



**Rental Fee Categories and Use Codes**

<b>Rental Fee Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Use Code</b>
AM	AM Radio Broadcast	816
BT/LPFM/LPTV	Broadcast Translator, Low Power FM Radio or Low Power Television	808
CEL	Cellular Telephone and Personal Communication Services (PCS)	810
CMRS	Commercial Mobile Radio Service	815
CT	Cable Television	809
FAM	Facility Manager	818
FM	FM Radio Broadcast	816
ISP	Wireless Internet Service	811
LE	Local Exchange Network	805
MIC	Microwave <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common Carrier</li> <li>• Industrial</li> </ul>	803 804
OT	Other Communications Uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amateur Radio</li> <li>• Personal/Private Receive-only Antenna</li> <li>• Resource Monitoring</li> <li>• Other Communications Improvement</li> <li>• Other Communications Improvement, REA-financed</li> <li>• Navigational Equipment</li> </ul>	801 802 814 831 832 833
PMRS	Private Mobile Radio Service	806
PR	Passive Reflector	807
TV	Television Broadcast	817

**DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS USES**

**Broadcast Uses**

FM Radio Broadcast (FM – 816) means a use that broadcasts frequency modulation (FM) audio signals for general public reception. This use category includes radio stations that generate revenue from commercial advertising and public radio stations whose revenues are supported by subscriptions, grants, and donations. Broadcast areas often overlap State boundaries. This category of use relates only to primary transmitters, and boosters serving primary transmitters, and not to any rebroadcast systems such as translators, boosters or microwave relays serving broadcast translators, or holders licensed by the FCC as low power FM radio.

FCC Radio Service Codes

- (FB) FM Booster
- (FD) FM Digital
- (FM) FM Station
- (FS) FM Auxiliary Transmitting Antenna

AM Radio Broadcast (AM – 816) means a use that broadcasts amplitude modulation (AM) audio signals for general public reception. This category of use includes radio stations that generate revenue from commercial advertising and public radio stations whose revenues are supported by subscriptions, grants, and donations. Broadcast areas often overlap State boundaries. This category of use relates only to primary transmitters, and not to any rebroadcast systems such as an FM translator that is authorized to rebroadcast the programming of AM stations.

FCC Radio Service Codes

- (AD) AM Digital
- (AM) AM Station

(AX) International Broadcast Station

Broadcast Translator (BT – 808) means a use of translators and boosters or microwave relays serving broadcast translators. Broadcast translators receive a television (TV) or a radio broadcast signal and rebroadcasts it on a different channel or frequency for local reception. In some cases, the translator relays the signal to another amplifier or translator. If you or an occupant is operating more than one TV or radio station in and/or on your facility, each separate use must be reported on the annual certified statement/inventory.

FCC Radio Service Codes

- (FX) FM Translator
- (LD) TV Translator or LPTV station (may be BT, CEL or ISP depending upon actual use)
- (TT) TV Translator Relay (a microwave use billed at the broadcast translator rate)
- (TX) TV Translator or LPTV station

Low Power FM Radio (LPFM – 808) a LPFM station is limited to non-commercial educational or government entities by the FCC. This category of use includes translators associated with public telecommunication services.

FCC Radio Service Codes

- (FL) Low Power FM

Low Power Television (LPTV – 808) a LPTV station operates with less than 150 kW of power on Channels 14 through 69, or 3 kW of power on Channels 2 through 13. A LPTV station may broadcast material independent of any television station.

FCC Radio Service Codes

- (CA) Class A TV station
- (DC) Digital Class A TV station (see KBFX-CD)
- (LD) TV Translator or LPTV station (may be MIC, BT, CEL or ISP depending upon actual use)
- (TT) TV Translator Relay (a microwave use billed at the broadcast translator rate)
- (TX) TV Translator or LPTV station

Cable Television (CT – 809) means a use that transmits video programming to multiple subscribers in a community over a wired or wireless network. These systems normally operate as a commercial entity within an authorized franchise area. This category does not include rebroadcast devices, personal or internal antenna systems, such as private systems serving hotels or residences. Microwave facilities which are solely used in conjunction with cable television systems are included in this category.

FCC Radio Service Codes

- (CS) International Fixed Satellite

Television Broadcast (TV – 817) means a use that broadcasts UHF and VHF audio and video signals for general public reception. This category of use includes commercial digital television stations (major and independent networks) that generate income through commercial advertisement and educational digital television stations (public and university television stations whose operations are supported by subscriptions, grants, and donations). Broadcast areas may overlap State boundaries. This category does not include LPTV or rebroadcast devices, such as translators, or transmitting devices, such as microwave relays serving broadcast translators.

FCC Radio Service Codes

- (DD) Digital TV Distribution System
- (DM) DTV Channel Change
- (DN) New DTV Allotment
- (DR) DTV Channel Substitution
- (DS) Digital TV STA
- (DT) Digital TV

(NM) NTSC Channel Change  
(TV) Television

### **Non-Broadcast Uses**

Cellular Telephone (CEL – 810) means a system of mobile or fixed communication devices that use a combination of radio and telephone switching technology and provide public switched network services to fixed or mobile users, or both within a defined geographic area. The system consists of one or more cell sites containing transmitting and receiving antennas, cellular base station radio, telephone equipment, or microwave communications link equipment utilized as back haul for that site.

**Note:** The rental fee for the cellular category does not include integrated wireless technology to connect subscribers to the internet (see Wireless Internet Service provider (ISP)). When a cellular carrier also provides wireless internet access to subscribers through a personal computer or laptop that is independent of a cellular telephone (e.g., USB modem, Mobile Hotspot) or any other device capable of streaming data (e.g., a tablet or personal digital assistant (PDA)), you must also report this use as an ISP on the annual certified inventory in addition to the CEL use. Most cellular providers have this additional ISP capability, and it must be reported accordingly.

The following uses may be categorized as Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) on an FCC license, but for rental fee determination purposes are all considered cellular uses: (1) Enhanced Specialized Mobile Radio (ESMR); (2) Improved Mobile Telephone Service (IMTS); (3) Air-to-Ground; (4) Offshore Radio Telephone Service; (5) Cell Site Extender; (6) Local Multipoint Distribution Service; and (7) Personal Communication Service (PCS).

**Note for Distributed Antenna System (DAS):** A DAS network consists of one or more nodes that are connected via fiber optic cable to the hub. The DAS is used to boost mobile broadband coverage at large venues such as sporting events, or hard to serve areas such as highway corridors or ski areas. A DAS improves reliability and enhances network capacity.

Authorizations follow the same rules and definitions of Facility Owner and Facility Manager. Authorizations are issued for the entire system to the owner of the facilities under a Communications Use Authorization. All occupants who utilize the system must be reported.

Rent for a DAS will be calculated as follows:

100 percent of the highest valued use (HVV) at the hub (or first node if the hub is located off NFS lands), plus 25 percent of all tenant uses. The nodes are a single/shared antenna system (each carrier does not have its own antenna). Therefore, rent for each node will be 25 percent of the scheduled rate for the communications use.

### FCC Radio Service Codes

(CL) Cellular  
(CX) Cellular, Auctioned  
(BA) 1390-1392 MHz Band, Market Area  
(BB) 1392-1395 and 1432-1435 MHz Bands, Market Area  
(WX) 700 MHz Bands  
(WY) 700 MHz Lower Band (Blocks A, B, E)  
(WU) 700 MHz Upper Band (Block C)  
(WP) 700 MHz Upper Band (Block D)  
(AW) AWS, 1710-1755/2110-2155 MHz bands  
(GW) General Wireless Communications Service  
(WZ) Lower 700 MHz Bands  
(CW) PCS Broadband  
(CN) PCS Narrowband  
(WS) Wireless Communications Service  
(CA) Commercial Air-ground Radiotelephone (may be CMRS, depending on the use)  
(CJ) Commercial Aviation Air-Ground Radiotelephone (800 MHz band) (may be CMRS, depending on the use)

- (YX) SMR, 806821/851-866 MHz, Trunked (see 47 CFR 90.603c and FCC license WPSY267)
- (CG) General Aviation Air-ground Radiotelephone (may be CMRS depending upon use)
- (CO) Offshore Radiotelephone (may be CMRS depending upon use)
- (CY) 1910-1915/1990-1995 MHz Bands, Market Area (may be CMRS, depending on the use)
- (BR) Broadband Radio Service
- (LD) Local Multipoint Distribution Service (may be CEL, BT, MIC or ISP, depending on the use)

Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS – 815) means commercial mobile radio uses that provide mobile radio communications services to individual customers. Examples of CMRS include community repeaters, trunked radio (specialized mobile radio), two-way radio dispatch, public switched network (telephone/data) interconnect service, microwave communications link equipment (monitoring devices), and other two-way voice and paging services. When multiple CMRS systems are operated by the same entity in the same facility, only one CMRS use needs to be reported on the annual inventory.

#### FCC Radio Service Codes

- (QA) 220-222 MHz Band, Auctioned
- (AF) Aeronautical and Fixed (CMRS when sold to others; PMRS when owned and utilized internally only)
- (RP) Broadcast Auxiliary Remote Pickup (stand-alone use in support of a commercial broadcast station)
- (GM) 800 MHz Conventional SMR (SMR, Site-specific)
- (YM) 800 MHz Trunked SMR (SMR, Site-specific)
- (GL) 900 MHz Conventional SMR (SMR, Site-Specific)
- (YL) 900 MHz Trunked SMR (SMR, Site-Specific)
- (LN) 902-928 MHz Location Narrowband (Non-multilateration)
- (LW) 902-928 MHz Location Wideband (Grandfathered AVM)
- (IG) Industrial/Business Pool – Conventional (CMRS when sold to others; PMRS when owned and used internally only)
- (IK) Industrial/Business Pool - Commercial, Conventional
- (YK) Industrial/Business Pool - Commercial, Trunked
- (LS) Location and Monitoring Service, Multilateration (LMS)
- (NC) Nationwide Commercial 5 Channel, 220 MHz
- (QT) Non-Nationwide 5 Channel Trunked, 220 MHz
- (QD) Non-Nationwide Data, 220 MHz
- (QO) Non-Nationwide Other, 220 MHz
- (YC) SMR, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Auctioned
- (YH) SMR, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Auctioned (Rebanded YC license)
- (GX) SMR, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Conventional
- (YX) SMR, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Trunked
- (YD) SMR, 896-901/935-940 MHz, Auctioned
- (GR) SMR, 896-901/935-940 MHz, Conventional
- (YS) SMR, 896-901/935-940 MHz, Trunked
- (GC) 929-931 MHz Band, Auctioned
- (CD) Paging and Radiotelephone
- (CZ) Part 22 931 MHz Paging
- (CP) Part 22 VHF/UHF Paging (excluding 931MHz)
- (CR) Rural Radiotelephone
- (CY) Mobile/Fixed Broadband 1910-1915/1990-1995 MHz Bands, Market Area
- (YG) Industrial/Business Pool, Trunked (CMRS when sold to others; PMRS when used internally)
- (GS) Private Carrier Paging, 929-930 MHz (CMRS when sold to others; PMRS when used internally)
- (YU) Business, 896-901/935-940 MHz, Trunked
- (PC) Public Coastal Auctioned

**Note:** Some FCC designated CMRS uses are considered Cellular Telephone/PCS uses for rental fee determination purposes. See the description of the Cellular Telephone category above.

Facility Manager (FAM – 818) means the holder of a communications use lease that owns a communications facility on National Forest System lands and rents space in or on their facility to other communications users, but does not own or operate its own communications equipment and does not directly provide communications services to third parties.

Local Exchange Network (LEN – 805) means a radio service that provides basic telephone service, primarily to rural communities.

#### FCC Radio Service Codes

(CB) BETRS

Microwave (MIC – 803 or 804) means communication uses that (1) provide long-line intrastate and interstate public telephone (including relay of cellular traffic from other cellular sites), television, and data transmissions (common carrier microwave, use code 803); or (2) support the primary business of pipeline and power companies, railroads, and land resource management companies by providing the companies' internal communication system (business/industrial, use code 804).

#### FCC Radio Service Codes

(TZ) 24 GHz Service  
 (NN) 3650-3700 MHz (nationwide, non-exclusive license)  
 (TN) 39 Ghz, Auctioned  
 (AI) Aural Intercity Relay  
 (AB) Aural Microwave Booster  
 (AS) Aural Studio Transmitter Link  
 (CF) Common Carrier Fixed Point to Point Microwave  
 (CE) Digital Electronic Message Service - Common Carrier  
 (CN) PCS Narrowband (microwave when used as point to multi-point)  
 (PE) Digital Electronic Message Service - Private  
 (CT) Local Television Transmission  
 (WA) Microwave Aviation  
 (WR) Microwave Radiolocation  
 (DV) Multichannel Video Distribution AND Data Service  
 (MS) Multiple Address Service, Auctioned  
 (TI) TV Intercity Relay  
 (TB) TV Microwave Booster  
 (TP) TV Pickup  
 (TS) TV Studio Transmitter Link  
 (PC) Public Coastal Auctioned (microwave if 3.7 GHz)

**Note:** When a portion of the microwave bandwidth is used as a separate, commercial enterprise, in addition to the holder's or occupant's own microwave use, a separate microwave use shall be reported for rental fee calculation purposes.

Other Communications Uses (OT – 801, 802, 814, 831, 832, 833) means private communications uses such as amateur radio (801); personal/private receive-only antennas designed for the reception of electronic signals to serve private homes (802); natural resource and environmental monitoring equipment used by weather stations, seismic stations, and snow measurement courses (814); and other small, low-power devices used to monitor or control remote activities (831). These uses are personally owned and not operated for profit or by commercial entities.

Federal agencies utilize the category of navigational equipment (833) for electronic signaling for aviation or marine navigation. For example, the FAA, and U.S. Navy, and U.S. Air Force utilize several technologies such as VORTAC and other air traffic control systems. This category also includes other communication improvements not accounted for in other categories (831) and any communications facilities financed under the Rural Electrification Act (REA) (832).

Radar and Doppler, although not a communications use, will be found at communications sites. For inventory and rental fee calculation purposes, determine the communication use category according to the method used to transmit data from the site. For example, if a television station operates a weather Doppler radar and transmits from the site via microwave, the communications use would be industrial microwave (804).

Passive Reflector (PR – 807) includes various types of non-powered reflector devices used to bend ricochet electronic signals between active relay stations or between an active relay station and a terminal. A passive reflector commonly serves a microwave communications system. The reflector requires point-to-point line-of-sight with the connecting relay stations but does not require electric power.

Private Mobile Radio Service (PMRS – 806) means uses supporting private mobile radio systems primarily for a single entity for mobile internal communications. PMRS is not sold and exclusively limited to the user in support of business, community activities, or other organizational communication needs. Examples of PMRS include private local radio dispatch, private paging services, and ancillary microwave communications equipment for controlling mobile facilities.

#### FCC Radio Service Codes

(BC) 1670-1675 MHz Band, Market Area  
 (GS) Private Carrier Paging, 929-930 MHz (PMRS when owned and utilized internally only; CMRS when sold to others)  
 (AF) Aeronautical and fixed (PMRS when owned and utilized internally only; CMRS when sold to others)  
 (ZA) General Mobile Radio Service  
 (ZV) 218-219 MHz Service  
 (SP) 700 MHz Public Safety Broadband Nationwide License  
 (GJ) Business and Industrial/Land Transportation  
 (YJ) Business and Industrial/Land Transportation  
 (GB) Business, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Conventional  
 (YB) Business, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Trunked  
 (GU) Business, 896-901/935-940 MHz, Conventional  
 (YU) Business, 896-901/935-940 MHz, Trunked  
 (SG) Conventional Public Safety 700 MHz  
 (IQ) DSRC / Intelligent Transportation Service  
 (IG) Industrial/Business Pool, Conventional (PMRS when owned and utilized internally only; CMRS when sold to others)  
 (YG) Industrial/Business Pool, Trunked (PMRS when owned and utilized internally only; CMRS when sold to others)  
 (QQ) Intelligent Transportation Service (Non-Public Safety)  
 (RS) Land Mobile Radiolocation  
 (LV) Low Power Wireless Assist Video Devices  
 (QM) Non-Nationwide Public Safety/Mutual Aid, 220 MHz  
 (GO) Other Indust/Land Transp, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Conv.  
 (GI) Other Indust/Land Transp, 896-901/935-940 MHz, Conv.  
 (YO) Other Indust/Land Transp. 806-821/851-866 MHz, Trunked  
 (YI) Other Indust/Land Transp. 896-901/935-940 MHz, Trunked  
 (PA) Public Safety 4940-4990 MHz Band  
 (SL) Public Safety 700 MHz Band-State License  
 (GF) Public Safety Ntl Plan, 821-824/866-869 MHz, Conv.  
 (YF) Public Safety Ntl Plan, 821-824/866-869 MHz, Trunked  
 (PW) Public Safety Pool, Conventional  
 (YW) Public Safety Pool, Trunked  
 (GP) Public Safety/Spec Emerg, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Conv.  
 (YP) Public Safety/Spec Emerg, 806-821/851-866 MHz, Trunked  
 (GE) Public Safety/Special Emergency and Public Safety, National  
 (YE) Public Safety/Special Emergency and Public Safety, National  
 (SY) Trunked Public Safety 700 MHz  
 (LP) Broadcast Auxiliary Low Power (ancillary to LP broadcast)  
 (RP) Broadcast Auxiliary Remote Pickup (ancillary to broadcast)  
 (AR) Aviation Radio-navigation  
 (SB) Ship Compulsory Equipped example WCP7936  
 (SA) Ship Recreational or Voluntarily Equipped  
 (SE) Ship Exemption  
 (WX) 700 MHz Guard Band (PMRS when owned and utilized for internal operations)  
 (PC) Public Coastal Auctioned (PMRS when utilized for internal communications)

Wireless Internet Service (ISP – 811) utilizes wireless technology to connect subscription users to the internet. The ISP, as a facility owner or as a tenant, is considered an ISP for rent determination purposes. A subscriber of an ISP who has a communications facility on public lands to receive and transmit an ISP signal would be considered a PMRS use for rental determination purposes. ISP technology may be licensed or unlicensed, integrated with a cellular provider or independent. It provides mobile wireless access to the internet and data transmission directly to devices with integrated technology (e.g., personal computer, laptop, tablet, PDAs, or other devices capable of streaming data) and/or devices with plug in technology (e.g., a USB modem or Mobile Hotspot).

#### FCC Radio Service Codes

(CF) Common Carrier Fixed Point to Point Microwave  
 (CE) Digital Electronic Message Service – Common Carrier  
 (PE) Digital Electronic Message Service – Private  
 (MM) Millimeter Wave 70/80/90 GHz Service  
 (YK) Industrial/Business Pool – Commercial, Trunked  
 (LD) Local Multipoint Distribution Service (may be CEL, BT, MIC or ISP depending upon actual use)  
 (NN) 3690 – 3700 MHz Nation-wide Operation  
 (MG) Microwave Industrial/Business Pool  
 Any other microwave band, licensed or unlicensed, used to provide internet access.

**Note:** REA-financed Communications Site Improvements (832) may be described as one of several of the preceding categories, depending on the type of use. The use code for REA-financed communications uses is 832, regardless of the use. REA-financed facilities are exempt from rent per FSH 2709.11, Chapter 30, section 31.21. However, occupants co-located in an REA-financed facility may or may not be exempt from rent.

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