



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Baker Field Office
3165 10th Street
Baker City, Oregon 97814
<http://www.or.blm.gov/Vale/>

June 12, 2001

IN REPLY REFER TO:

2860

Dear Reader:

The Vale District, Bureau of Land Management, has prepared an Environmental Assessment and proposed Finding of No Significant Impact for a Communication Site Plan for the Lime Hill Communication Site, located on Lime Hill north of Huntington. The purpose of the plan is to provide guidance for existing and future development at the site.

A public comment period is now in effect until July 15, 2001. To be considered in final decision making, comments must be filed by that date with the Field Manager, Bureau of Land Management, 3165 10th Street, Baker City, Oregon 97814.

If you have any questions about this project, please contact Steve Davidson at 541-523-1349.

Sincerely,

s/Ted Davis

Ted Davis, Acting
Field Manager

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
LIME HILL COMMUNICATION SITE
EA No. OR-035-9-04

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE AND NEED

The Vale District of the Bureau of Land Management proposes to implement the Lime Hill Communication Site Management Plan, which will permit maximum utilization of the site without degradation of the site or its potential. The purpose of the plan is to satisfy private and government right-of-way needs for communication sites, and to preserve and maintain site quality.

The communication site is located in T. 13 S., R. 45 E., section 18, SE1/4SE1/4 and section 19, NE1/4NE1/4, W.M., Baker County, Oregon, approximately 40 miles north of Ontario, Oregon, or approximately 10 miles north of Huntington, or approximately 38 miles southeast of Baker City, Oregon. (refer to the site and location maps).

B. HISTORY OF LAND USE

Historically, Lime Hill has been used for livestock grazing and lies in Huntington Allotment (Allotment No. 1006). There is no mineral activity at the present time.

Since the early 1957, the principal use of Lime Hill site on public land has been a communication site. The first development on the site was initiated by Idaho Power Company, who constructed a communication site, built an access road and provided power to the site under right-of-way ORE-05473. BLM does not have any facilities developed on Lime Hill but does have a right-of-way reservation for future construction. All the communication site facilities have been built by either private industry or State of Oregon. The number of users has grown steadily over the years. The site is well established and the number of inquiries has increased. The Lime Hill communication site lies in the eastern Oregon and Pacific Northwest communication site corridor route area and is one of the most desirable sites in the area. The site lies in limited view and within the US Interstate Highway 84 corridor area. In order to satisfy future demands and provide for orderly development it is desirable and necessary to develop a plan for future site management.

It is estimated that electronic transmission coverage has a range of approximately 100 miles or less, and is limited primarily by the topography of the surrounding country side. Because of the elevation the site is an good site for long distance repeaters. The range of approximately 100 miles can be obtained from mountain

top to mountain top. The site does have some limitations in coverage of the Burnt River and Snake River canyons and Interstate Highway I 84. Legal access across private land was obtained by Idaho Power through securing the necessary easements from private land owners which allows fully utilization of the communication site potential. Other restrictions include the type and capability of electronic equipment and antennas.

On _____, the Lime Hill Communication Site Management Plan was approved after a period of review by site users and other interested parties. Refer to Table 1 for a description of the rights-of-way of record granted on the subject land.

LIME HILL COMMUNICATION SITE

Table 1 Current Rights-of-way Holders

Date Granted

Serial No.	Holder	Approved or Recorded	Type of Improvement
OR-46475	Baker County Sheriff	11-9-90	Communication site
ORE-016526	Union Pacific Railroad	10-11-65	Communication site
OR-53860	U S Cellular	2-1-98	Communication site
OR-35953	Cable One TV Radio Assoc.	4-18-83 Customer	Communication site Communication site
OR-55217	RCC Holdings, Inc (Cell-One)	9-23-99	Communication site
OR-34929	MCI WorldCom. Inc. NW Pipeline	11-2-82 Customer	Communication site Communication site
OR-49774	Mobex Comm. Inc.	10-15-98	Communication site
OR-015551	Oregon Public Broadcasting	9-14-78	Communication site
OR-47313	Oregon Board of Forestry	9-6-91	Communication site
OR-35536	Oregon Dept. of Transport.	3-14-83	Communication site
OR-20021	Oregon State Police	2-22-99	Communication site
OR-	Oregon State Fire Marshall		Communication site
OR-55766	Bureau of Land Management	6-30-2000	Communication site
ORE-05473	Idaho Power Pathnet	7-22-1957 Tenant	Communication site, Access Road, and Power line Communication site
OR-12538	Bureau of Land Mgt		BLM Access Road R/W- 44LD513
OR-56643	Eagle Telephone Co.		Communication site

Current Ingress and Egress Access Routes to Lime Hill Communication Site

Idaho Power Lime Hill Access Road

It is the primary access route to Lime Hill. Idaho Power has a legal access road to the

communication site from the old lime plant near I 84 to the top of Lime Hill communication site. That portion of the road located on public land is authorized under right-of-way ORE-05473. Idaho Power has obtained easements of those portions of the access road which cross private lands. The road is maintained by Idaho Power. The Idaho Power road is the primary access road to Lime Hill.

Morgan Mountain Lime Hill Access Road

The Morgan Mountain access route to Lime Hill is the secondary access route. BLM has established a 44 LD 513 right-of-way (OR-12538) on the Morgan Mountain access road. The road is maintained by BLM. from the Lookout Mountain road to the Lime Hill Communication site. There is legal access to the Lime Hill site over the BLM road. BLM authorizes the communication site users to use the road when construction activities are occurring at the Lime Hill communication site because the road is easier to bring construction equipment to the site.

II. DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

A. PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE (PROPOSED ACTION) - SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Implementation of the Lime Hill Communication Site Management Plan will permit maximum utilization of the site without degrading the site. The plan is designed to cover the next 10 years. New buildings should be designed for multiple users when applicable, and the owner could have subleasing rights as determined by the Authorized Officer, if constructed by any party other than BLM. Single-use structures will be permitted. Right-of-way grants will include access to the site. A potential expansion area has been identified to the north of existing site. Whenever the existing site is fully developed and demand is demonstrated, the expansion site will be available for future development. BLM

has surveyed the site (BLM has prepared a topographic administrative site map) and established bench marks, which will be used to determine where any new facilities are to be constructed.

The objectives of the site management plan are as follow:

1. To provide a framework to guide BLM's future actions on Lime Hill.
2. To provide for the orderly, planned and compatible use of public lands comprising the Lime Hill Communication Site.
3. To protect the interests of right-of-way holders in preserving a compatible environment for all communication site users.
4. To provide for future expansion (compatible with existing authorized users) to meet anticipated public demand for communication site facilities.
5. To coordinate procedures with the various public agencies responsible for the management and regulation of communication sites.
6. To insure that the future development on Lime Hill shall be compatible, to the maximum feasible extent, with other resource programs (e. g., minerals management, visual resource management).
7. To provide for sufficient electronic interference separation for existing and/or new future potential low power users to meet the future wireless communication demands along the I-84 highway corridor and interstate communications for data and information transmission (microwave) demands.

Implementation of the plan will provide maximum control over the site with a corresponding increase in efficiency in terms of the issuance of right-of-way grants with previously established stipulations and the use of the subject lands in an orderly manner. The plan conforms with the Baker Resource Management Plan (RMP) as identified in General Management Direction and Action for Resources, Rights-of-Way (Page 23), which received public review and comments.

B. ALTERNATIVE 2 - CONTINUE PRESENT SITUATION (NO ACTION)

Continue to process right-of-way applications as they are received, with each one considered on its own merit. Depending upon the demand, this alternative may not vary much from the preferred alternative. The largest difference will be the lack of an established set of standardized stipulations and guidelines for each grant and the lack of method to develop the site in a progressive and orderly manner.

This alternative is a "No Action" alternative because the operating plan will not be implemented. A "No Action" would mean that right-of-way applications would continue to be processed and issued on a case by case bases. A NEPA document would be prepared for each right-of-way application received.

Since the communication site already exists, moving the site to another location was not considered because it is the only ridge in the area.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The site is located on top of Lime Hill approximately 40 miles north of Ontario, Oregon, or approximately 10 miles northeast of Huntington, Oregon, at an elevation of approximately 4970 feet.

The subject lands are part of the semi-arid desert communities typical of eastern Oregon. The vegetation is dominated by Blue bunch wheatgrass, Idaho Fescue, Sandberg Blue grass, Phlox, buck wheat, rabbit brush, and sagebrush. Wildlife consists mainly of small mammals, chukars and raptors, with occasional coyotes, mule deer and elk. Soils are of shallow and stoney-gravelly with a loamy texture. There are many surface stones and rock out-croppings. The terrain is steep and rough off the sides of the mountain. The top is relative flat where the buildings have been constructed. There are no mineral leases or mining claims of record. For more information on minerals, refer to the enclosed mineral report. The size of the currently communication site is approximately 3 acres.

The future expansion site is located immediately adjacent and to the north of the existing site and will require the extension of electrical power and construction of a short access road to access the site. The size of the future communication site expansion is approximately 2 acres or less.

The land status is public land, administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Private land is located to the west and south of the site.

Improvements on the site include nine building structures and eight steel towers for antennas, propane tanks and two access roads. Three of the sites are chain linked fenced. There are six free standing antennas tower structures and two guyed tower structures. Buildings vary in construction from either painted concrete block, painted fiberglass, or fiberglass with exposed brown rock aggregate surface. There is a electrical power line to the site. On the site, electric power is buried and serves each individual building on the site. Electric power is the primary energy source with propane fuel as the back up source to provide emergency generation of power . The site currently has 19 individual users.

A more comprehensive description of the general area is available in the Baker Resource Management Plan. This document is available for public viewing at the BLM Baker Field Office at Baker City, Oregon.

A. **MANDATORY ITEMS**

1. **Threatened and Endangered Species**

There are no known threatened or endangered species of plants or animals on the subject lands. Refer to the reports in the Lime Hill Communication Site case file.

2. **Flood plains and Wetlands**

Flood hazards are limited to seasonal run off, and largely confined to the drainages. There are no flood plains or wetlands on the subject lands.

3. **Wilderness Values**

There are no wilderness values established for the subject lands.

4. **Areas of Critical Environmental Concern**

The subject lands are not within an Area of Critical Environmental Concern.

5. **Scenic Values**

The subject lands have a VRM class rating of II with the following VRM objective definition: The objective of this classification is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to landscape characteristics should be low. Management activities may be seen but should not attract the attention of a casual observer. Any changes must conform to the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

The summit of Lime Hill is visible from Brownlee Reservoir at certain locations on the reservoir and Spring Recreation site. The communication site is not believed to be visible from I-84. If the site is visible from I-84, visibility is very limited and would require very careful scrutiny of the sky line to locate the site. The Lime Hill communication site meets VRM class II classification.

6. **Water Resources**

Surface water is intermittent, with runoff resulting from

precipitation and snow melt occurring mostly in the spring and fall seasons. Subsurface water has not been tapped, and there are no water storage facilities. Because of the elevation, the site is snow covered from November through April and sometimes into May and June.

7. **Air Quality**

Air quality on the subject lands is generally high. The principal sources of air pollution come from dust storms, range wildfires which are set by dry lightening storms or residue burning on agricultural lands in the Treasure Valley Area.

8. **Cultural and Historical Resource Values**

A Class III examination for cultural resources was performed. No archaeological or historical resources were found. For additional information, refer to the cultural resources report in the case file.

9. **Paleontology Resources**

None are known to exist on the subject lands.

10. **Prime or Unique Farm Lands**

There is none on the subject land.

11. **Wild and Scenic Rivers**

There is none on the subject lands.

12. **Environmental Justice**

There is no effect.

13. **Native American Religious Concerns**

There is none known.

14. **Hazardous Waste**

There is none on the subject land.

15. **Invasive and Noxious Weeds**

There are no known invasive and noxious weeds located on the

subject land. Allowing new construction in undisturbed areas could result in the spread of invasive and noxious weeds.

B. CONSISTENCY WITH LAND USE PLANS

1. Baker RMP

The communication site plan conforms with the Baker Resource Management Plan (RMP) as identified in General Management Direction and Action for Resources, Rights-of-Way (Page 23).

2. Baker County land use plans

The subject lands are classified as EFU (Exclusive Farm Use) in the county zoning ordinance which permits the development of utility facilities. Communication sites are a permit use.

3. Statewide goals and objectives

The proposal is consistent with applicable statewide goals and objectives.

IV. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

A. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES

1. Preferred Alternative (Proposed Action) - Implementation of the Site Management Plan

Intensive use of the site for communication purposes will increase the probability of electronic interference as the amount of electronic equipment is close proximity increases. The degree of interference will therefore govern how close electronic equipment installations can be operated to one another.

The existing facilities are not readily visible from any major highway such as I-84. Existing facilities are visible from Brownlee Reservoir (Idaho Power Hydro-electric project) and BLM Spring Recreation Site. The addition of new buildings and/or antennas will detract slightly from the scenic quality of the area, since the site is already disturbed and developed. It is likely that new buildings could be added because of the limited space in the existing buildings and based upon recent right-of-way inquiries of the past year (see Table 1). If a new buildings are constructed, they should be of the type that have expand ability potential. This would satisfy the demand for communication sites in the foreseeable future. The current communication site has the potential for two or three more buildings and towers without conflicting with existing microwave and

radio beam paths of existing site users. Any new communication site facilities on the existing site should include buildings with expand ability potential before expansion into a new site is considered. Building expand ability is the preferred method in allowing additional users on the site providing if enough tower space and antenna spacing is available.

The future expansion of the communication site immediately adjacent and to the north of the existing site will require construction activity for the extension of electrical services and short access road to access the site. The access road would come off the existing Morgan Mountain road approximately 1/8 mile or less to the north. Any buried electrical service could either be plowed in from the existing site through the ridge top of a small hill saddle or along the existing road shoulder. There would be some soil disturbance and removal of vegetation as a result of these construction activities. These activities would not be visible to the public as they view the Lime Hill communication site. The construction activity would be visible only at the communication site itself. The addition towers and buildings to the expansion site would have a cumulative effect on the entire Lime Hill site complex. The expansion site is limited in size, and would be somewhat smaller than the existing site.

Allowing new construction in undisturbed areas and increase travel to the communication site area, could open up the area to the potential invasion of invasive and noxious weeds.

Antenna tower lighting is not expected to be an issue at this site, since the tower heights are limited to 60 feet. Generally any tower height below 200 feet, no lighting is necessary unless it is in direct flight paths of low flying aircraft.

Livestock use could cause erosion around the base of the building foundations and rubbing on tower structures. Fencing critical improvements would eliminate these problems whenever and if they occur. Fencing may be required by the right-of-way applicants to reduce vandalism, provide public safety from potential electronic radiation, and provide protection to their facilities at the site. There would be some soil disturbance and removal of vegetation around each post hole. Generally, galvanized steel chain link fences are used around communication site facilities. Several facilities are currently fenced with chain link fences. Fencing of the entire site is not practical because of the individual needs of each site user and the primary access roads cross through the communication site area.

In the event of new construction, impacts on soil and vegetation will be localized and minimal because of the shallow soil and sparse vegetation. Impacts on wildlife will be negligible. Traffic and visitor disturbance to the site is negligible because access is limited by steep terrain; the access

road is a truck or four wheel drive vehicle road and not a passenger car road. Because of the limited access, maintenance has been minimal on the roads.

The preferred alternative provides a means for orderly development, more efficient management, and perhaps a greater return in rental receipts because an operating plan would provide more intensive use with proportionately fewer impacts.

2. **Alternative 2 (No Action) - Continue Present Situation**

The impacts from this Alternative are essentially the same as those above, except there would be less control over development and less consistency in the terms and conditions brought forward in right-of-way grants. Each right-of-way application would require a separate NEPA documentation and the necessary site clearances.

B. **PROPOSED MITIGATING MEASURES FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION**

In order to control interference, only low power, i.e., 250 watts or less of transmitter power, facilities will be allowed, with antenna tower height limited to 60 feet above the ground level. Antennas may extend beyond tower height. These limits are consistent with existing facilities at the site. Right-of-way grants will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis and subject to prior existing rights. It will be the responsibility of each grant holder to mitigate the interference generated by his equipment. The holder will be required to conform with FCC requirements, or the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC) requirements, if use is by the Federal government. BLM will maintain a prior established right for its facilities, and in the event of future need for the site, holder(s) will vacate the premises upon written request.

Once the existing facilities are used to capacity, a new building may be constructed. If a right-of-way holder chooses to construct a building, BLM may require the holder to accommodate the present users of the existing facilities or if the BLM constructs a new building, it will be of suitable size to accommodate other potential users. Requests for single users facilities will be permitted on a case by case basis, providing their buildings have expand ability potential for new users. Before approval, the applicants must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Authorized Officer why it is not feasible to locate in an existing multiple-user building or to construct a new facility capable of housing multiple users.

When multiple use facilities are constructed by a **non-profit organization, a company financed under Rural Utilities Service (RUS) and/or governmental entity**, the multiple user right-of-way holder (Facility Owner Manager) will not be exempt from payment of rental if Tenants are located in their facility The exempt non-profit

organization, RUS company, and/or governmental entity will be required to pay BLM a percentage of the gross Tenant rental derived from sub-leasing rights or in accordance to the established BLM fee schedule unless written authorization is given to BLM by the Facility Owner Manager to bill the Tenant directly.. The percentage/rental will be determined by the Authorized Officer prior to issuance of the grant and/or determined on annual basis through the BLM fee schedule process.

Any non-profit and/or governmental entity located in a multiple or single user facility as a tenant or customer may be required by BLM Authorized Officer to file for a right-of-way with the BLM.

The design will be compatible with the present design, preferably concrete block, brick or similar materials on a concrete foundation or commercial prefabricated rock aggregate buildings or prefabricated fiberglass buildings anchored to concrete piers will be permitted. Prefabricated or stick built metal and frame buildings will not be allowed. Exterior surfaces will be colored to blend with surrounding vegetation, rock color, and soil color. Color determination will be made by the Authorized Officer. The structure will meet local building codes. The free standing antenna towers will be the preferred tower type, unless guy wires can be added in a manner that does not present safety or electrical hazards and can stand severe wind and ice load conditions.

Antennas and supports will be constructed of non-reflecting material. All equipment will be properly grounded, and all wiring, switching, grounding, and other materials and electronic equipment will meet the National Electrical Safety Code and other industry standards.

Radio Frequency Energy Exposure will comply with American National Standard Institute (ANSI) C 95 1-1992 and National Council for Radiation Protection (NCRP) Report 86.

Electrical power line cables should be buried from the meter base to communication site structure or placed in a plastic conduit and covered with soil and/or rocks and marked with signs.

A multiple use facility constructed by anyone other than BLM generates the risk of unauthorized occupancy and use. Therefore, a right-of-way holder may not enter into a third party agreement without the written consent of BLM. In addition, the owner of such a facility will provide the Bureau with a schedule of charges for use of the facility to prevent unfair competition and restraint of trade.

All holders will be required to maintain their sites and keep them clean. Soils disturbed during construction will be re-seeded with noxious weed free seed.

BLM will assume responsibility for maintaining the BLM Morgan Mountain access road to the site, except for plowing snow. BLM road maintenance will be in accordance to BLM's road maintenance schedules (such as 1 yr, 3 yr, 5 yr,

etc.). Idaho Power will be responsible for maintaining it's access road to the site. Winter access to the site is not guaranteed.

In order to reduce erosion damage as well as any physical damage around communication site structures by livestock, each communication site complex should be fenced. There will be some soil disturbance and vegetation removal during fence construction activity. If a fence is determined to be necessary, it would be a non-reflective galvanized chain link type fence. The impacts would be minimal with as little soil disturbance as possible around each post hole area and any disturbed areas would be seeded.

The use of gasoline and diesel generating equipment or similar types of fuel will not be allowed. The use of propane fuel would be allowed. Solar power would be allowed on the site.

The future expansion of the communication site immediately adjacent and to the north of the existing site will require construction activity for the extension of electrical services and short access road to access the site. The access road would come off the existing Morgan Mountain road approximately 1/8 mile or less to the north. The access road should be located in the saddle between two ridges and up the north faced ridge to the site. This location will have the least impact on scenic visual values because it can not be seen from the east and the south view will be blocked by a high ridge to the north. It can be view a very short distance from the west from Morgan Mountain road. Any buried electrical service could either be plowed from the existing site through the ridge top of a small hill saddle or along the access road shoulder. Buried electrical service would have very little, if any, visual impact. The access road and electrical service will have soil disturbance and vegetation removal during the construction activity. The soil disturbance and visual impacts would be minimal. The development of the expansion site with buildings and towers will cause additional visual impact to the area. One can expect to have soil disturbance and vegetation removal during the construction activity phase. Any disturbed areas resulting from construction activities would be seeded with native species. The future communication site expansion area would also be visible from the Brownlee Reservoir impoundment and recreation area but still meets VRM Class II classification.

In order to keep the invasive and noxious weeds from spreading into the communication site area, cleaning of construction equipment and vehicles would be a mitigating measure that would reduce or minimize the spread of invasive and noxious weeds. During surface-disturbing construction and maintenance activities, the holder shall ensure that all construction equipment and vehicles are cleaned of all vegetation (stems, leaves, seeds and all other vegetative parts) prior to entering public lands in order to minimize the transport and spread of noxious weeds. During surface-disturbing construction and maintenance activities, the holder shall ensure that all construction equipment and vehicles are cleaned of all vegetation (stems, leaves, seeds and all other vegetative parts) prior to leaving

public lands in areas that are known by the Authorized Officer of the BLM to be infested with noxious weeds.

The development of the new communication site expansion area should only occur when all available space in existing buildings and/or expandable buildings has occurred, and/or available antenna tower space has been fully maximized, and/or all available right-of-way sites been developed to their full potential on the existing Lime Hill communication site area.

C. RESIDUAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

The visual impacts that are now on the site will increase as more facilities are added. This increase is permissible within the visual Class II area. Use of the access road and the number of visits to the sites will increase as the number of users increase. More activity at the site will disturb grazing livestock, but this disturbance will probably be confined to the area near the improvements. Loss of AUMs by the addition of new facilities will be insignificant, with less than 400 sq. ft. of range expected to be lost if a new building is constructed. However, when a site is fenced there will be a loss of AUMs on approximately five plus surface acres when the total communication site complex area (existing and expansion) is fully developed.

The addition of any new building(s) and/or antenna towers would have a cumulative impact on the communication site area. The limiting of tower height to existing heights will reduce the visual impacts as they relate to the Brownlee Reservoir recreation impoundment area.

D. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

Native vegetation will be destroyed and there is some potential for permanent soil loss from construction activities and from increased use of the site.

There will be some visual degradation as viewed from the Brownlee Reservoir recreation area.

Rights-of-way are not irreversible; the site can be restored to a natural state.

V. PERSONS, GROUPS AND AGENCIES CONSULTED

- A. Right-of-way holders and users (See Table 1)
- B. Baker County Court, Baker City, Oregon

C. Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer, Salem, Oregon

D. Native American Tribal Consolation

VI. INTENSITY OF PUBLIC INTEREST

No objections have been offered to the implementation of the management plan.

VII. PARTICIPATING STAFF

Penny Dunn Woods, Baker Field Office Manager

Sheldon Saxton, Realty Specialist and District Communication Site Manager

Dick Thompson, Communication Specialist/Technician

Kevin McCoy, Outdoor Recreation Planner

Vern Pritchard, Supervisory Civil Engineer

Mary Oman, Archaeologist

Judy Reese, Geologist

Clair Button, Botanist

Ted Davis, Acting Planning and Environmental Coordinator

Teresa Smergut, Range Conservationist

Steve Davidson, Realty Specialist

VIII. FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

On the basis of the information contained in this EA and all other information available, it is my determination that the proposed action is in conformance with the land use plan for the area and does not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that as EIS is not required.

Baker Field Office Manager

Date

IX DECISION RECORD

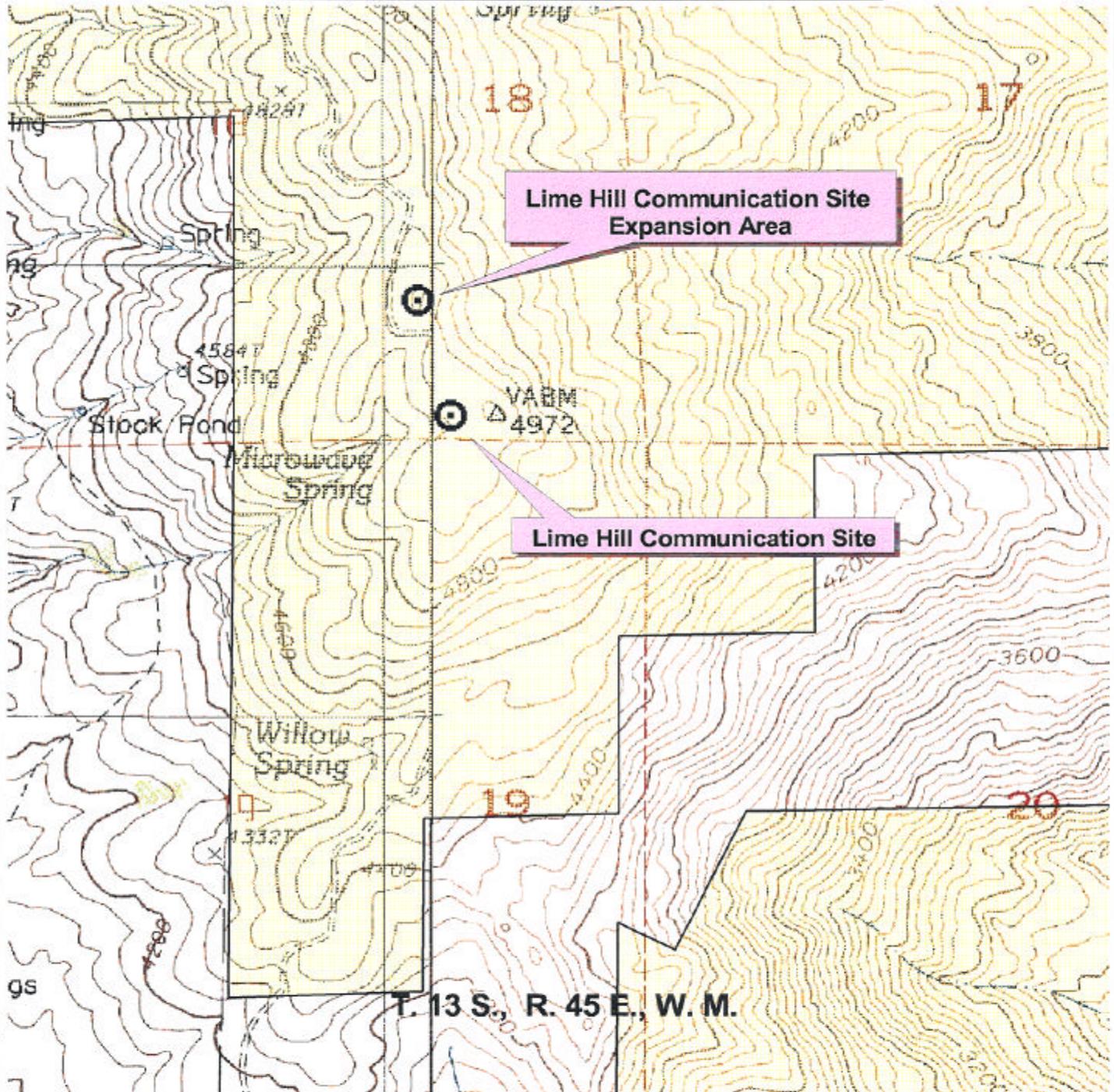
On the basis of the information in this EA (OR-035-9-04) and all other information available, it is my decision to implement the proposed action as described.

Baker Field Office Manager

Date

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Lime Hill Communication Site



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No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use other than that for which they were originally prepared. This product may be updated without notice.

Lime Hill Communication Site



- Lime Hill sites shp
- Vale District Boundary
- Interstate I-54
- Baker RA Ownership
- Bureau of Land Management
- BLM Waterways
- State of Oregon
- Private
- U.S. Forest Service
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Federal Regulatory Commission
- Federal Aviation



