicable industry standards), document the schedule in your Plan and conduct inspections according to that schedule. You should also include a description of the conditions of the container that led to the specific inspection schedule identified in the Plan.

How do I establish a baseline condition for my aboveground container?

Industry standards, such as API 653 and STI SP001, contain minimum requirements to inspect aboveground containers and criteria to assess each container's suitability for continued service. The baseline and suitability evaluation provides information on the container's existing condition relative to the design metal thickness and the rate of metal loss from corrosion as well as the anticipated remaining service. In some cases, where baseline information is not known, the testing program may include two data collection periods, one to establish a baseline of the container's existing shell and bottom plate thicknesses, and a second inspection to establish corrosion rates in order to develop the next inspection interval. These inspection intervals establish the frequency of the 'regular schedule' *required for testing under the SPCC rule.*

When no or only partial baseline information is available for a container(s) at the facility, then the owner/operator should schedule integrity testing in accordance with industry standards as soon as possible and in accordance with both good engineering practice and the judgment of the certifying PE. Because the SPCC Plan must be reviewed at the facility every five years in accordance with §112.5(b), you should consider to begin collecting inspection data during the next five year period. As an example, a facility owner/operator is scheduling upcoming inspections for bulk storage containers at a facility he recently purchased. The owner/operator has no records of inspections or information on the in-service date (i.e. original construction date) for a 10,000-gallon aboveground storage container at the facility. The SPCC Plan was last amended on November 10, 2011. Therefore, in order to establish a baseline for the 10,000-gallon AST, the facility owner schedules the first (baseline) container inspection or integrity test by November 10, 2016.

The implementation of the testing program should be in accordance with industry standards and establish appropriate inspection priorities among multiple containers at a facility. For instance, special consideration may be discussed in the Plan for containers for which the age and existing condition is not known (no baseline or only partial information exists); older containers; or those in more demanding service. These higher priority containers may be targeted for inspection in the schedule before other aboveground containers where the baseline information is known.

Section 112.7 of the rule states that if the Plan calls for additional facilities or procedures, methods, or equipment not yet fully operational, you must discuss these items in separate paragraphs, and must explain separately the details of installation and operational start-up. Therefore, if an owner or operator has yet to implement the integrity testing program, the SPCC Plan should establish and document a schedule (in accordance with good engineering practice and the introductory paragraph of 112.7) that describes the projected implementation of the integrity testing program for the aboveground bulk storage containers at the facility. The owner or operator must then implement the inspection program in accordance with the SPCC Plan.

Do I need to establish a baseline when the standard requires only visual inspections?

No, if the industry standard only requires visual inspections for the container (e.g., certain shop-built containers) then a baseline is not necessary. The standard establishes a frequency for visual inspections rather than basing the interval on the container's corrosion rate. On the other hand, a baseline is necessary for most non-destructive testing protocols, because the container's corrosion rate impacts the frequency/interval of future formal integrity testing inspections.

Owners and operators need to refer to the particular industry standard identified in the SPCC Plan to determine the scope of inspection and testing requirements. For example under the STI SP001 standard, visual inspection is allowed for portable containers such as drums and totes. A baseline determination of metal thickness of a portable container is not required prior to implementing the visual-only integrity testing inspection protocol.

How do I demonstrate in my SPCC Plan that I have an inspection and/or testing program for containers that I have not yet inspected?

The introductory paragraph of §112.7 of the SPCC rule allows for the owner or operator to describe procedures, methods, or equipment that are not yet operational in the SPCC Plan and in this event, requires the owner or operator to include a discussion of the details.

The Plan preparer must provide details in the Plan including a timeline to gather the necessary baseline data to establish a regular schedule of integrity testing in accordance with §§112.8(c)(6) and 112.12(c)(6). The Plan preparer may need to consult with a tank professional and/or PE to determine the scope of the integrity testing program for the containers. Include in your Plan a description of the inspection program including:

- The type of integrity inspection that will be conducted (i.e., visual or another non-destructive method),
- The applicable industry standard that the serves as the basis for program
- The implementation schedule for inspecting containers, and
- Any other considerations that went into the development of the inspection program.

Ensure that your containers fall within the scope of the industry inspection standard that you elect to follow and include a description of the inspection procedures in the SPCC Plan. Finally, include information on recordkeeping procedures in the Plan.

What are my recordkeeping requirements?

The facility integrity testing and inspection program must be documented in the Plan, including the schedule for conducting inspections and tests. The SPCC rule requires that you keep a record of the inspections and tests, signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector, for a period of three years. However, industry standards often advise that records for formal inspections and tests be maintained for the life of the container.

EPA strongly recommends that you keep comparison records of integrity inspections and tests as directed in the standard, but no less than three years in accordance with the SPCC record retention requirement, in order to identify changing conditions of the oil storage container. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices satisfy the recordkeeping requirements.

Can I visually inspect large shop-built oil storage containers to satisfy the integrity inspection and testing requirements of the SPCC rule?

Yes, under certain circumstances visual inspection alone may suffice. However, the SPCC rule requires that inspections be in accordance with industry standards. For tanks larger than 5,000 gallons, most industry standards require more than a visual inspection by the owner or operator.

The SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors[1] published in 2005 described an example that may be environmentally equivalent to the integrity testing requirements of the SPCC rule at that time. The example indicated that visual inspection plus certain additional actions to ensure the containment and detection of leaks may be appropriate for bulk oil storage containers with a capacity up to 30,000 gallons. This example was based on a policy that described the environmental equivalence flexibility available to a PE with respect to integrity testing in a letter to the Petroleum Marketers Association of America (PMAA).[2] This example was established at a time when the rule specifically required that integrity testing include more than just a visual inspection. While the approach for the use of environmental equivalence described in this letter is still valid, EPA revised the integrity testing provision in 2008 to allow inspection requirements outlined in industry standards to be used without the need for environmental equivalence determinations certified by a PE. A major industry standard for integrity testing (STI SP001) was modified since the letter to PMAA was written to outline "good

[1] *SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors*, November 28, 2005. The guidance was updated August 28, 2013 http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/spcc/spcc_guidance.htm.

[2] Letter to Daniel Gilligan, President, Petroleum Marketers Association of America, from Marianne Lamont Horinko, Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, EPA, May 25, 2004.

engineering practice" for integrity testing of shop-built containers. This may affect a PE's decision whether to certify an environmentally equivalent approach as described in the PMAA letter, or to follow an industry standard without having to certify the measures described in the PMAA letter as an environmentally equivalent method of integrity testing.

If an owner or operator wants to deviate from applicable industry standards to develop an integrity testing program, then a PE must certify an environmentally equivalent alternative in the SPCC Plan. Furthermore, the Plan must provide the reason for the deviation, describe the alternative approach (e.g. a site-specific or "hybrid" inspection program), and explain how it achieves environmental protection equivalent to the applicable industry standard.[3]

How do I inspect mobile or portable bulk storage containers?

Industry standards (such as STI SP001) refer to specific conditions for which visual inspection alone is an appropriate method for verifying the integrity of certain smaller shop-built containers (e.g., portable containers such as drums and totes). These conditions include container type, size, and configuration (such as whether the container is in contact with the ground or has appropriate secondary containment). For example, according to STI SP001, when portable containers have adequate secondary containment then visual inspection of these containers is acceptable and will satisfy the integrity testing requirements of the rule.

Can I use a site-specific (hybrid) inspection program instead of an industry standard?

Yes. Although the rule requires that you consider industry standards when developing an inspection program, you can incorporate an environmentally equivalent inspection program when you and the certifying PE decide that another inspection approach would be more appropriate or cost effective, based on site-specific factors. You can use an environmentally equivalent alternative when you include in your SPCC Plan the reason for deviating from the rule requirements and describe the alternative method in detail, including how it is environmentally equivalent.

An environmentally equivalent approach to following the applicable industry standard may be a site-specific (i.e., hybrid) inspection program that is based on elements designed to minimize the risk of container failure and allow detection of leaks before they impact navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. These elements may be based on a combination of various industry standards and good engineering practice.

If you are the owner or operator of a Tier II qualified facility and you choose to develop an alternative inspection program rather than follow an applicable industry standard, then you must have a PE certify the environmentally equivalent measures as described in §112.6(b)(4). You cannot deviate from applicable industry standards if you are the owner or operator of a Tier I qualified facility when following the requirements for Tier I qualified facilities in §112.6(a).[3]

Can I use a site-specific (hybrid) inspection program to deviate from portions of an industry standard?

Yes, under certain circumstances it may be appropriate to deviate from portions of an industry standard. As you develop your inspection and/or testing program, you must determine, in accordance with industry standards, the appropriate qualifications for personnel performing tests and inspections, the frequency and type of testing and inspections, which take into account container size, configuration and design. However, you and the certifying PE can decide to deviate from a portion of a standard when another approach would be more appropriate or cost effective, based on site-specific factors.

Your Plan should describe what industry standard applies, how the site-specific (hybrid) inspection program deviates from the applicable industry standard, and how the inspection program meets the minimal recommended elements of a hybrid inspection program.

[3] For more information on how to document an inspection program in your SPCC Plan see *Section 7.6.2* of the *SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors* at http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/spcc/spcc_guidance.htm.

If you are the owner or operator of a Tier II qualified facility and you choose to deviate from a portion of an applicable industry standard, then you must have a PE certify the environmentally equivalent measures as described in §112.6(b)(4). You cannot deviate from applicable industry standards if you are the owner or operator of a Tier I qualified facility when following the requirements for Tier I qualified facilities in §112.6(a).[4]

Can I use a site-specific (hybrid) inspection program if no industry standard applies to my container?

Yes. However, it is likely that at least one industry standard will apply in most circumstances. Two commonly used steel tank inspection standards are STI SP001 and API 653. The scope of these two standards addresses many of the steel storage tanks in service at SPCC-regulated facilities and it is likely that one of these inspection standards can be applied.

If in the judgement of a PE or qualified facility owner/operator, no industry standard applies to a particular container, then the Plan preparer should consider the manufacturer's specifications and instructions for the proper use and maintenance of the equipment, appurtenance, or container. If no industry standards or manufacturer's instructions apply, the Plan preparer may also call upon his/her professional experience and/or consult with tank inspection professionals to develop site-specific inspection and testing requirements for the facility or equipment that are in accordance with good engineering practice and document them in the Plan.

Tip

Although existing industry standards are not specific to integrity testing of AFVO bulk storage containers or tanks operated at elevated temperatures (e.g. asphalt), facilities with these storage containers can follow API Standard 653, "Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction" because the scope is written broadly to include any steel tank constructed in accordance with a tank specification.

A customized, site-specific (i.e., hybrid) inspection program should be based on relevant industry standards (in whole or in part) and other good engineering principles. The hybrid inspection program should be designed to measure the structural soundness of a container shell, bottom, and/or floor to contain oil, and may include leak testing to determine whether the container will discharge oil. API 653 and STI SP001 provide the foundation for integrity testing and inspecting containers, and in many cases it may still be appropriate to consider these standards when developing a hybrid inspection program.

A PE does not need to provide and certify an environmental equivalence justification for implementing a hybrid inspection program when industry standards do not apply to a container or the container is outside the scope of the standard. However, you must describe the procedures for this inspection program in your SPCC Plan and keep a record of inspections and tests for three years. EPA recommends that formal test records or reports be retained for the life of the container. These records can be helpful to inform changes in the inspection program.[4]

It is unlikely that qualified facility owner/operators will have bulk storage containers for which no industry standard applies. However, if you are the owner or operator of a qualified facility and you determine that no industry standard applies, then you should follow the procedures described above to develop an inspection program for bulk storage containers. No environmental equivalence determination is necessary in this case and a PE does not need to certify the hybrid inspection program; however, you should consider consulting with a tank inspection professional or a PE. You should also clearly explain why current industry standards do not apply and how the hybrid inspection program meets the minimal recommended elements described below.

What are some recommended elements for a site-specific integrity inspection and/or testing program (hybrid inspection program)?

[4] For more information on how to document an inspection program in your SPCC Plan see *Section 7.6.2* of the *SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors* at http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/spcc/spcc_guidance.htm.

Appendix D

The hybrid program should be designed to measure the structural soundness of a container shell, bottom, and/or floor to contain oil, and may include leak testing to determine whether the container will discharge oil. The components of a hybrid inspection program would likely include frequent visual inspections by the owner, as well as periodic inspections (plus testing as appropriate) by a certified inspector. Alternatively, the PE can recommend an inspection program following a specific standard, even when the standard does not specifically identify the container in its scope, if he believes that the inspection elements of that standard are appropriate for the container(s) at the facility and in accordance with good engineering practices.

Any hybrid inspection program should include an evaluation of the principal elements that would cause a tank to fail, and how the inspection program addresses finding such conditions, or prevents such conditions from continuing to the point of failure. For example, internal and external corrosion conditions must be considered, and a testing method developed to assure that the condition is identified and measured. Conditions that may lead to a structural failure should be identified, for example a failing foundation, and evaluation methods developed to identify the condition.

In all cases, careful consideration should be given to discovering such conditions that may not be identifiable from visual examination, such as the bottom of floor plates. Hybrid programs should also include evaluation of container modifications made since last examination that may degrade integrity or lead to failure.

For more information on how to document an inspection program in your SPCC Plan see *Section 7.6.2* of the *SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors at* http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/spcc/spcc_guidance.htm.

Recommended Elements for a Hybrid Inspection Program

Here is a partial list of items to consider regarding the elements of a hybrid inspection program.

For shop-built tanks:

- Visually inspect exterior of tank;
- Evaluate external pitting;
- Evaluate hoop stress and longitudinal stress risks where corrosion of the shell is present;
- Evaluate condition and operation of appurtenances;
- Evaluate welds;
- Establish corrosion rates and determine the inspection interval and suitability for continued service;
- Evaluate tank bottom where it is in contact with ground and no cathodic protection is provided;
- Evaluate the structural integrity of the foundation;
- Evaluate anchor bolts in areas where required; and
- Evaluate the tank to determine it is hydraulically sound and not leaking.

For field-erected tanks:

- Evaluate foundation;
- Evaluate settlement;
- Determine safe product fill height;
- Determine shell corrosion rate and remaining life;
- Determine bottom corrosion rate and remaining life;
- Determine the inspection interval and suitability for continued service;
- Evaluate welds;
- Evaluate coatings and linings;
- Evaluate repairs for risk of brittle fracture; and
- Evaluate the tank to determine it is hydraulically sound and not leaking.

How do I inspect and/or test containers that store animal fats or vegetable oils (AFVO)?

The inspection and/or testing requirements for AFVO at §112.12(c)(6)(i), are identical to those described above at §112.8(c)(6). The SPCC rule also provides differentiated, more flexible, alternative requirements at §112.12(c)(6)(ii) for AFVO containers that meet certain criteria to address differences in the way certain AFVOs may be stored and handled at a facility.

Facility owners with AFVO containers that meet the following criteria can conduct visual inspections of their containers when the following criteria are met:

- Are subject to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations in 21 CFR part 110, *Current Good Manufacturing Practice in Manufacturing, Packing or Holding Human Food*;
- Are elevated;
- Are made from austenitic stainless steel;
- Have no external insulation; and
- Are shop-built.

The owner or operator is required to document the procedures for inspections and testing in their SPCC Plan, including those for AFVO bulk storage containers that are eligible for these differentiated requirements.

§§112.12(c)(6)(ii)
For bulk storage containers that are subject to 21 CFR part 110, are elevated, constructed of austenitic stainless steel, have no external insulation, and are shop-fabricated, conduct formal visual inspection on a regular schedule. In addition, you must frequently inspect the outside of the container for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. You must determine and document in the Plan the appropriate qualifications for personnel performing tests and inspections. Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices satisfy the recordkeeping requirements of this paragraph (c)(6).

Note: The above text is an excerpt of the SPCC rule. Refer to the full text of 40 CFR part 112.

A facility owner/operator with AFVO bulk storage containers may follow an applicable industry standard, such as API 653, to conduct inspections in accordance with the requirements of §112.12(c)(6)(i), follow the requirements of §112.12(c)(6)(ii) (if applicable), or provide an environmentally equivalent measure in the SPCC Plan in accordance with §112.7(a)(2) of the SPCC rule. If a hybrid inspection program is used to meet the integrity testing requirements in §112.12(c)(6), the Plan must state the reasons for nonconformance and explain how the hybrid inspection program provides equivalent environmental protection. The Plan should also address how the program effectively minimizes the risk of container failure and allows detection of leaks before they become significant.

A PE must review and certify the environmental equivalence determination. If a PE develops a hybrid inspection program for a facility, rather than uses an applicable industry standard, then the PE must describe why the hybrid inspection program does not follow the applicable industry consensus standard and how the hybrid inspection program is environmentally equivalent to the industry standard and meets the minimal recommended elements for a hybrid inspection program (described above).

What are the requirements to test completely buried tanks?

You must regularly leak test completely buried metallic storage tanks installed on or after January 10, 1974. "Regular testing" means testing in accordance with industry standards or at a frequency sufficient to prevent leaks. Appropriate methods of testing should be selected based on good engineering practice and tests conducted in accordance with 40 CFR part 280 or a State program approved under 40 CFR part 281 are acceptable.

Leak testing is often referred to as "tank tightness testing." Tank tightness tests include a wide variety of methods. Other terms used for these methods include "precision," "volumetric," and "nonvolumetric" testing. The features of tank tightness testing vary by method, as described in EPA Guidance on meeting UST system requirements:

§§112.8(c)(4), 112.12(c)(4)
Protect any completely buried metallic storage tank installed on or after January 10, 1974 from corrosion by coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions. You must regularly leak test such completely buried metallic storage tanks.

Note: The above text is an excerpt of the SPCC rule. Refer to the full text of 40 CFR part 112.

- Many tightness test methods are "volumetric" methods in which the change in product level in a tank over several hours is measured very precisely (in milliliters or thousandths of an inch).
- Other methods use acoustics or tracer chemicals to determine the presence of a hole in the tank. *With such methods, all of the factors in the following bullets may not apply.*
- For most methods, changes in product temperature also must be measured very precisely (thousandths of a degree) at the same time as level measurements, because temperature changes cause volume changes that interfere with finding a leak.
- For most methods, a net decrease in product volume (subtracting out volume changes caused by temperature) over the time of the test indicates a leak.
- The testing equipment is temporarily installed in the tank, usually through the fill pipe.
- The tank must be taken out of service for the test, generally for several hours, depending on the method.
- Many test methods require that the product in the tank be a certain level before testing, which often requires adding product from another tank on-site or purchasing additional product.
- Some tightness test methods require all of the measurements and calculations to be made by hand by the tester.
- Other tightness test methods are highly automated. After the tester sets up the equipment, a computer controls the measurements and analysis.
- A few methods measure properties of the product that are independent of temperature, such as the mass of the product, and so do not need to measure product temperature.
- Some automatic tank gauging systems are capable of meeting the regulatory requirements for tank tightness testing and can be considered as an equivalent method.

Describe the method and schedule for testing your completely buried tanks in the SPCC Plan. For more information on tank tightness testing, see: http://www.epa.gov/oust/ustsystm/inventor.htm. For more information on preventing and detecting underground storage tank system leaks see http://epa.gov/oust/prevleak.htm.

What are the requirements to inspect bulk storage containers at an onshore oil production facility?

You must periodically and upon a regular schedule visually inspect each bulk storage container (e.g. oil stock tanks[5], flow-through process vessels, and produced water containers) for deterioration and maintenance needs in accordance with §112.9(c)(3), including the foundation and support of each container that is on or above the surface of the ground. This inspection is intended to be a routine walk-around where you look at the

§112.9(c)(3)
...periodically and upon a regular schedule visually inspect each container of oil for deterioration and maintenance needs, including the foundation and support of each container that is on or above the surface of the ground.

Note: The above text is an excerpt of the SPCC rule. Refer to the full text of 40 CFR part 112.

[5] A stock tank is storage tank for oil production after the oil has been treated (Schlumberger Oil Field Glossary http://www.glossary.oilfield.slb.com/default.cfm)

container and supports and foundations for any evidence of damage, corrosion, or leaks. Document the inspection procedures and schedule in the Plan and conduct inspections in accordance with the Plan.

EPA recommends that the inspection occur on an ongoing routine basis and be conducted by qualified personnel. Before the PE certifies the SPCC Plan in accordance with §112.3(d), he must consider applicable industry standards when developing the Plan and establishing procedures for inspections and tests. API has developed Recommended Practice 12R1 "Recommended Practice for Setting, Maintenance, Inspection, Operation and Repair of Tanks in Production Service" that includes inspection procedures for tanks employed in onshore oil production service.

Additionally, the owner or operator of an onshore oil production facility must conduct *integrity testing* for any bulk storage containers for which he determines secondary containment is impracticable. The Plan must follow the provision of §112.7(d) and clearly explain why such measures are not practicable; for bulk storage containers, conduct both periodic integrity testing of the containers and periodic integrity and leak testing of the valves and piping; and, unless you have submitted a response plan under §112.20, provide the following in the Plan:

- An oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of part 109 of this chapter, and
- A written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful.

More information on industry standards:

API RP 12R1
API RP 12R1 (R2008) Recommended Practice for Setting, Maintenance, Inspection, Operation and Repair of Tanks in Production Service contains recommendations for good practices in:

- The collection of well or lease production,
- Gauging,
- Delivery to pipeline carriers for transportation, and
- Other production storage and treatment operations.

This recommended practice is intended primarily for applications to tanks fabricated to API Specs 12B, 12D, 12F, and 12P when employed in on-land production service; but its basic principles are applicable to atmospheric tanks of other dimensions and specifications when they are employed in similar oil and gas production, treating, and processing services. API 12R1 is available for purchase at:

For More Information

Review the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation (40 CFR part 112):
http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/

SPCC Guidance for Regional Inspectors
http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/spcc/spcc_guidance.htm

Call the Superfund, TRI, EPCRA, RMP, and Oil Information Center:
(800) 424-9346 or (703) 412-9810
TDD (800) 553-7672 or (703) 412-3323
http://www.epa.gov/superfund/resources/infocenter

To Report an Oil or Chemical Spill Call the National Response Center:
(800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675
TDD (202) 267-4477

DECISION MEMO

Special Use Authorization Issuance for Verizon Wireless
U.S. Forest Service
Coronado National Forest
Santa Catalina Ranger District
Pima County, Arizona

BACKGROUND

The USDA Forest Service, Coronado National Forest (CNF), proposes to issue a new special use authorization for communications uses on the CNF, for Verizon Wireless. Communications uses are structures or facilities designed to house or support communications equipment, such as microwaves, antennas, and equipment cabinets. Facilities typically include equipment building(s), tower(s), and ancillary structures such as propane tanks, generators, solar panels and fences. These facilities support such communication uses as: microwave, AM/FM radio, television, cellular service, internet service, private and commercial radio services, and amateur radio.

Through this special use authorization, Verizon Wireless will construct a new communications building within the existing Radio Ridge communication site located on Mt. Lemmon. Radio Ridge is a narrow ridge located approximately one mile east of the summit of Mt. Lemmon, with direct line of sight to Tucson. Communication companies and federal agencies have used this area for decades to site buildings and antennas providing radio and cellular service. Currently, fourteen vendors and the permittee of Ski Valley have facilities along this ridge.

Project Location

The proposed Verizon Wireless communication building will be located on a narrow ridge at an elevation of 8960 feet. The Radio Ridge communication site is an existing area designated for telecommunications uses in the Coronado National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) and in the Mt. Lemmon Communications Site Management Plan. The site is located at the east end of Radio Ridge Road, just north of the Pusch Ridge Wilderness boundary. The area was heavily burned over by the Aspen Fire and very little vegetation remains. The legal location is Township 11 South, Range 15 East, Section 36 (Gila and Salt River Meridian). The site is located on the Santa Catalina Ranger District, Coronado National Forest, Pima County, Arizona.

Purpose and Need for Action

1. There is a need to provide communications services for the purpose of public safety, emergency response, education, entertainment, information services and general communication. These uses benefit all users both on the NFS lands as well as non-forest system lands encompassing the greater Summerhaven and Tucson area.

2. There is a need to comply with the Forest Service National Strategic Plan (2003), the Coronado National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1986), congressional statutes and executive orders. The Forest Service has been directed by Congress and the President to facilitate implementation of the Nation's strategy for wireless communications. The *Telecommunications Act of 1996* gives direction to Federal agencies to support the development of communication sites. There are several general policies which encourage communications infrastructure as an appropriate use of National Forest System lands, including General Services Administration Bulletins and Executive Order 13616.

DECISION
I have decided to implement the project as described in the proposed action, authorizing the issuance of the appropriate authorization documents in the form of leases or permits to Verizon Wireless.

This project is in compliance with National and Forest Plan goals and directives and will meet the purpose and need for the project by providing for continued communication services.

In accordance with Forest Service policy, this decision may also apply to the reissuance of any future authorized communication uses at this location, provided that the environmental analysis documentation is reviewed, and a determination made that the previous analysis and decision are still valid. This review would include consideration of any new information or changed conditions which may warrant a new analysis and decision (Forest Service Handbook 1909.15, 11.23).

Proposed Action
The Coronado National Forest proposes to issue a new authorization for the allowable term of twenty years under Forest Service Special Uses Handbook 2709.11, Chapter 10. Under this authorization, Verizon Wireless would install a small metal building on a new concrete slab, located at the east end of the ridge. The slab will be 12 feet long x 20 feet wide x 6 inches thick, supported by a 24 inch perimeter stem wall. The building's dimensions will be slightly smaller than the slab, and 10 feet high. In addition, a small microwave dish will be installed on an existing Trico Electric power pole. Access for all construction equipment will be via the existing Radio Ridge Road.

The authorization would be subject to national standard clauses. These clauses would be subject to change in order to comply with any amendments as directed by the Forest Service at the time of authorization issuance.

The authorization will be subject to project specific design features (see Permit). For single stand-alone authorizations, the applicable measures will be attached as an appendix. For designated communications sites, the applicable design features will be included in a Communications Site Management Plan that is consistent with the Forest Plan applicable guidelines. The Communications Site Management Plans will provide site specific direction and guidance to Forest Service personnel, the communications site users, and the public. These measures are put in place to protect the public, public lands, resources and the government of the United States and shall be attached as an appendix to the authorizations.

Reasons for Categorically Excluding the Decision
This action is categorically excluded from documentation in an environmental impact statement (EIS) or an environmental assessment (EA). The applicable category of actions is identified in agency procedures as 36 CFR 220.6(e)(3): *Approval, modification, or continuation of minor special uses of NFS lands that require less than five contiguous acres of land. Examples include but are not limited to: (vi) Approving an additional telecommunication use at a site already used for such purposes.*

I find that there are no extraordinary circumstances that would warrant further analysis and documentation in an EA or EIS. I took into account resource conditions identified in agency procedures that should be considered in determining whether extraordinary circumstances might exist:

- **Federally listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat, species proposed for Federal or proposed critical habitat, or Forest Service sensitive species** – The proposed action will have no effect to threatened and endangered species, nor will it impact Forest Service Sensitive species, nor species covered under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of

1918, nor populations of Management Indicator Species. These determinations are not documented in a biological analysis and evaluation in accordance with FSM 2672.4.

- **Flood plains, wetlands, or municipal watersheds** – No impacts to these resources are expected with the permit authorization and construction of the building where planned.

- **Congressionally designated areas such as wilderness, wilderness study areas, or national recreation areas** – The project is not located within a congressionally designated area. This decision will not affect these areas.

- **Inventoried roadless areas or potential wilderness areas** – The project is not located within an inventoried roadless area or potential wilderness area. This decision will not affect these areas.

- **Research natural areas** – This project is not located in a research natural area. This decision will not affect these areas.

- **American Indians and Alaska Native religious or cultural sites** – The Forest Archaeologist has reviewed this proposal and determined that issuing a permit for this project lacks the potential to affect historic properties and that there are no extraordinary circumstances that may result in adverse effects on American Indian religious and cultural sites.

- **Archaeological sites, or historic properties or areas** – Appendix A, Section II, of the Forest Service, Region 3 Programmatic Agreement (PA) with State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma, lists activities that the FS and SHPO agree have predictable effects and a very low likelihood of affecting historic properties. This list includes Exemption A: "Permits, easements, rights-of-way, and leases that do not authorize surface disturbance or have the potential to affect historic structures or traditional cultural properties." For these reasons, no further National Historic Preservation Act review and consultation is required. A finding of "No Historic Properties Affected" is made for the proposed authorization (HRR #2017-05-030).

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

This action was originally listed as a proposal on the Coronado National Forest Schedule of Proposed Actions on February 2, 2016 and presented to a NEPA review committee in April of 2016. In addition to providing information about this project, the Forest received no public comments during the requested period.

FINDINGS REQUIRED BY OTHER LAWS AND REGULATIONS

This decision is consistent with the Coronado National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. The project was designed in conformance with the re-authorization or re-issuance of special use permits with the Coronado National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1986, as amended).

The project is consistent with all other Federal, State, and/or local laws or requirements for the protection of the environmental and cultural resources. This decision is fully consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the National Forest Land Management Act of 1976, The Endangered Species Act (1973), the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), the Clean Water Act (1972) and other relevant laws and regulations under which the Forest Service operates.

The Endangered Species Act (1973) – Resource specialists evaluated the project for compliance with the Endangered Species Act and other laws, rules, and regulations (as applicable), and determined that there were no effects which required further environmental analysis.

National Historic Preservation Act (1966) – The Forest Service program for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act includes locating, inventorying and nominating all cultural sites that may be directly or indirectly affected by scheduled activities. This project does not include ground disturbing activities and no impacts to cultural resources are expected. This activity has been reviewed by a qualified archeologist and a determination made that no known cultural resources will be adversely affected by this activity. The project is consistent with Forest Plan direction and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Floodplain Management (E.O. 11988), Protection of Wetlands (E.O. 11990) – This activity will not impact the functional value of any floodplain as defined by Executive Order 11988 and will not have negative impacts on wetlands as defined by Executive Order 11990.

Clean Water Act (1972) – Based on discussions with the interdisciplinary team concerning hydrology and the mitigation measures developed, this decision is consistent with the Clean Water Act and amendments. No permits are required for implementation of the decision.

Clean Air Act (1970) – This decision is in compliance with the Clean Air Act, which defines the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for various sources of pollutants that must be met to protect human health and welfare, including visibility.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 – There will be no known substantial loss of migratory birds.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW OPPORTUNITIES

This decision is not subject to the predecisional administrative review process per 36 CFR §218.23: ***Proposed projects and activities not subject to legal notice and opportunity to comment.*** *The legal notice and opportunity to comment procedures of this subpart do not apply to: (a) Any project or activity categorically excluded from documentation in an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.*

IMPLEMENTATION DATE

This decision will be implemented immediately upon signature. Publication of this decision memo will be available on the Coronado National Forest website.

CONTACT

For additional information concerning this decision, contact: James Sutton, 300 West Congress, Tucson, AZ 85701, or (520) 388-8337.

Kerwin S. Dewberry 11/2/2017

KERWIN S. DEWBERRY
Forest Supervisor

Date