

TRIP REPORT**COOS COUNTY PIPELINE, RESTON-FAIRVIEW CORRIDOR****OCTOBER 28, 2003**

On Tuesday, October 28, Todd Cupp, Nando Rubio, and I met with Dave Leonard of Pinnacle Engineering (3329 NE Stephens St., Roseburg, Oregon 97470, 541-440-4871, ext 11) to review the concerns I expressed in a previous report on slope stability. I had identified five specific areas with slopes exceeding 40% that I considered to be critical to the stability of the structures adjacent to these slopes. I also identified a number of slopes less than 40%, and other general erosion and slope stability problems.

Dave Leonard essentially agreed with my concerns. However, his opinion was that two sites could never be restored properly because of the pipeline excavation, trenching, and remediation backfill. These sites are at Reston-Fairview #1, 7/4, in Douglas County, and at 26/4 and 26/5 (Cherry Creek) in Coos County. I mentioned that I considered 29/5 to be as critical as the other two.

The group visited the three sites indicated above. Dave's recommendation was to move structures rather than try to fix the slopes. It would be less costly, and could be accomplished in less time. Since Dave is the geotechnical consultant for Coos County, he felt that his recommendations would be accepted and costs would be reimbursed to BPA by Coos County.

The group developed some proposals for moving the structures, and Nando would have them analyzed by the project engineering group. If the plans were feasible, Todd would get crews working on the relocations, starting with 7/4.

Dave and I discussed the poorly placed and poorly constructed water bars at many places along the corridor. In most cases, these water bars are on fills. Dave will recommend that these erosion control

devices be properly redone and to make sure the runoff goes to natural ground instead of the edge of the fill.

He will also check compaction of the fill near several BPA structures to determine if remediation needs to be done at these locations. Track treads were also found running up and down the fill slopes, which will increase runoff and erosion. These will be corrected.

The lack of rock on the access roads was another issue. The county or pipeline contractor has not yet placed rock on the reworked roads that were disturbed or cutoff by the pipeline construction. Without a solid rock base of at 12" of compacted rock, the roads will be impassable when the rain starts falling. Dave will recommend rock be placed on the roads, but it may be too late to do this work, even with a geotextile layer separating the roadbed and the rock.

Overall, the consultant understands BPA's situation and will do all he can to make his recommendations a reality.

TRIP REPORT**COOS COUNTY PIPELINE, RESTON-FAIRVIEW CORRIDOR****OCTOBER 28, 2003**

On Tuesday, October 28, Todd Cupp, Nando Rubio, and I met with Dave Leonard of Pinnacle Engineering (3329 NE Stephens St., Roseburg, Oregon 97470, 541-440-4871, ext 11) to review the concerns I expressed in a previous report on slope stability. I had identified five specific areas with slopes exceeding 40% that I considered to be critical to the stability of the structures adjacent to these slopes. I also identified a number of slopes less than 40%, and other general erosion and slope stability problems.

Dave Leonard essentially agreed with my concerns. However, his opinion was that two sites could never be restored properly because of the pipeline excavation, trenching, and remediation backfill. These sites are at Reston-Fairview #1, 7/4, in Douglas County, and at 26/4 and 26/5 (Cherry Creek) in Coos County. I mentioned that I considered 29/5 to be as critical as the other two.

The group visited the three sites indicated above. Dave's recommendation was to move structures rather than try to fix the slopes. It would be less costly, and could be accomplished in less time. Since Dave is the geotechnical consultant for Coos County, he felt that his recommendations would be accepted and costs would be reimbursed to BPA by Coos County.

The group developed some proposals for moving the structures, and Nando would have them analyzed by the project engineering group. If the plans were feasible, Todd would get crews working on the relocations, starting with 7/4.

Dave and I discussed the poorly placed and poorly constructed water bars at many places along the corridor. In most cases, these water bars are on fills. Dave will recommend that these erosion control

devices be properly redone and to make sure the runoff goes to natural ground instead of the edge of the fill.

He will also check compaction of the fill near several BPA structures to determine if remediation needs to be done at these locations. Track treads were also found running up and down the fill slopes, which will increase runoff and erosion. These will be corrected.

The lack of rock on the access roads was another issue. The county or pipeline contractor has not yet placed rock on the reworked roads that were disturbed or cutoff by the pipeline construction. Without a solid rock base of at 12" of compacted rock, the roads will be impassable when the rain starts falling. Dave will recommend rock be placed on the roads, but it may be too late to do this work, even with a geotextile layer separating the roadbed and the rock.

Overall, the consultant understands BPA's situation and will do all he can to make his recommendations a reality.

PINNACLE ENGINEERING, INC.

3329 NE Stephens St.
Roseburg, OR 97470
(541) 440-4871
FAX (541) 672-0677

<http://www.pinnacleengineering.com>

October 29, 2003

Pipeline Solutions, Inc.
P.O. Box 1054
Glenwood Springs, CO 81602

Attn: Steve Shute

Re: Coos Bay Gas Pipeline
#20599.6

Dear Steve

On October 28, 2003, I visited a number of the pole sites along the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) power line right of way, accompanied by representatives of BPA. The purpose of the site visit was to observe the conditions referred to in Franklin Worth's electronic memo dated October 6, 2003 addressed to Paul Slater, to explore and discuss Frank's concerns and to arrive at a mutually satisfactory work program to address his concerns.

My visit was accompanied by Franklin Worth (BPA Geotech Design), Nando Rubio (BPA Structure Design) and Todd Cupp (BPA Line Foreman).

I am pleased to report that our site visit was very effective and that we arrived at a cooperative, highly cost effective remediation program.

Conclusion

As a result of our site observations, we concluded that there were two types of concern, immediate and general, both as more fully detailed below. Also detailed below are my opinions of which work should be performed by the pipeline contractor. Of course, I have no personal knowledge of your contract conditions, so responsibility may be different than noted.

Immediate Needs

Three local areas are in need of immediate repair.

1. Structure 26/5 at Cherry Creek

Repairs will be performed by BPA to three structures, 26/3, 26/4 and 26/5.

Structure 26/5 is a dual wooden pole assembly which has been severely undercut (side cut) very steeply south of and perpendicular to the line alignment downhill.

- X This pole assembly must be moved approximately twenty feet north onto firm soil.
- X Additional bracing will be required, including an uphill guy.

Structure 26/4 is a dual wooden pole assembly which will become an angle pole as a result of moving 26/5 off line.

- X It will require additional bracing.
- X An earthen knob on line between 26/4 and relocated 26/5 will need to be excavated on the order of twenty feet to achieve line - ground clearance .

Structure 26/3 is a dual wooden pole assembly which may also become an angle pole as a result of moving 26/5 off line and making 26/4 and angle pole.

- X It may require additional bracing.

Schedule

This work should be performed this year, but could wait until next spring if weather becomes untenable.

Cost

The preliminary cost estimate for this work is on the order of \$12,000.

Repairs will be required to be performed by the contractor to address drainage and soil stability concerns, as follows;

- X The BPA line access road should be back sloped toward the power line in order to minimize surface runoff down the newly seeded slope.
- X The water bars along the face of slope should be extended to native ground at no more than a 1% grade to convey surface water clear of the fresh slope.
- X Any sags in the water bars should be repaired by regrading or filling.
- X BPA has requested an *in situ* density test below 26/4 to determine if soil removal and recompaction below the pole assembly is necessary.

2.

Structure 29/5, west of Cherry Creek

Work will be performed by BPA on two structures, 29/4 and 29/5, which will result in removing both and replacing with a single, new, taller pole to be located about 80 feet back on line (BOL) from 29/5.

Structure 29/5 is a dual wooden pole assembly which has been cut very steeply ahead on line (AOL) between 29/5 and 29/6.

- X These pole assemblies must be replaced by a taller assembly about eighty feet BOL in firm soil clear of the crest of slope.
- X Additional bracing may required.

Schedule

This work is the lowest priority of the three and may be safely performed next year.

Cost

The preliminary cost estimate for this work is on the order of \$15,000.

Repairs will be required to be performed by the contractor to address drainage and soil stability concerns, as follows;

- X The water bars along the face of slope should be extended to native ground at no more than a 1% grade to convey surface water clear of the fresh slope.
- X The water bar was graded with a low spot which ponds surface water above the pipeline fill. The low spot must be removed by grading or suitable filling.
- X The seeding operation appeared to skip an approximate thirty foot area above the water bar. This area should be jute matted.
- X Cat tracks in this area are aligned with the slope instead of perpendicular to the fall of slope and should be corrected to deter erosion and enhance seed germination and stability.

Structure 7/4, west of Reston

Work will be performed by BPA to relocate pole assembly 7/4 ahead on line approximately 35 feet.

Structure 7/4 is a dual wooden pole assembly which has been cut very steeply back on line (BOL).

- X It will be replaced by a taller pole to be located on a new bench recently cut by BPA uphill of the current pole location.
- X It will be located about 35 feet ahead on line (AOL) from its current site.
- X Additional bracing (guy) will be installed into a second bench cut by BPA AOL above the pole bench.
- X Toe ballast may be required below the lower bench.

Schedule

This work is considered emergency and will occur ASAP, likely October 31 and November 1, 2003.

Cost

The preliminary cost estimate for this work is on the order of \$15,000.

General Needs

The second class of work required is considered routine construction "punch listing". Identification and correction of these potential problems will satisfy all of the remaining comments in Frank Worth's letter re: above. Due to the likelihood of near term rain, this work should occur immediately. The following general type of defect should be identified and corrected;

- X All water bars along the face of slopes should be extended to native ground at no more than a 1% grade to convey surface water clear of all fresh slopes.
- X All water bars should be inspected to identify low spots which have ponded surface water above or within the pipeline fills. The low spots must be removed by grading or suitable filling. They are now easily identifiable due to the water marking that has occurred as a result of recent rains.
- X The seeding operation resulted in a number of isolated "skips". These areas should be identified and jute matted. They are now easily identifiable because seed germination has accelerated as a result of recent rains.

- X Cat tracks in a number of isolated locations are aligned with the slope instead of perpendicular to the fall of slope and should be corrected to deter erosion and enhance further seed germination and slope stability.
- X Crushed stone surfaced access roads to a number of the pole locations have been removed since the time of my site assessment last year. To the extent that they are necessary to perform the above activities, they should be replaced.

I suggest that the "general needs" should be identified by a team representing the contractor, owner and BPA. Of course, if any clarification or other assistance is needed from Pinnacle, we are ready to respond with short notice.

Closing

You should note that most of the referenced poles to be replaced per above were installed during the original BPA construction and are near their design life. When you discuss financial participation by the county, this may be a consideration.

I have not distributed this memo except as noted below. Please feel free to do so, as appropriate.

If you have questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely

Pinnacle Engineering, Inc.

Dave Leonard, PE
President

cc: Steve Oxford
Oxford and Shute by e-mail

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESTORATION OF BPA RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND ACCESS ROADS DISTURBED BY COOS COUNTY PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION

1. For BPA access roads that were severed by pipeline construction:

Reshape and blade approaches from disrupted areas to provide a smooth transition into the existing road

If roadbed was completely cut away during clearing and construction of the pipeline, at least 12" of 6-inch minus crushed, compacted rock, overlain by at least 6" of 3-inch minus crushed compacted rock, must be placed to re-establish the 14-foot wide road.

If roadbed was partially removed, enough rock, as described above, must be placed to re-establish the 14-foot wide road.

Provide appropriate water bars, ditches, and culverts, to provide proper drainage of the road.

2. For BPA access roads that were used during pipeline construction:

Blade and reshape road to remove any ruts or potholes that may have developed during construction

Repair or rebuild any features used for proper drainage of the road (water bars, drainage dips, insloping the road surface with ditches, culverts)

Replace any rock lost during construction to provide at least 12" of 6-inch minus and 6" of 3-inch minus compacted crushed rock

Clean any existing culverts of silt and brush, or replace any damaged culverts

Thoroughly seed any disturbed areas on steeper slopes

3. For pipeline construction roads that BPA will accept as new system roads

Thoroughly compact the road base of the new access, especially over the "loose" fill in large cuts, and in the pipeline trench.

Place and thoroughly compact at least 12" of 6-inch minus crushed rock overlain by at least 6" of 3-inch minus material to bring the standard up to the existing BPA roads

Provide any necessary drainage structures (water bars, ditches, etc.)

Seed any areas that may cause large amounts of erosion,

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESTORATION OF STEEP SLOPES ALONG BPA RIGHTS-OF-WAY DISTURBED BY COOS COUNTY PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION

After observing the pipeline construction on several occasions, several areas of concern have been identified along the BPA Reston-Fairview transmission line corridor where conditions require that proper and effective restoration methods be used. These areas are sections of the corridor where slopes approach and exceed 40%. Some of these sections also have deep cuts very close to existing wood pole structures or steel lattice structures.

Stability of these slopes, in particular, and other high gradient slopes that extend for some distance, and could threaten the integrity and reliability of the two transmission lines in the corridor must be a critical priority for restoration. Work should be completed before too late in the fall so there is no chance for erosion to begin and propagate when the winter rains finally begin.

Five specific areas have been identified with slopes exceeding 40%. Miles and structure numbers given are for the Reston – Fairview #1 line on the north side of the corridor. The approximate areas are in Mile 7 (structures 7/3 to 7/4), Miles 7 and 8 (structures 7/8 to 8/2), Mile 26 at Cherry Creek (structures 26/3 to 26/6), Mile 28 (structures 28/3 to 28/6), and Mile 29 (structures 29/4 to 29/6).

Restoration at these locations should include a professionally engineered design for building up the slopes and cuts to retard direct surface water flow down these areas and prevent infiltration of water to create subsurface flow. The best solution would be to develop a series of tiers up the slope, thoroughly reseeding the bare ground as many times as it takes to get good revegetation, and using geotextiles and drainage pipes as much as possible. Adequate compaction of the backfill on these steep slopes is vital, and should be checked randomly with standard compaction tests. Any engineering design drawings should be available for BPA review prior to implementation.

A number of other areas along the corridor have slopes that are between 25% and 40%: Mile 4 (structures 4/8 to 5/1); Mile 6 (structures 6/8 to 7/1); Mile 7 (7/2 to 7/3); Mile 7 (structures 7/4 to 7/8); Mile 8 (8/4 to 8/5); Mile 9 (structures 9/6 to Coos Bay Wagon Road); Mile 26 (Myrtle Point – Sitkum Road to 26/3); Mile 27 (structures 27/9 to 28/2); Mile 29 (structures 29/6 to 29/8); and Mile 30 (structures 30/4 to 30/6). In these locations, the restoration should include thorough seeding (using fiber mats if necessary), generous water bars across the slopes to divert water from the disturbed areas, and the use of drains and geotextiles, if necessary.

For all slopes, every effort should be made to prevent water from running off of the road surfaces and down onto the restored areas near the pipeline trench. Insloping the roads and ditches, water bars on the roads, proper placement of drainage culverts, etc. can all reduce the amount of water that would flow from the road surfaces.

In the event proper remediation/restoration of steep slopes on the BPA rights-of-way has not been established, or only partially established, there is a significant possibility of slope failure. Any failure could range from localized slumping or erosion to a worst-case catastrophic slump

that affects one or more structures of either transmission line in the corridor. In any case, BPA will take immediate measures to mitigate the failure in order to eliminate a threat to the structural integrity of the line, or repair/replace any structure that is directly affected by a failure.

Request #

Dear Ms. Smiley-

Here is my narrowed request.

- ① Inspection reports of the pipeline construction work in the BPA right of way, including but not limited to the ROW in T28S, R08W, Section 27, and Section 7.
- ② Notes or memos related to any phone calls/discussions by Don Gerig or other BPA employees, with or regarding MasTec, about cutting down trees on BLM lands or rights of way, and any notes and/or memos on July 28 or any other day, regarding discussions by BPA with BLM's PAul Rodriguez and/or Rich Conrad regarding MasTec's tree cutting.
- ③ Any notes, memos, or reports in any form discussing the Pipeline exceeding the ROW, and any notes, memos, report, and letters from BPA to MasTec or Coos County about ROW exceedances, route variances, timber cutting, wetland fills, or erosion controls on BPA roads.
- ④ Notes, memos, or reports since July 1, 2003 by BPA employees Todd Cupp, Don Kauffman, Ben Tilley, and Dan Gerig, which discuss the Coos pipeline construction project.

Total Time : ~ 3 hours

Rick Stearns

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3
Sent: Wednesday, September 17, 2003 2:41 PM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3
Subject: FW: SECOND DRAFT - Coos Pipeline Laterals Overview

I discovered an error on page 2. The second line should have station 799+00, instead of 790+00. I have changed it in the original attachment below.

-----Original Message-----

From: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3
Sent: Wednesday, September 17, 2003 10:31 AM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Cc: Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3
Subject: SECOND DRAFT - Coos Pipeline Laterals Overview

Here's a revised copy of the rough draft I sent out previously for comments. Hopefully, it is less jumbled than the first. If you have any questions or comments, please pass them on.



PROPOSED
PIPELINE REVIEW FROM ...

Don G. - I'll get the LUA bullets to you within the next 2 hours. The marked up plan maps may take a bit longer.

Franklin S. Worth
Senior Geotechnical Engineer
TNFF - TPP3
360-619-6565
503-604-8940 (Pager)
360-619-6984 (fax)

*E-mail from
Frank Worth
Response to
Request #3*

**OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED COOS PIPELINE LATERAL BETWEEN
FAIRVIEW AND BANDON ALONG SEGMENTS OF THE FAIRVIEW-
BANDON #2 AND FAIRVIEW-ROGUE #1 DOUBLE CIRCUIT LINE
CORRIDOR**

On August 8, and August 21, 2003, Frank Worth examined the subject transmission corridor (double-circuit structures which occupy a 100-foot wide right-of-way) to assess its compatibility with the proposed Coos Pipeline Project lateral line to Bandon. The line would be a 6" line to State Highway 42, and a 4" line the rest of the way into Bandon.

The pipeline will not parallel the transmission corridor for the entire way to Bandon. This overview related below represents the "best information at the time" from the pipeline company.

Generally, the transmission line crosses, or is very near to, what appears to be old landslide/slumps in the aerial photographs. The failures are probably not active, but there are chances that pipeline clearing and trenching may inadvertently re-activate one.

There are also areas of steep slopes – both on side-slopes and along the line. There is an issue of limiting excavation on the down slope side of structures of the double-circuit line. Up-slope excavation could also be limited depending on the site conditions. Equipment operating uphill from the lines on steep slopes could also encounter electrical clearance problems.

The following is a synopsis of the investigation by approximate line station where the gas line location is proposed:

Sta. 411+63 to 640+94

Pipeline is on the Fairview-Bandon #2 side of the double circuit.

Pipeline is predominately on the uphill side of the line.

Corridor passes over the head of a possible old landslide between structures 3/4 and 3/5 (467+90 to 477+75). No transmission towers are close to the slide, but the pipeline will cross the area.

There are no major concerns along this segment at this time; however, specific concerns may arise prior to, or during construction.

Sta. 786+70 to 983+50

The slope from Fat Elk Road to structure 9/3 (786+90 to 788+90) is potentially unstable. Pipeline construction on this 35+% slope could create conditions that lead to a failure that puts tower 9/3 at risk. The

pipeline should be rerouted from Fat Elk Road to join the right-of-way beyond tower 9/3 at about station 799+00.

There appears to be an old shallow landslide southeast of the line in the vicinity between Station 810+00 and 850+00 (the boundary MAY extend to station 864+00. With the pipeline on the west side of the corridor, chances are low that construction would have any effect on the slide.

Pipeline is predominately on the uphill side of the transmission line.

983+50

The pipeline crosses under the lines to the Fairview-Rogue #1 side of the double circuit.

983+50 to 993+05

For 1,000 feet, the pipeline is down slope from the double circuit line on the Fairview-Rogue #1 side.

993+05

The pipeline leaves the double circuit right-of-way, turning south along a road to the south side (downhill side) of the Fairview-Bandon #1 line at 990+50. The #1 line is a wood pole 115 kV line.

990+50 to 999+00

The pipeline is on the down slope side (south) of the Fairview-Bandon #1 line until that line crosses under the Fairview-Bandon #2/Fairview-Rogue #1 line.

999+00 to 1071+35

The pipeline is on the down hill side (south) of the Fairview-Rogue #1 side of the double circuit.

Many of the double circuit structures were built on fairly level areas of the hillside, but many are on steeper side slopes. Extensive, deep excavation down slope could affect the slopes immediately below these towers.

The pipeline leaves the transmission corridor onto the Myrtle Point – Lampa Road at 1071+35.

1107+50 to 1117+00

Pipeline joins corridor from the north at 1107+50 and parallels the lines on the north side of the Fairview-Bandon #1 line until 1117+00 where the pipeline turns north to follow an access road. The pipeline is on the downhill side of the rights-of-way.

There is a 3-pole, wood structure at 1109+25 that has side guys that extend beyond the edge of the right-of-way about 20 feet.

1152+00 to 1288+50

The pipeline has two options in this stretch: along an access road winding across the transmission corridor, or along the north side of the Fairview-Bandon #1 line. If the road option is selected, the pipeline would be very close to double circuit structures 16/2 and 16/3 on the down hill side. Space will be very limited for the trenching operation.

The second option would be along the north side of the Fairview-Bandon #1 line. Again, there are side guys on a number of 2- and 3-pole structures that extend beyond the edge of the right-of-way. The pipeline could be either uphill or downhill from the corridor since the transmission line is located near a ridge top.

From 1165+00 to 1190+00, there is possibly an old landslide adjacent to the north of the corridor. The movement is to the north.

From 1195+00 to 1216+00, there is possibly an old landslide adjacent to the south of the corridor with movement to the south. The corridor crosses the upper portion of the slide, with at least two double circuit structures and at least 3 wood pole structures in the "movement zone". The pipeline would be on the north side of the corridor predominately on the up-hill side.

From 1250+00 to 1260+00, there appears to be an area of slumping and hummocky ground on the west side of the Bear Creek Valley. This is approaching the ridge at which point the sand/gravel terraces are encountered for the rest of the way into Bandon. The elevations at this point are 150 – 300 feet higher than along Bear Creek. Water may percolate into this area from the higher water tables on the terrace to create this unstable area. There are two double circuit and 2 wood pole structures in this area. It is unknown what effects that pipeline construction would have here along the north side of the rights-of-way.

1287+00

Pipeline crosses the transmission corridor to the south side to follow a road and a Coos-Curry Electric distribution line

1325+00 to 1342+00

Pipeline joins corridor from a road and parallels Fairview-Rogue #1 side of double circuit and a Coos-Curry Electric distribution line that is 50-75 feet south of the edge of the right-of-way.

1341+00 to 1347+00

Pipeline joins Bill Creek Road and follows it under the two lines. The road passes between the double circuit structure 19/5 and Fairview-Bandon #1, structure 25/8. The two towers are only about 80 feet apart, so there may be issues placing the pipeline in the road right-of-way (60').

From 1347+00, the pipeline follows Bill Creek Road past Bandon Substation and into Bandon.

Recommendations

Although the transmission corridor runs through a number of suspected unstable areas, excavation and construction of the pipeline should have a low probability of reactivating any movement as long as proper erosion and water control measures are used, and extensive re-vegetation is done to the cleared land. The only exception is the steep slope back on line from double circuit tower 9/3 toward Fat Elk Road. It is strongly recommended to have the pipeline relocated around this section of line because of the combination of geologic features and steep slope. The line could circle the west side of the area and intersect the transmission corridor south of 9/3. Any disturbance of the kind observed on the Reston-Fairview section of the pipeline could cause movement that would threaten the stability of tower 9/3, as well as producing a hazard to the county road.

The greatest concern for the location of the pipeline and its construction is the segments where the pipeline is down the slope from the double circuit towers. Since the double circuit structures carry two separate lines, the stability issue is much more sensitive. In some cases the side slope approaches 100% (45 degrees). Excavation for the pipeline has a very distinct possibility of compromising tower footings if allowed to occur too close to the tower, or cut too deeply. Slope considerations should also be made for the segments where the pipeline is up the hill from the lines; however, a pipeline location on the uphill side of the transmission line is preferable to a downhill location.

After a quick check of the footing distances from the tower center and the footing depths for a random selection of Fairview-Bandon #2/ Fairview-Rogue #1 structures, the following distances should be observed for any down-slope conditions (side slopes or slopes on line) around a double circuit tower when encountered by the pipeline construction contractor:

<u>Percent Slope</u>	<u>Minimum Allowable Distance*</u>	<u>Max. Allowable Cut**</u>
0 – 10%	45 feet	10 feet
10 – 25%	50 feet	8 feet
25 – 40%	55 feet	6 feet
Over 40%	65 feet	4 feet

* Distance from point a steel tower leg enters the ground.

** Depth at Minimum Allowable Distance

This means that any down-slope excavation for the pipeline may not be any closer, nor any deeper than the above distances. Upslope distances should remain at the standard 50 feet from the nearest steel tower leg, or 25 feet from a wood pole or guy anchor.

If there any questions about this review, please contact Frank Worth at 360-619-6565.

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3
Sent: Tuesday, August 05, 2003 10:03 AM
To: Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Hugill, Stuart - KEP-4
Subject: FW: PIPELINE PICS

Here are the Reston-Fairview pics of the pipeline construction. Unfortunately, there are no pictures of the "trench" cut down the mountain prior to Cherry Creek, or the drilling mud getting into Cherry Creek.

Forward them to others that would like to see them.

-----Original Message-----

From: Wade, Dennis M - TC-HANGR
Sent: Tuesday, August 05, 2003 9:41 AM
To: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3
Subject: FW: PIPELINE PICS

-----Original Message-----

From: Wade, Dennis M - TC-HANGR
Sent: Monday, August 04, 2003 9:55 AM
To: Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend
Subject: PIPELINE PICS



MVC-001L.JPG



MVC-002L.JPG



MVC-003L.JPG



MVC-004L.JPG



MVC-005L.JPG



MVC-006L.JPG



MVC-007L.JPG



MVC-001L.JPG



MVC-002L.JPG



MVC-003L.JPG



MVC-004L.JPG



MVC-005L.JPG



MVC-006L.JPG



MVC-007L.JPG



MVC-008L.JPG



MVC-009L.JPG



MVC-010L.JPG

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3
Sent: Thursday, July 31, 2003 6:36 AM
To: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Domschot, Jim - TFE/Alvey; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Staats, Michael L - TNLE-AMPN-2
Cc: Sauer, Dena J - TOC-PPO2-1; Jensen, Mary K - LT-7; Wright, Barry B - TOE-PPO1-2
Subject: RE: Draft Agreement for 8/5/03 Meeting

One thing we have to include is some restoration costs if the contractor doesn't do a good job fixing up the R/W before the rainy season starts. We can't wait for any arguments and negotiations to take place if there is danger of some bad things happening - they need to be fixed as soon as possible.

I'll have some cost ideas after I review the pictures that Eric and Whitey took come in.

-----Original Message-----

From: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, July 30, 2003 3:28 PM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Domschot, Jim - TFE/Alvey; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3; Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Staats, Michael L - TNLE-AMPN-2
Cc: Sauer, Dena J - TOC-PPO2-1; Jensen, Mary K - LT-7; Wright, Barry B - TOE-PPO1-2
Subject: Draft Agreement for 8/5/03 Meeting

Gentlemen:

Here is a draft agreement to be used for next Tuesday's meeting. We'll need to finalize the cost estimate.

So far I have the following:

North Bend TLM - \$150,000 for safety watchers (~\$50,000), new gates, guys wires, insulators and anchors, closing temporary accesses, mitigating dust contamination, inspection of ROW restoration.

Real Estate Costs - \$90,000 for danger tree marking and removal and associated Real Property Services activities (I'll need to understand all of the components better).

Access Road Reconstruction - (Frank and/or Ken)

Next Steps:

1. Agree on cost estimate. The contract will be based on actual incurred. We want to build in some contingencies but also should be able to explain the costs. I also need to know how much is BPA and how much is contract labor so I can apply the correct overhead rates.
2. Finalize agreement; get TOE to buy off on estimate, have Ed Peterson approve and sign agreement.
3. Send agreement to Coos County for signature and request payment in advance.
4. Once payment is received and contract signed by Coos County, TOE will establish work orders, etc.

Sounds simple but you know it won't be, especially if we come up with a \$300,000 price tag.

Ricky B. Poon << File: 11499DR.doc >>
Customer Service Engineer, TOC/Alvey

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Sent: Monday, September 22, 2003 12:09 PM
To: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Sauer, Dena J - TOC-PPO2-1; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey; Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3
Cc: Peterson, Edward A - TOC-PPO2-1
Subject: RE: Revised reimbursable agreement

I am coming to the same conclusion. I will go ahead and include some language to capture the Bandon lateral work and any mitigation that will be required on that ROW in the future. This way we can close out the existing work order and simply transfer all of the charges from the pay period ending 7/12 to the new work order and any new charges would be against the new work order.

Ricky

-----Original Message-----

From: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Sent: Monday, September 22, 2003 12:03 PM
To: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Sauer, Dena J - TOC-PPO2-1; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey; Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3
Cc: Peterson, Edward A - TOC-PPO2-1
Subject: RE: Revised reimbursable agreement

I think the costs of evaluating the laterals, and all the same provisions for reimbursement for potential problems with the laterals all should be part of the reimbursable agreement. If we did not describe that work the first time, we have an opportunity to change that now. I don't want to see us in the same situation with problems and no way to collect to fix them once construction starts. And we have doing a much more detailed evaluation of the laterals, all of which should be paid for by the county. So the reimbursable should be expanded to include, evaluation, monitoring and problem resolution of the lateral pipelines occupancy of BPA right of way, or something of that nature.

-----Original Message-----

From: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, September 18, 2003 1:59 PM
To: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Sauer, Dena J - TOC-PPO2-1; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey; Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3
Cc: Peterson, Edward A - TOC-PPO2-1
Subject: Revised reimbursable agreement

Don G., Don K. Ben and I met with Bob Oxford and John Latourette, the County's pipeline consultants, this afternoon. Bob said to go ahead and send the county an invoice using our normal format. We should get the first invoice out to the county as soon as possible. I told Bob that it would be in the order of \$100,000 plus. My suggestion is to enclose the first invoice with the revised reimbursable agreement for the county to sign. We can do this separately from the letter that Don is preparing to respond to the rest of the county's letter.

Ricky

-----Original Message-----

From: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, September 18, 2003 8:08 AM
To: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Sauer, Dena J - TOC-PPO2-1; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey; Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3
Cc: Peterson, Edward A - TOC-PPO2-1
Subject: Work Order for Coos County Pipeline Construction Mitigation

I am working with TOE to establish a new WO so we can transfer charges already accrued under WO00097810 and for any future charges related to this construction mitigation. There are also charges associated with the review of the County's application for their Bandon Lateral pipeline. It doesn't seem reasonable to invoice the County for these costs as a part of the mitigation effort since they are not a result of the construction of the main line. Let me know what you think. If we want to exclude these costs, you'll have

to let me know how what percent of your time was spent in the Bandon Lateral review effort.

Ricky

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Sent: Friday, July 11, 2003 12:18 PM
To: Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Jensen, Mary K - LT-7; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend
Cc: Johnston, Kenneth H - T-DITT2; Jones, Terrie L - TM-OPP-2
Subject: Coos Pipeline - Eugene newspaper article of 7/11

FYI

July 11, 2003

Coos Bay pipeline still faces obstacles

COOS BAY - And you thought building a house was a pain in the neck.

Consider the deluge of permits required to run a natural gas pipeline from Roseburg to Coos Bay: the 140 rights of way that had to be negotiated, a dozen of which could end up in court; any number of agencies that had to sign off on the project and three federally recognized tribes that could halt the process and require it to be re-routed.

It's just a 12-inch steel cylinder, coated with epoxy, adhesive and plastic that will run mostly underground for 60 miles. But bringing natural gas to Coos County is anything but simple.

"People who are against this project are convinced the whole landscape is going to be raped and pillaged," said project manager Steve Oxford. "They really don't have a clue about all the people who will be involved."

Approved by voters in 1999, the pipeline promises to bring a clean, efficient source of energy to the largest county in America still without natural gas. Pipeline supporters hope that industry and jobs will follow, as some businesses, they say, have turned away from Coos County because it lacks natural gas.

On Thursday, Gov. Ted Kulongoski and several legislators attended a ground-breaking ceremony for the \$43 million project, sinking a gold-colored shovel into the dirt at the Coos Bay Water Board property.

It was merely symbolic. Work began several days ago on the project, as crews with MasTec Inc. began clearing small trees and brush from areas where the county has negotiated rights of way.

Though much of the pipeline runs along the Coos Bay Wagon Road, it crosses at least 140 property lines. Most landowners have agreed to let the county have access.

Some, however, have refused to let the county in, which has led to four court cases in Douglas County and potentially half a dozen in Coos County. In the end, the county will likely prevail under the law of eminent domain, which allows the taking of private property for public use.

After crews finish clearing the rights-of-way, then they'll string the pipe, several thousand feet at a time. It won't happen in a straight line from Roseburg to Coos Bay, Oxford said, but in pieces.

"It looks horribly disjointed and confusing to people who don't know what's going on," Oxford said. "But all these little pieces of pipeline will eventually become one."

The mainline is 12 inches around, made with carbon steel. It's then coated with three layers of material to prevent corrosion. The first layer is 10 mils of fusion-bond epoxy, in a powder form that hardens on the surface of the steel. A mil is a thousandth of an inch. The second layer is 10 mils of adhesive, and the third layer is 50 mils of polyethylene. At many townsites along the way there'll be spots where Northwest Natural Gas customers can hook into the system.

At a half-dozen points on the mainline and three or four on the 30 miles of auxiliary lines, there are emergency shutoff valves. If the pipeline were to rupture, the valve would sense a sudden change in pressure and automatically shut down. If the automatic function were to fail, Northwest Natural Gas personnel could turn it off using a remote signal from a telephone.

Once the pipeline is strung, MasTec will bury it three feet deep and cover the surface with vegetation.

Any number of entities can stop this process. Permits were required from such agencies as the Department of Environmental Quality, the Division of State Lands, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the State Historical Preservation Office, the Bonneville Power Administration, the Union Pacific Railroad, the Oregon Department of Transportation, local cities and the county itself.

The permits cover street and highway crossings, river and railroad crossings, the construction work that could disturb streams, rivers and wetlands and historical sites.

The Coos Forest Protective Association will monitor fire danger, as sparks fly from welders' torches. But Oxford said the construction crews would likely extinguish most fires by dumping mounds of dirt atop them with backhoes.

Many of the environmental questions have been addressed by the Bureau of Land Management's environmental impact statement, which examined the project's potential impact on wildlife, streams and wetlands.

Most of those concerns were dealt with by routing the pipeline around sensitive areas. Where that wasn't possible, crews will use a process called "directional drilling" to steer around an area and leave the habitat intact.

The pipeline project will be monitored by representatives from three Indian tribes: The Coquilles, the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians or the Cow Creek tribe.

Construction of the pipeline could actually help local Indians piece together a mysterious past. After the Confederated Tribes were kicked off of their reservation by the U.S. government in 1950, much of their history and cultural identity was lost.

As crews dig and clear land, it's expected that artifacts could surface, even whole settlements and cemeteries. A representative from each tribe is entitled to supervise the work and stop the project, even re-route it, if cultural relics are found.

For the Confederated Tribes, that person is David Brainard.

"The Fairview Valley has a lot of artifacts," Brainard said. "So does Coos Bay area, cutting across the Isthmus Slough and Blossom Gulch. It also crosses three active creeks, which would make us expect to find something" because tribes often traveled upstream in search of fish. "We find a lot more sites close to freshwater streams."

Ideally, such artifacts would be uncovered by careful archaeologists not construction crews, Brainard said. Nonetheless, this is an opportunity to discover and preserve important pieces of tribal history.

"If we find something, there's a high probability that we've got to get right in there - then we're at odds with the pipeline," Brainard said. "You don't want to be discovering things like cemeteries. That could cause big problems to get around."

Barring such a big problem, the pipeline could be finished by the end of this year.

Ricky B. Poon
Customer Service Engineer, TOC/Alvey
541-465-6953
541-954-5014 cell
541-465-6844 fax

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Sent: Monday, June 30, 2003 1:03 PM
To: Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend
Subject: Coos County Pipeline Article

From Sunday's Eugene Newspaper. Looks like they are moving dirt.

June 29, 2003

Pipe dream becoming reality

**By Winston Ross
The Register-Guard**

COOS BAY - You might call it the Pipeline of the People.

The 60-mile natural gas conduit was, after all, approved by Coos County voters in November 1999. And when it's finished at the end of the year, the 12-inch trunk and 30 miles of lateral lines will be owned by the county, a proprietorship that may be the only one of its kind in America.

But that is as far as "for the people" goes in this project, say the pipeline's detractors. They claim that the \$43 million venture was sold to voters with a slick advertising campaign, under the pretense that it would be built along Oregon Highway 42.

Fire chiefs and residents along the old wagon road where construction begins Monday say that route is a serious hazard. If the line bursts - unlikely but not impossible - local fire departments won't have the access, equipment or expertise to prevent a fire from spreading to area forests, farms and homes.

Some environmentalists complain that a \$1 million environmental impact study conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management ignored the threat to the Coos Bay estuary, which may be at risk if the gas pipeline lures industry to the area.

There's even a faction wondering whether government should own pipelines at all.

"Why is a county commission going to own a pipeline?" asked Pat Simpson, a Bandon resident who has staunchly opposed the pipeline for years. "That's socialism."

The controversy is puzzling to county commissioners and pipeline supporters, who say natural gas offers one of the safest, cleanest, cheapest and most efficient energy sources available.

County commissioners admit that the process hasn't always gone smoothly, and that the county made some mistakes along the way. But what's important, supporters insist, is the result: Now that the project is no longer a pipe dream, the county has another tool in its belt for luring businesses to the flagging local economy.

In the past decade, company after company had passed up Coos County because of its lack of natural gas, city officials said. The population center, which includes the neighboring city of North Bend, is the largest in the United States without natural gas.

"I know people felt like they were flimflammed, but they weren't," County Commissioner Nikki Whitty said. "We saved them \$9 million" by choosing a shorter route.

"This is a huge job for us," Whitty said. "It's probably the biggest (local government project) that's ever taken place in Coos County."

Pipeline history

For the past three decades, county leaders have been urging utility companies to run a gas line to Coos Bay. But gas companies, governed by the state's Public Utility Commission, declined, leaving Coos County in a chicken-egg quandary.

Without the business and residential customer base to make the pipeline profitable, the PUC would not allow Oregon ratepayers to foot the bill. Since the costs of new utility projects are often rolled into existing customers' rates, the PUC decides whether to allow such ventures.

By the end of 1998, Whitty says, "It was clear to everybody that the main transmission trunk was never going to be privately developed. It just didn't pencil out."

The county decided to plunge forward despite the concerns of critics, who wondered how a bad investment for the utility companies could be a good investment for the county.

But the process was democratic. Pipeline supporters persuaded the Oregon Legislature to put up \$20 million for the project in July 1999, which was added to \$4 million the state authorized in 1997.

The new funding was contingent on a voter-approved bond of up to \$27 million, however.

In November 1999, voters approved the bond by a mere 500 votes.

The ballot language didn't specify where the pipeline would go, but a county-commissioned study months before the election suggested that it be built beneath Highway 42, so many voters assumed that that's where it was going.

Four months after the election, however, the county chose a new contractor to develop the pipeline, a Colorado company called Pipeline Solutions, Inc., which argued that the county could save \$10 million by shortening the route to one that would roughly follow the Coos Bay Wagon Road.

That decision touched off a firestorm. Some voters, such as Simpson, felt betrayed.

"I consider this dirty pool," she said.

Controversial route

From the company's perspective, the two routes are very different. Highway 42, which is near the communities of Myrtle Point, Winston, Camas Valley and Ridge, is several miles south of the wagon road. Its rights of way already have been established. The route crosses dozens of bridges, which rise above wetlands, rivers and streams, but not Bureau of Land Management property.

On the other hand, the wagon road, which runs through Looking Glass, Sitkum, Dora and Fairview, crosses about three miles of BLM land, which requires the federal agency to study the environmental impact of the project. This route also requires hundreds of right of way negotiations, which would run up the cost. But it's more of a direct route from Roseburg to Coos Bay.

The BLM's study and the recommendations from Pipeline Solutions were clear. The wagon road was the better route. It was shorter, by about 25 miles, than any alternative route, which would make it cheaper. It meandered through sparsely populated areas, reducing inconveniences and hazards to residents.

But some say the wagon road is more dangerous. The road is unpaved in many sections, down to a single lane in some spots, making it vulnerable to landslides, earthquakes and erosion. That's no place for a gas pipeline, critics say.

"If they lose gas out of their pipeline for some reason and it does catch on fire, we don't put it out. It's better that we just go ahead and let it burn," Fairview Fire Chief Virgil Williams said. "That leaves us in a position of waiting at least a half-hour until somebody gets out there. Prevailing winds would drive the flames right into power lines, shutting off electricity to the area."

Fire officials worried that if the pipeline were damaged, rescuers would have a hard time reaching homes

such as Karen Wolfe's. She lives in Sumner, 17 feet from the wagon road.

"There's one route in and one route out," Wolfe said. In the event of a fire, "we would be trapped. Help could not get to us, and we could not escape."

These fears are simply unfounded, says Steve Oxford, a project manager with Pipeline Solutions. Not only is it extremely rare for pipelines to rupture, natural gas is lighter than air, which means that the gas is most likely to evaporate if it leaks.

Propane, which many county residents use for heat, is heavier than air, which means that it runs along the ground when it leaks, dumping into a basement or other low points and waits for an ignition to explode.

"Some of the rural fire people are having a hard time believing that natural gas is lighter than air," Oxford says. "I don't know what to do with them. Do I show them that oil floats on top of water?"

Even if the natural gas pipeline were to ignite, emergency shutoff switches would cut off the gas supply. If those failed, the pipeline's manager would be able to use a telephone to signal the pipeline and shut off the gas, and the fire will go out, once it has no more fuel, he said.

As for the condition of the road: "Yes, it's narrow, windy and somewhat treacherous, but so what?" Oxford says. "That doesn't have anything to do with the pipeline. At no time in anyone's memory has more than 10 or 15 feet of the wagon road slumped."

The pipeline doesn't need protection from the road, he added.

Critics say process flawed

The manner in which the pipeline was approved also has angered critics. In the spring of 2002, the Board of Commissioners took the unusual step of asking the county for a conditional use permit.

Planning commission members voted it down, 7 to 2, for a host of reasons, including concerns that the county hadn't addressed the effects on farms, forest land and safety, planners said.

Appeals of planning commission decisions usually go to the Board of Commissioners. In this case, however, the developer was the Board of Commissioners. So the board hired an outside hearing examiner, who overturned the planning commission's decision.

To county commissioners, this was a relief. To critics, it was an outrage; the county had ignored its own procedures.

"That's like if I break the law, I get to hire my own jury," Wolfe said.

The only way to challenge these actions would be to appeal to the state Land Use Board of Appeals.

No one did, Whitty is quick to point out.

So the process moved forward.

In August came a new ray of hope for pipeline opponents. Ron Sadler, who retired after 34 years with the BLM, filed an appeal with that agency, claiming that the bureau's study was in violation of federal laws dating back to 1969.

The bureau's study examined only the direct effects of building a pipeline beneath the wagon road or Highway 42.

It paid no mind to what would happen down the road after the pipeline was up and running.

If businesses move to Coos County when natural gas becomes available, shouldn't the BLM consider the environmental impacts of that development?

Federal law requires that the agency examine "cumulative" effects of the pipeline, Sadler said.

Also, Sadler said the pipeline could enable the drilling of coal-bed methane in Coos County. Without a pipeline to transport it, drilling for natural gas had been unfeasible.

Both of these results have far-reaching implications for the environmental health of Coos County, Sadler argued. But the BLM ignored them, he said.

"As a former federal employee, I'm embarrassed with this study," Sadler said. "It's a snow job. On my watch, that study would have never seen the light of day."

A week after he filed his appeal, Sadler withdrew it, however.

He says he pulled it because commissioners were prepared to move the route so that it didn't cross BLM land, negating the need for an environmental impact statement.

But BLM officials say it's because Sadler knew he was fighting a losing battle. They weren't required to examine the effects of what might come after the pipeline was built because those threats would be purely hypothetical.

"There is still nothing concrete proposed to come to Coos Bay as a result of the pipeline," said Bob Gunther, project coordinator for the Bureau of Land Management. "It was purely speculative."

A builder selected

With the passage of the bond measure, the BLM's endorsement, the stamp of approval from a hearing examiner, \$24 million from the state of Oregon and a promised \$12 million from Northwest Natural Gas, which will build distribution centers at the ends of the pipeline, the county's dream was all but in place, earlier this year.

The final steps: to find a bidder to build the pipeline, sign an agreement with Northwest Natural to manage it and negotiate the rights of way necessary to punch it through private property.

On June 18, the county picked its bidder, MasTec Inc. of Houston, which will charge \$23.3 million to put the pipeline together, which would make the final cost about \$43 million, well below the initial \$51 million estimate.

Construction begins Monday and is expected to wrap up by the end of the year. Northwest Natural Gas will build distribution systems, and most likely offer incentives for homeowners and businesses to convert their energy systems to natural gas. It could start flowing into homes as early as January.

Perhaps the most crucial questions will remain unanswered, for a time: Will residents and business owners invest in natural gas? Will new industry invest in Coos County?

"What if Nikki Whitty throws a \$51 million party and no one comes?" Simpson asks.

But Whitty's optimism prevails.

"We want jobs in this county," she says. "Sometimes you have to not be afraid to take a bit of a chance."

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, February 26, 2003 3:03 PM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Staats, Michael L - TNLD-AMPN-2; Kempner, Leon Jr - TNFC-TPP-3; Meisner, Neal - TRFS-TPP-4; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Subject: RE: Coos County Gas Pipeline Status

Don, I agree with your approach in responding to Steve Shute and company. We should treat the lateral as a separate request. I understand the City of Bandon, one of our utility customers, would be the benefactor of the lateral. I am not sure how much the City has been involved, but I'll let Tony Rodrigues be aware of what's going on.

Ricky

-----Original Message-----

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, February 26, 2003 2:26 PM
To: Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Staats, Michael L - TNLD-AMPN-2; Kempner, Leon Jr - TNFC-TPP-3; Meisner, Neal - TRFS-TPP-4; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Subject: Coos County Gas Pipeline Status

All,

I would like to share my view of where I believe this issue is - and why we seem have had little forward movement lately:

After the last meeting with the pipeline folks at Van Mall it was decided that Todd Cupp and Michael Staats would evaluate/identify what BPA would require Coos County to pay for in the way of emergency repair/supplies, etc. related to the formal Coos County application for the "main" gas line from Reston to Coos Bay. While I was on a "show me trip" with Steve Shute (Pipeline Solutions, Inc.) January 16, Shute indicated they also wanted to construct the "laterals" at about the same time. He provided me portions of "quad maps" that showed a proposed lateral location along BPA's Fairview-Bandon # 2/Fairview-Rogue corridor. I told him that a formal application needed to be submitted for this "additional" proposal. I believe Todd and Michael have been trying to "look ahead" and include this "new corridor" in their estimate. I also mentioned this to Doug - and got the impression BPA "may have problems" accepting this lateral proposal (it is proposed to be a 4-6 inch pipeline - the mainline is a 12 inch). I believe we are "hung up" trying to process the original application with the "lateral" pipeline issue being added to the mix.

My thoughts on this would be to complete the evaluation of the "main" pipeline at this time. I will continue to let Shute know he needs to get the formal application in for the lateral. **If we know at this time** that some or all of the proposed lateral pipeline would be disapproved by BPA - I would let Shute know prior to his application (I sent Doug copies of the lateral maps received from Shute). Otherwise - he will just have to submit the application and modify it later if we require.

Of note: I met yesterday with David Feinauer (Right-of-Way Associates, Inc.). His organization is contracted by Coos County to acquire easements from underlying fee owners. I believe he is proceeding with acquiring rights along the lateral corridor as well as the main line. Do I need to tell him, and Shute, to hold off (regarding the lateral) or risk wasting time and money??

Other issues - appraisals of the 4 BPA fee-owned parcels are currently in for review.
- a Reimbursable Agreement, if required, would be put together by Ricky.

Comments?

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, January 30, 2003 7:12 AM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Cc: Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Staats, Michael L - TNLD-AMPN-2; Peterson, Edward A - TOC-PPO2-1
Subject: RE: Maps on Fairview-Bandon #2

Since the Bandon lateral is beyond the scope of the original agreement, we should consider an addendum to account for the additional work. Let me know what you think and I'll get on it if you can provide me an estimate for the engineering and other analysis and review.

This is what they paid \$25,000 for, it does not include anything from Fairview to Bandon.



22906101TX-10550.pdf

Ricky

-----Original Message-----

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, January 29, 2003 3:15 PM
To: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Subject: FW: Maps on Fairview-Bandon #2

-----Original Message-----

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, January 29, 2003 8:59 AM
To: Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend
Cc: Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Kempner, Leon Jr - TNFC-TPP-3; Meisner, Neal - TRFS-TPP-4; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Sutton, Crystal E - TRT-TPP-4
Subject: FW: Maps on Fairview-Bandon #2

Todd - FYI. I received the below from Steve Shute re plans to submit an application (also on behalf of Coos County) for building the lateral gas pipelines. It looks like those plans include using our Fairview-Rogue No.1/Fairview-Bandon No. 2 corridor. For the Fairview to Bandon lateral they propose using BPA corridor for all but three short areas.

I will keep you all posted as I get more details.

-----Original Message-----

From: Steven Shute [mailto:pipeline@rof.net]
Sent: Thursday, January 23, 2003 2:31 PM
To: Don Gerig BPA
Subject: Maps on Fairview-Bandon #2

Don -

Glad you could join us last week for the Bid Walk. Nothing beats being out on the ground to visualize this kind of project. You might look at the county website now, all updated for newest bid specs (incl Electrical Safety section) and latest info. We have slipped the bid date to March 5, and hope to start construction about April 15.

We hope to parallel much of the Bandon lateral on BPA cleared corridor. That will require a separate agreement from the one now pending, and I am starting to prepare an application to you as we gather more details. This would follow roads and BPA from Fairview to Bandon along the newer steel Fairview-Rogue and Fairview-Bandon #2 lines, which are hung on the same structures.

The older Fairview-Bandon #1 circuit is a wooden pole line through McKinley and just north of Myrtle Pt, several miles

south of the newer line. This circuit is unusable for pipeline - it spans the North Fork River and Middle Creek about 10 times!

We don't have any BPA maps of this circuit from Fairview to Bandon. Could you secure a copy, pref on 11x17"? Also, what is the typical RoW width? (Should be on dwgs).

Thanks for your help,

Steve Shute
PO Box 1054
Glenwood Spgs, CO 81602

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Sent: Tuesday, October 21, 2003 2:21 PM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Worth
TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Meyer, James R - KEP-4
Cc: Cowger, John R - TR-TPP-4; Nelson, Marg - T-DITT2
Subject: FW: coos pipeline

*Email from
Renee Ferrera*

It looks like BPA is not the only entity having problems with the pipeline construction. See News from this mornings Eugene Register Guard.

*Response to
Request 3*

-----Original Message-----

From: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Sent: Tuesday, October 21, 2003 1:32 PM
To: Peterson, Edward A - TOC-PPO2-1; Sauer, Dena J - TOC-PPO2-1; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Subject: coos pipeline

fyi

October 21, 2003

Four sue to stop drilling for natural gas pipeline

FLORENCE - Four Coos County property owners filed a lawsuit Monday against the construction company building a natural gas pipeline from Roseburg to Coquille, claiming that Miami-based MasTec Inc.'s underground drilling practices have damaged area creeks and water pumps.

Filed in Coos County circuit court, the lawsuit seeks an unspecified amount of damages exceeding \$100,000, citing trespass and nuisance laws. It also asks a judge to order MasTec either to stop drilling or make sure that the damaging practice doesn't reoccur.

Construction on the project began in June, after a voter-approved bond of \$27 million and state grants of \$24 million funded it. When completed, the pipeline will bring natural gas to the largest metropolitan area in the West still without it.

At issue is a problem with "frac-outs," which is the fracturing of rock bed above a drilled tunnel. To avoid diverting many of the 188 streams the 60-mile, county-owned pipeline project crosses, MasTec crews are drilling beneath designated waterways.

In theory, that means no impact to sensitive spawning grounds of coastal salmon and steelhead, because the drills are supposed to completely bypass creeks.

But on a dozen or more occasions, according to state and federal regulators, the drilling has fractured the rock bed above it. This spilled a thick, clay substance called bentonite, which is used to lubricate the head of a drill, into creeks and dry land. The ruptures occurred in Wilson, Cherry, Middle and Rock creeks and the North Fork of the Coquille River, according to the lawsuit.

That threatens salmon habitat because the mud can invade fish gills and bury spawning gravel beds, choking off the areas where eggs are laid, said Ruben Kretzschmar, a natural resource specialist with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

The DEQ is the second agency to cite problems with frac-outs on the pipeline project. In September, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers sent MasTec a cease and desist order, warning the company that it was in violation of the federal Clean Water Act and could face civil and criminal penalties of up to \$75,000 per day.

The DEQ followed with a notice of noncompliance, reporting tests of Rock Creek in Douglas County with a 2,455 percent increase in turbidity levels. Federal law states that turbidity levels are to increase by no more than 10 percent as a result of such work. DEQ called the incidents "serious

violations of Oregon environmental law."

Both agencies are investigating whether fines should be levied.

The property owner lawsuit notes the environmental issues but also claims that the property of several of the plaintiffs was damaged as a result of the frac-outs - namely, that several water systems were clogged and rendered inoperable. Each plaintiff is seeking individual damages for this.

"(MasTec) ignored it in the beginning and hoped that nobody would act upon it," said Thane Tienson, the Portland attorney who filed the suit on behalf of four plaintiffs. "Then, when confronted with outrage and indignation by affected landowners, they began to try to deal with it."

The lawsuit also claims that bentonite is toxic, a notion which regulators deny. But the plaintiffs have found empty bags of "Super Gel X" clearly marked "carcinogenic," they say. The lawsuit alleges that it includes additives including crystalline silica, "a known respiratory toxic (sic) and known carcinogen."

The frac-outs were first reported to officials in early August by several of the plaintiffs involved. Kretzschmar and officials with the state Department of Fish and Wildlife visited the sites of the first few frac-outs and decided not to initiate a cleanup, saying that process would be a greater disturbance to area creeks than to let the bentonite flow downstream.

MasTec officials tried to mitigate the frac-outs by placing hay bales and containment dams into affected streams. But the problems continued, adding fuel to plaintiffs' charge that the company hasn't done enough to correct its drilling practices.

"There has been a failure on (MasTec's) part to use adequate or appropriate equipment and methods to avoid or limit the number of frac-outs," Tienson said.

MasTec spokesman Jack Beebe declined comment on Monday, referring calls to project manager Clark Besack, who did not return phone calls.

In an earlier interview, however, Beebe said "Nothing major has happened that's caused any damage to streams." The longtime county commissioner made the remarks after the corps' cease and desist order.

In another interview earlier this month, Coos County Commissioner John Griffith called the frac-outs a problem relating to the correct permits, noting that the only violation cited at that point was a failure to obtain a permit from the corps for such releases.

"These folks call it mud; I call it dirt," he said of bentonite's impact on the streams. "It's a permitting issue. It's not an environmental issue."

In early August, a water pump that Huie Del Knight of McKinley uses for irrigation, fire protection and bathing had the mechanical version of a heart attack when it got clogged. A project foreman assured him that bentonite was safe, Knight said.

"I said 'What do you mean it's safe? Fish can't live in that.' He said 'They grow fish in bentonite,'" recalled Knight, a plaintiff in the lawsuit. He said his pump now works about half as effectively as it once did.

Another plaintiff is Alice Yost, who discovered the problem near her McKinley home when she went to pour water for her dog and it came out milky gray.

Yost's 48 acres contain a certified organic farm, according to the lawsuit, and her cows have tracked drilling lubricants across the property, which she fears could affect her organic certification. Promises to clean her property have gone unfulfilled, she said.

"I want them to come by and clean up their mess," Yost said. "All of it - every scrap of it."

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Sent: Monday, September 22, 2003 12:03 PM
To: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Sauer, Dena J - TOC-PPO2-1; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey; Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3
Cc: Peterson, Edward A - TOC-PPO2-1
Subject: RE: Revised reimbursable agreement

I think the costs of evaluating the laterals, and all the same provisions for reimbursement for potential problems with the laterals all should be part of the reimbursable agreement. If we did not describe that work the first time, we have an opportunity to change that now. I don't want to see us in the same situation with problems and no way to collect to fix them once construction starts. And we have doing a much more detailed evaluation of the laterals, all of which should be paid for by the county. So the reimbursable should be expanded to include, evaluation, monitoring and problem resolution of the lateral pipelines occupancy of BPA right of way, or something of that nature.

-----Original Message-----

From: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, September 18, 2003 1:59 PM
To: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Sauer, Dena J - TOC-PPO2-1; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey; Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3
Cc: Peterson, Edward A - TOC-PPO2-1
Subject: Revised reimbursable agreement

Don G., Don K. Ben and I met with Bob Oxford and John Latourette, the County's pipeline consultants, this afternoon. Bob said to go ahead and send the county an invoice using our normal format. We should get the first invoice out to the county as soon as possible. I told Bob that it would be in the order of \$100,000 plus. My suggestion is to enclose the first invoice with the revised reimbursable agreement for the county to sign. We can do this separately from the letter that Don is preparing to respond to the rest of the county's letter.

Ricky

-----Original Message-----

From: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, September 18, 2003 8:08 AM
To: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Sauer, Dena J - TOC-PPO2-1; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey; Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3
Cc: Peterson, Edward A - TOC-PPO2-1
Subject: Work Order for Coos County Pipeline Construction Mitigation

I am working with TOE to establish a new WO so we can transfer charges already accrued under WO00097810 and for any future charges related to this construction mitigation. There are also charges associated with the review of the County's application for their Bandon Lateral pipeline. It doesn't seem reasonable to invoice the County for these costs as a part of the mitigation effort since they are not a result of the construction of the main line. Let me know what you think. If we want to exclude these costs, you'll have to let me know how what percent of your time was spent in the Bandon Lateral review effort.

Ricky

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Sent: Thursday, August 28, 2003 4:42 PM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Cc: Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Wolcott, Thomas - TRV-TPP-4; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3
Subject: Coos County R/W Acquisitions

I talked today with Dave Feinauer, who is the manager for Right of Way Consultants, the firm Coos County has hired to handle their land acquisition. We discussed several issues, which I will summarize below. I will copy this email to the LIS for our records.

1. Appraisal of our Fee owned tracts on the Lateral right of way.

Dave and I discussed this issue and came to the conclusion that it would be faster for them to do this appraisal, as they have an appraiser on contract for the project who has time. His name is John Wooden. He is an MAI appraiser, who is familiar with the Federal Appraisal Standards. I told Dave that BPA would do the formal appraisal review. That should make it easy for us to accept the appraised amount for their acquisition of our property.

2. Land Rights they are acquiring for both the lateral and main line right of way

I carefully probed Dave (he likes to talk so it was not hard) regarding their efforts to buy right of way for the pipeline. His answers assured me that they are getting these rights. He said for every landowner they are getting a right of entry document which includes the grant of an easement, but it is contingent on BPA's approval for the occupancy of the right of way. He talked about the number of owners, and how many they are ending up condemning (not many). So I am satisfied that this is being handled OK.

3. Land Rights to keep the lateral 50 feet from our towers

I asked Dave if they had already gotten the land rights for the lateral, and he said yes, for the most part. So I asked him how they were handling our requirement that they have to go off of our right of way at every tower location, necessitating additional rights from all those owners. At first he made a flippant statement about "falling on their sword" (I was not sure if they were falling on the sword for us or for the landowner). He went on to say that they are looking at each tower location to assess the impact. In many places, its pasture, so this would have minimal impact and should not be a problem. Where they are concerned is in forested areas, where they would have to cut trees, which would destabilize the next rows. He expects these to be harder to do. He was noncommittal about what happens in those cases where the landowner is unwilling.

4. Condemnation Authority and Process

I asked if the county had condemnation authority and he said yes, in fact they have a reciprocal agreement with Douglas County that allows Coos County to condemn Douglas County property owners. I asked about their current time frames for condemnation, and he said current state law allows for a quick take, but it gives the owner 40 days to respond after filing the condemnation before you can enter. But, you can't file for condemnation unless you have an appraisal, and they have not been making their offers based on appraisals for the most part, just making administrative settlements. So before a condemnation could be filed, they would have to order an appraisal. Currently, their appraiser is estimating about 3 weeks to get one done. This information is provided in the event we have to push back on the 50 foot from the tower leg requirement, so you will know what the impact to the construction schedule would be if they have to condemn for those rights. Please note, Oregon State law has changed, and after January 1, the timeframe on condemnation increases.

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Sent: Wednesday, August 27, 2003 9:41 AM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Cc: Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Subject: FW: Eugene Region LURR Comments on Gas Pipeline Laterals

Don: Please call me this morning as soon as possible. I am trying to set up a conference call with you, Cathy and Rick Stearns for 12:30 today. Rick has some serious concerns regarding his understanding that we have NOT notified the county that they will have to stay 50 feet from our towers, which means they will need to move outside the right of way. Also, we were going to require proof that they had received land rights for even being on our right of way. They need to know that. Our call today will be to discuss what has happened on this issue, and where we need to go with it. Don's LURR comments seem to indicate that its OK as long as they stay on the outer 12 feet of the r/w, but I thought we had deemed that unacceptable from an engineering standpoint at our tower sites.

-----Original Message-----

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, August 27, 2003 8:46 AM
To: Kiser, Robert E - TFE/Alvey
Cc: Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend
Subject: Eugene Region LURR Comments on Gas Pipeline Laterals

Bob - at our meeting on Aug. 20 you requested Don K. write the Land Use Review Request Comments for the subject pipeline laterals - and that you wanted to see his comments. To help Don out, I typed up his comments and he signed them yesterday (8/26/03). His comments follow:



Land Use Review
Request.doc

Below is a copy of the main gas line Land Use Agreement that contains the conditions Don references:



gas pipeline7a.doc

Comments?

Donald D. Gerig
Realty Specialist - TRFS/Alvey
541-465-6555
541-954-0414 (cell)

Land Use Review Request
Case No. 20000649 Fldr 3 (esmt) & 20030295
(Coos County Proposed Gas Pipeline Laterals)

Lineman Foreman III – TFEP/North Bend (by Don Kauffman – on site mgr)

The Land Use Agreement (LUA) conditions should be the **same** as those in the LUA issued for the main gas pipeline dated June 25, 2003 – **with the following additions/modifications:**

- Condition # 4 should read “...outermost **12.0** feet...” of the area applied for.
- Condition # 13 should state ...contact Mr. Don Kauffman, or his designate, at 541-297-8497
- Add a new condition # 14 to read: Equipment or machinery operating closer than 15 feet from a conductor will require an electrical clearance. Mr. Don Kauffman (541-297-8497), or his designate, will determine when this is required. (Note: old condition # 14 will be renumbered along with all remaining conditions)
- Condition # 15 should read ...contact Mr. Don Kauffman, or his designate, at 541-297-8497.
- Condition # 25 should read ...restore BPA’s right-of-way to its “as found or better” condition...”
- Condition # 26 should read ...restore BPA’s access roads to their “as found or better” condition....”

Don Kauffman

Date

Department of Energy

Bonneville Power Administration
86000 Highway 99 South
Eugene, Oregon 97405

June 25, 2003

In reply refer to: TRFS/Alvey

TRACT No. AR-183 THRU 189; 191; 193 THRU 202; 2R-F-12; 14; R-MK-19 THRU 21A;
22A; 22 THRU 25R; 26R; 26R1A; 27R; R-MK-63 THRU 66; 2RF-86; 2RF-91; R-
MK-74; R-MK-76 THRU 77; R-MK-79 THRU 82; C-MK-29D; C-MK-12-SAC-
17; C-MK-79 THRU 81; C-MK-83; C-MK-7; 7E; 100; 103

CASE No. 20000649

LINE: RESTON-FAIRVIEW NO 1 & 2 (OPER AS ALVEY-FAIRVIEW);
REEDSPORT-FAIRVIEW NO 1;
MCKINLEY-COOS (OPER AS REEDSPORT-FAIRVIEW NO 1)

CERTIFIED - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Nikki Whitty
Coos County Board of Commissioners
250 N. Baxter Street
Coquille, OR 97423

LAND USE AGREEMENT

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) hereby agrees to your use of BPA's easement area for construction/installation, use, and maintenance of a gas pipeline and temporary construction area (**temporary use to expire December 31, 2004.**

The location of your permitted underground gas pipeline is partially within the following described areas and also approximately shown on the attached BPA drawings marked as Exhibits A – V as follows:

LEGAL DESCRIPTION (Douglas County)	Exhibit	BPA Map #
T27S R7W Section 32 WM	A	86328A
T27S R7W Section 31 WM	A	86328A
T28S R7W Section 6 WM	B	124502
T28S R7 1/2W Section 6 WM	B	124502
T28S R8W Section 1 WM	B	124502

T28S R8W Section 2 WM	C	124503
T28S R8W Section 11 WM	D	124504
T28S R8W Section 14 WM	E	124505
T28S R8W Section 15 WM	F	124506
T28S R8W Section 16 WM	G	124507
T28S R8W Section 17 WM	H	124508
T28S R8W Section 18 WM	H	124508
T28S R8W Section 7 WM	H	124508

(Coos County)

T28S R9W Section 12 WM	I	124509
T28S R9W Section 13 WM	I-a	124510
T28S R9W Section 14 WM	I-b	124511
T28S R11W Section 12 WM	I-c	124523
T28S R11W Section 11 WM	J	124525
T28S R11W Section 10 WM	J	124525
T28S R11W Section 3 WM	J	124525
T28S R11W Section 4 WM	K	124526
T27S R11W Section 32 WM	L	124527
T27S R11W Section 29 WM	M	124528
T27S R11W Section 19 WM	N	124530
T27S R12W Section 24 WM	N & O	124530 & 123701
T26S R12W Section 19 WM	P & Q	78412 & 78412B
T26S R13W Section 23 WM	R & S	78414B & 78415
T26S R13W Section 14 WM	S & T	78415 & 78415B
T26S R13W Section 15 WM	T & U	78415B & 78416B
T26S R13W Section 10 WM	U & V	78416B & 78417
T26S R13W Section 3 WM	V	78417

PLEASE NOTE: BPA is not the owner of this property, if you are not the owner, you must obtain the owner(s) permission to use this property. There may also be other uses of the property which might be located within the same area as your project. This agreement is subject to those other rights.

This agreement is entered into with the express understanding that it is not assignable or transferable to other parties without the prior written consent of BPA.

BPA'S AGREEMENT IS CONTINGENT ON THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1. Maintain a minimum distance of 15 feet between construction equipment and transmission line conductors (wires).
2. Storage of flammable materials or refueling of vehicles/equipment is prohibited on the right-of-way.

3. Final pipeline siting and design drawings must be reviewed and approved by BPA prior to construction.
4. The pipeline in its parallel occupancy of the right-of-way shall be located within the outermost 12.5 feet of the easement on the side of the wood pole transmission line (Reston-Fairview No.1),
5. The outermost (northerly) 40 feet of the BPA easement is the long-term use area.
6. Typical temporary construction area shall include an additional 20 feet toward the center of the referenced transmission line.
7. For locations other than the typical locations described above, applicant must receive BPA approval as to exact pipe locations, long term work areas and temporary construction areas prior to construction. **Temporary use shall expire December 31, 2004.**
8. For the purpose of getting off the right-of-way and taking a route besides the BPA corridor, crossings of the right-of-way will be allowed as approximately depicted on the application maps. Precise crossing locations and their respective crossing angles shall be approved by BPA prior to construction.
9. Pipeline crossings of BPA rights-of-way shall be "hardened" by utilizing all of the following: 1) a minimum 0.375 inch pipe thickness, 2) a minimum earth cover of 72 inches, 3) application of a "2-sack" concrete mix (or equivalent) cover and 4) pipeline markers located at least every 50 feet. Any modifications to these requirements must be approved by BPA prior to construction.
10. A crossing is defined as anytime the pipeline crosses under a phase conductor or approaches within twenty (20) feet of being directly under a phase conductor. The area between transmission lines within the same right-of-way corridor shall also be considered a crossing.
11. Maps/drawings ("as built") shall be furnished to BPA upon completion of construction.
12. The pipeline shall be located no closer than 50 feet from the point the nearest steel lattice tower leg enters the earth or 25 feet from where wood poles, or their associated guy wires, enter the earth. If these clearances cannot be met, specifications and installation plans must be submitted to and approved by BPA prior to construction.

13. One or more **BPA Certified Safety Watchers** will be required during construction. The number of safety watchers and their qualifications must be approved by **BPA's North Bend Transmission Line Maintenance Foreman or his designated representative (541-756-5651)**.
14. Construction contractors shall read and abide by the **Power Line Corridor Electrical Safety** document that was supplied as **Appendix B** to the **Bid Documents for the Natural Gas Pipeline**.
15. BPA shall be notified at least 48 hours in advance of any blasting that would occur within 1,000 feet of a BPA line. **Notify BPA's North Bend Transmission Line Maintenance Foreman or his designated representative (541-756-5651) for this issue.**
16. Equipment, machinery, and vehicles traveling on BPA's right-of-way shall come no closer than 50 feet from the point the nearest steel lattice tower leg enters the earth and 25 feet from where wood poles, or their associated guy wires, enter the earth. If these clearances cannot be met, adequate protection for BPA structures from vehicles shall be provided by use of guard devices. Guard device plans must be submitted and approved by BPA prior to installation.
17. The pipeline shall be located at least 15 feet from transmission line grounding systems (such as counterpoise).
18. **Coos County shall reimburse BPA for all costs associated with transmission line repairs or modifications required as a result of the gas pipeline.**
19. Nuisance shocks may occur within the right-of-way. Grounding metal objects helps to reduce the level of shock.
20. Coos County shall be responsible for controlling the spread of noxious weeds by construction vehicles and equipment. Contact BPA's Alvey/North Bend District Natural Resource Specialist, or his designate, at 541-465-6553 for approval of noxious weed control plans prior to construction.
21. Design the gas pipeline to withstand HS-20 loading from BPA's heavy vehicles.
22. Access to transmission line structures by BPA's maintenance crews shall not be interfered with or obstructed.

23. Bury the gas pipeline with a minimum cover of 36 inches. Construct and maintain the gas pipeline to comply with applicable national, state, or local standards.
24. Mark the location of the underground gas pipeline with permanent signs, and maintain such markings, where they enter and leave BPA's right-of-way, at any angle points within the right-of-way and at least every 250 feet at other locations.
25. Restore BPA's right-of-way to its original or better condition following construction. No grade changes to facilitate disposal of overburden shall be allowed. If the design of the gas pipeline requires cutting or filling, the elevations of the proposed finished grade and original ground grade shall be submitted to this office for final approval prior to construction.
26. Restore BPA's access roads to their original or better condition following construction. A joint road inspection between BPA and construction personnel shall be held prior to construction. **Final road conditions must be approved by BPA's North Bend Transmission Line Maintenance Foreman or his designated representative (541-756-5651).**
27. **BPA shall not be liable for damage to your property, facilities, or injury to persons that might occur during maintenance, reconstruction, or future construction of BPA facilities as a result of your facilities being within the right-of-way.**
28. Damage to BPA property, resulting from your use, shall be repaired or replaced by BPA at its option. The actual costs of such repair or replacement shall be charged to and paid by you.
29. Construction/installation, use, and maintenance of the gas pipeline and related appertenances (facilities) shall be at no cost to BPA.
30. Modification of your present use requires BPA's written approval prior to implementation.
31. The brochure *Living And Working Safely Around High - Voltage Power Lines* is enclosed for your information.
32. You should be aware that: (a) Immediate access may be required during power outages or other emergency situations resulting in the destruction or removal of fences or structures on the right-of-way; and

(b) BPA will NOT be liable for ANY damage to your property which might occur as a result of maintenance activities.

33. The Temporary Construction Area portion of this Land Use Agreement expires on December 31, 2004. Contact this office for an extension if you are unable to complete your gas pipeline construction by this date.

Other uses and utilities on the right-of-way must be applied for separately.

You shall not make any changes or additions to your use of the right-of-way without BPA's review and written approval.

IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING IS BROUGHT TO YOUR ATTENTION AND MUST ALSO BE COMPLIED WITH:

Hazard or Interference: The use of this easement area for construction and operation of a natural gas pipeline has been determined not to be a hazard to, nor an interference with, BPA's present use of this easement for electric transmission line purposes. Accordingly, there is no present objection to such use.

However, if a site-specific natural gas pipeline condition or operating practice is identified which is, or could reasonably become a hazard to the electrical facilities of BPA within the easement, or which could result in injury to persons or property on or adjacent to the easement, or which interferes with the inspection, maintenance, repair, rebuild or expansion of the electrical facilities of BPA, or with the access along such easement, Coos County will be required to remove or mitigate such hazard or interference at no expense to BPA.

BPA shall notify Coos County and its pipeline operator in writing of the specific pipeline condition or practice and of the hazard or interference caused to BPA. If a safety-related condition (as defined for US DOT in 49 CFR 191.23) or any other condition or practice on the pipeline is determined to be an imminent threat to BPA facilities, then Coos County shall respond and mitigate, relocate or remove the threat within 10 days of receipt of first notification.

If a pipeline condition or practice interferes with BPA operations or is reasonably expected to become a hazard, then Coos County shall respond in writing within 30 days with a proposal for solving the complaint. BPA and Coos County shall agree on the method and schedule for prompt solution of such issues. In the case of interference caused by a repair, rebuild or expansion of the electrical facilities, Coos County will ensure that the resolution will meet BPA's construction or maintenance schedule. BPA will provide reasonable notice of such schedule.

For the purposes of this section, "hazard" means a condition, practice or incident associated with the pipeline and its location which would reasonably lead to a release from the pipeline or damage of the pipeline or electrical transmission facilities or both, or injury to persons or property on or adjacent to the easement. Any mitigation, relocation or removal would be limited to the facilities covered by this permit, and not a general mandate that Coos County remove all pipeline facilities from all power corridors controlled by BPA.

Liability: You will have to assume risk of loss, damage, or injury which may result from your use of the easement area, except for such loss, damage, or injury for which BPA may be responsible under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act, 62 Stat. 982, as amended. It is understood that any damage to BPA's property caused by or resulting from your use of the easement area may be repaired by BPA, and the actual cost of such repair shall be charged against and be paid by you.

This Land Use Agreement becomes effective upon the date signed by the BPA representative below. This Agreement is a permit, revocable at will by the U.S., and does not convey any easement, estate, or interest in the land.

THE AGREEMENT WILL BECOME A PART OF OUR PERMANENT FILE AND MAPPING SYSTEM.

You may direct any communication to this office, Bonneville Power Administration, Real Estate Field Services (TRFS/Alvey) 86000 Hwy 99S, Eugene, OR 97405, or by telephoning Donald D. Gerig at 541-465-6555.

THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT ARE ACCEPTED BY COOS COUNTY:

BY _____ Date _____

(Title)

THIS AGREEMENT IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED

Donald D. Gerig
Realty Specialist

Date

bcc:
Mr. Steven Shute
Pipeline Solutions
P.O. Box 1054
Glenwood Springs, CO 81602

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Sent: Tuesday, August 12, 2003 3:19 PM
To: Loran, Amanda M - TOE-PPO1-2; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Domschot, Jim - TFE/Alvey
Cc: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Staats, Michael L - TNLE-AMPN-2
Subject: RE: Coos County Reimbursable estimate

Don Kauffman is the project manager. The \$63,000 for land contracts is not for materials and labor, but rather for land (tree) payments. I don't know if there should be an overhead on those?

-----Original Message-----

From: Loran, Amanda M - TOE-PPO1-2
Sent: Tuesday, August 12, 2003 3:04 PM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Domschot, Jim - TFE/Alvey
Cc: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Staats, Michael L - TNLE-AMPN-2
Subject: Coos County Reimbursable estimate

I have attached to this email a copy of the estimate for the Coos County/Alvey-Fairview pipeline work in PDF format. The costs on the estimate include the customary 10% contingency for Work Order quality estimates. However, this does not include overhead rates. Ricky has calculated that with the 6% overhead rate for materials and contract labor, and 27% for BPA labor, the total (rounded) amount that will be requested from the county is \$350,000.

Please review the estimate and contact me if you have any questions, comments, or changes you would like to see made. I would greatly appreciate it if you could get back to me by COB tomorrow. I also need to know who the Project Manager for this project is, as their approval is required to finalize the estimate. Thank you all in advance for your help.

Thank you,
Amanda Loran
Scheduling and Estimating
(360) 619-6634
<< File: LW-26403.pdf >>

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Sent: Monday, July 28, 2003 11:34 AM
To: Kiser, Robert E - TFE/Alvey; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Margeson, Jacilyn R - L-7
Cc: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Subject: FW: Coos Pipeline Construction Issues

Jamae from TBL's communications group, summarized our discussion quite well today. Here are her notes.

I know Cathy has already contacted some of you, but we have arranged for the helicopter for Tuesday (tomorrow). But it only holds two passengers. Fortunately, the fixed wing is also going to North Bend on Tuesday, so two people will take the helicopter, and any others will fly fixed wing. Then the helicopter will do several trips along the line from North Bend. We will need to have someone from Todd's crew or Todd pick up the fixed wing flyers from the airport.

Rick: As you get a commitment for Don Kauffman and someone from the Geotech group, please pass this email on to them.

Cathy will need to know the names of the folks flying down. She is on extension 6457.

-----Original Message-----

From: Hilliard Creecy, Jamae - T-DITT2
Sent: Monday, July 28, 2003 11:00 AM
Cc: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Morrow, Anne - DR-7-C; Whitney, Carolyn A - T-DITT2
Subject: Coos Pipeline Construction Issues

Here are my summary notes from the meeting.

- Todd Cupp is going document what he has agreed to in the past with the County and the contractor and identify what the requirements are in the future. He is also going to notify the County/Contractor that BPA is requiring them to hire safety watchers. Todd will find out how quickly they can get the safety watchers on-site, until then BPA will provide temporary safety oversight (need to find out from the contractor how soon they can get their safety watchers on-site, then we'll set a deadline for them to take over, if they don't meet this deadline, BPA may need to consider shutting down the work until they comply). BPA will develop a reimbursable agreement for these services (we are taking on some liability for providing safety oversight, if something happens, we could be held liable)
- BPA needs to decide whether or not allow the laterals on the ROW. We will hold off on allowing them to proceed with this work until we see improved performance on the current project.
- The geotech people are going to come down and evaluate areas of concern and also look at future excavation sites to determine stability requirements. They may possibly fly the construction route with Todd tomorrow.
- BPA will continue with the reimbursable agreement with the County - all of the work being done by BPA (except for the safety watchers)
- BPA will pursue Don Coffman coming on as a project manager to oversee and coordinate construction activities with the County/Contractor
- Kathy Albrecht is the contact person for all of the paperwork that needs to be completed.
- BPA will do "lessons learned" on this project - the land needed to for these pipelines is much more disruptive and larger than the BPA staff ever expected. We need to consider how we handle this in the future. BPA staff expressed concerns about allowing this type of ROW use when the project was first proposed by the County and if we decide to continue to allow this use on our ROWs we need to be very specific about the conditions under which these project will be allowed to move forward.
- Todd and Bob Kiser will let us know how the conversation with the contractor goes today and how quickly the safety watchers can be on-site.

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3
Sent: Tuesday, March 26, 2002 2:15 PM
To: Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3
Subject: FW: BPA maps and details

-----Original Message-----

From: Steven Shute [mailto:pipeline@rof.net]
Sent: Wednesday, March 20, 2002 3:03 PM
To: qshughes@bpa.gov; Doug Lamb
Cc: Coos Bay Project
Subject: BPA maps and details

Doug Lamb
Quintin Hughes

At Quintin's suggestion, we will produce a new set of pipeline placement drawings and details for the BPA Reston - Fairview segment. The originals showed south side of RF2, now we're looking at north of RF1, several proposed deviations, new station details, etc.

We have high-level color maps based on the 1:2000 ft USGS quads, but those don't show the pipeline within the ROW at fine enough detail for your review. We are working on photo-based alignment drawings, but those won't be done until the EIS is finished (if EIS bonks, then we're back in the Wagon Road for 3 sections).

Quintin has set up a meeting next Tuesday about 3pm in Vancouver. I will bring sets of materials as follows:

- 1) Updated quad maps 2-3-6-7 showing sections where pipeline would parallel BPA 230kV.
- 2) Updated alignment sheets based on RF1 plan & profile, with pipeline route marked.
- 3) Zoomed-in detail sheets for the deviations from "north of north" strip.
- 4) Details on 4 fee-owned BPA properties in corridor, for which easements are needed.
- 5) Suggested final language for placement within the RoW: "Unless scheduled as an 'approved deviation', the pipeline shall be placed in the northerly edge of the BPA corridor..."

I will be prepared to discuss the route span-by-span. We also need to discuss AC induction mitigation, specific grounding system / counterpoise avoidance, etc. We have a couple of optional routes to discuss through Fairview and around the substation. The BPA 115kV leg into Libby has been abandoned and removed, need to discuss any issues that may cause.

Please forward this message to Rick Stearns and other interested parties. Will see you Tuesday, will contact Doug Lamb from cell phone 970.948.9408 if I get delayed into PDX.

Steve Shute
970.928.9208

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, November 19, 2003 10:50 AM
To: Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3
Cc: Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Subject: Ten Mile Creek Bridge - Pipeline Design

Rick, I just spoke with Bob Oxford at the Pipeline Office in Coquille. He said they have not yet faxed you the design - but plan to very soon. They have apparently been discussing various possible designs for it.

Don

*Email from
Don Gehrig*

*Response to
Request 3 + 4*

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Monday, July 21, 2003 9:44 AM
To: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Cc: Jones, Terrie L - TM-OPP-2; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend
Subject: RE: Lateral pipeline to City of Bandon

Have only heard some concerns verbally so far. I believe Doug Lamb is consolidating the written response (to the Land Use Review Request) on the issue. He will include Planning's concerns. Todd Cupp is still working on the maintenance response.

Rick had mentioned that BPA would allow use of the Fairview - Bandon No. 2/Fairview - Rogue No. 1 corridor, but would hold firm to the need to stay 50 feet from steel lattice tower legs. On the 100 foot wide easement - that would mean the pipeline would have to go outside our easement at tower locations. I anticipate several other conditions would also be required.

Don

-----Original Message-----

From: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Sent: Monday, July 21, 2003 8:48 AM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Cc: Jones, Terrie L - TM-OPP-2
Subject: Lateral pipeline to City of Bandon

Don,

Terrie and I are visiting Bandon Wednesday am. Do you have the status of Rick Stearn's review of the ROW use application for the Bandon lateral. Not sure if the City will ask any questions at the meeting, but jus tin case...

Ricky B. Poon
Customer Service Engineer, TOC/Alvey
541-465-6953
541-954-5014 cell
541-465-6844 fax

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3
Sent: Wednesday, April 30, 2003 3:39 PM
To: Tran, Vinh - TNLD-TPP-3
Cc: Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3
Subject: FW: Corrosion control plan - Coos Pipeline

Vinh,

Could you take a look at Steve Shute's response to our request for information about interference to our steel in the ground from the cathodic protection placed upon the proposed pipeline for Coos County. The pipeline will run on the northern 12.5 feet of ROW for our Reston-Fairview Nos. 1&2. The Right-Of-Way has the proposed pipeline, a 230kV wood pole line just to the south of the pipeline (50 ft. south) and a lattice steel 230kV line 125 feet to the south of that. At 175 feet to the south of the pipeline I'm wondering if the protection on the pipeline could affect us. Anyway, take a look at it and let me know what you think.

Thanks, Doug

-----Original Message-----

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Tuesday, April 29, 2003 7:12 AM
To: Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3
Cc: Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3
Subject: FW: Corrosion control plan - Coos Pipeline

Doug - per your request, see Steve Shute's e-mail below. Do I provide him with a direct contact to discuss this issue as he requests?

Also, I e-mailed you their Safety Document yesterday. Did you see? Is that the document I need to add their conformance to in the Land Use Agreement?

Let me know.

Thanks,

Don

-----Original Message-----

From: Steven Shute [mailto:pipeline@rof.net]
Sent: Monday, April 28, 2003 4:08 PM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Cc: Coos Bay Project
Subject: Corrosion control plan - Coos Pipeline

Don -

The current plan for corrosion control on the pipeline system is to install magnesium galvanic anodes in about 20 places along the 90 miles of 12" main and 6/4" laterals.

These installations serve two purposes: they will provide a low level of cathodic protection against corrosion, and they will relieve most or all of the induced AC current from PPL / BPA overhead lines. Each anode set will produce 100-500 mA of DC current. There will be about two each in the areas around the Reston and Fairview Substations, all outside your grounding grids. With such minimal current density, there is no chance of impacting your underground facilities with these units.

The galvanic systems will protect the pipeline during construction. After the entire system is finished and "settled in" for a few months, we'll do further testing to see if and where a larger rectifier / ground bed system

is needed. This testing should include baseline measurements on BPA grounding facilities. This is expected for 3Q03 or 2Q04. NW Natural will be involved in the design and implement process (cc Roy Rogers of NWN with this email). The design criteria for these larger CP units are pretty flexible, and we would be able to build a large CP unit (for example) a mile away from the Fairview Substation and outside the overhead ground wires, if that is BPA's concern. There is very little chance for a larger unit near the Reston Sub.

Wild guess based on experience - the entire 90 miles of pipeline will need about 20 A of current. If distributed evenly with mag anodes and a modest central CP unit, there is very little likelihood of any measurable impact on BPA ground systems at or near the Reston or Fairview or the other smaller subs.

Can you give me a contact (phone and email) with whom to discuss the design and current measurements?

Steve Shute
970-928-9208

-----Original Message-----

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey [mailto:ddgerig@bpa.gov]
Sent: Monday, April 28, 2003 3:58 PM
To: 'Steven Shute'
Subject: RE: Fairview-McKinley-Bandon access roads

Steve - we are still looking into your access road questions.

Our electrical folks want me to find out your plans re corrosion prevention of BPA facilities. Could you send an e-mail re that topic?

Thanks

Don

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, September 18, 2003 10:29 AM
To: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3; Meyer, James R - KEP-4; Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey
Subject: Latest "Draft" of the Lateral Gas Pipeline Land Use Agreement

FYI/comments - the attached is the latest version I have of the subject LUA. It takes into account recent input from Frank Worth.

I will be discussing this draft and Frank's suggested route changes with Bob Oxford, Don Kauffman, Ricky Poon and Ben Tilley at a meeting today at Alvey (12 noon).



Lateral LUA.doc

p.s. - Frank, we may call you re any questions that come up regarding your route change suggestions.

Donald D. Gerig
Realty Specialist - TRFS/Alvey
541-465-6555
541-954-0414 (cell)

Department of Energy

Bonneville Power Administration
86000 Highway 99 South
Eugene, Oregon 97405

September 18, 2003

In reply refer to: TRFS/Alvey

TRACT No. 2FB-13A; 2FB-13 THRU 2FB-20; 2FB-29A; 2FB-36; 36A; 2FB-46; 2FB-49
THRU 2FB-52; 2FB-54; 55; 2FB-57; MK-B-67; 68; 68A; 69; 2FB-61 THRU 2FB-
69; 2FB-71; 72; MK-B-84; 85; MK-B-39C; MK-B-71; (Access Rds.) 2FB-AR-6-6;
MK-B-AR-34; MK-B-AR-36 THRU 39; MK-B-AR-46; 47

CASE No. 20030537

LINE: FAIRVIEW-BANDON NO. 2 (REBUILD); FAIRVIEW-ROGUE NO. 1; MCKINLEY-
BANDON (OPER AS FAIRVIEW-BANDON NO. 1)

CERTIFIED - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Nikki Whitty
Coos County Board of Commissioners
250 N. Baxter Street
Coquille, OR 97423

LAND USE AGREEMENT

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) hereby agrees to your use of BPA's easement area for construction/installation, use, and maintenance of a gas pipeline and temporary construction area (**temporary use to expire December 31, 2004.**)

Environmental Responsibility: BPA is not the lead or responsible Federal Agency for regulatory authorization and/or permitting of the project. Coos County is responsible for complying with all procedural and substantive environmental requirements imposed by local, state, or federal laws or regulations applicable to the project and its operations. The final EIS for the mainline project identified the Corp of Engineers as the lead Federal Agency for the lateral projects.

The location of your permitted underground gas pipeline is partially within the following described areas and also approximately shown on the attached BPA drawings marked as Exhibits A – U as follows:

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION
(COOS COUNTY)**

Exhibit

BPA Map #

T27S R12W Section 24,23,26 WM	A	158439
T27S R12W Section 26 WM	B	158440
T27S R12W Section 35,34 WM	C	158441
T28S R12W Section 3 WM	D	158442
T28S R12W Section 3,10,9 WM	E	158443
T28S R12W Section 9,8 WM	F	158444
T28S R12W Section 8,17,18 WM	G	158445
T28S R12W Section 18 WM	H	158446
T28S R13W Section 13,24 WM	I	158447
T28S R13W Section 23 WM	J	158448
T28S R13W Section 23,26,27 WM	K	158449
T28S R13W Section 27,28,33 WM	L	158450
T28S R13W Section 33,32 WM	M	158451
T28S R13W Section 32,31 WM	N	158452
T28S R13&14W Section 31,36 WM	O	158453
T28S R14W Section 36,35 WM	P	158454
T28S R14W Section 35,34 WM	Q	158455
T28S R14W Section 34,33 WM	R	158456
T28S R14W Section 33,32 WM	S	158457
T28S R14W Section 32,31 WM	T	158458

FAIRVIEW-BANDON NO. 1 CROSSING

T28S R12W Section	31 WM	U	41510
-------------------	-------	---	-------

PLEASE NOTE: BPA is not the owner of this property, if you are not the owner, you must obtain the owner(s) permission to use this property. There may also be other uses of the property which might be located within the same area as your project. This agreement is subject to those other rights.

This agreement is entered into with the express understanding that it is not assignable or transferable to other parties without the prior written consent of BPA.

BPA'S AGREEMENT IS CONTINGENT ON THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1. During construction and following construction until full site restoration/stabilization is achieved, appropriate erosion control measures approved by the lead land management agency will be employed to protect BPA facilities and to prevent/minimize impacts to the environment.
2. Coos County is responsible for complying with any and all environmental requirements, conditions, or measures applicable to the project. Coos County

is responsible for consulting and coordinating with the appropriate regulatory agency to determine such requirements.

3. Maintain a minimum distance of 15 feet between construction equipment and transmission line conductors (wires).
 4. Refueling of vehicles/equipment or storage of flammable materials is prohibited on the right-of-way.
 5. **Final pipeline siting must be reviewed and approved by BPA prior to construction. Siting changes during construction must be approved by BPA before proceeding with the change.**
 6. The pipeline in its parallel occupancy of the right-of-way shall be located within the outermost 12.0 feet of the easement.
-
7. The outermost 40 feet of the BPA easement is the long- term use area.
 8. Typical temporary construction area shall include an additional 20 feet toward the center of the transmission line.
 9. For locations other than the typical locations described above, applicant must receive BPA approval as to exact pipe locations, long term work areas and temporary construction areas prior to construction. **Temporary use shall expire December 31, 2004.**
 10. For the purpose of getting off the right-of-way and taking a route besides the BPA corridor, crossings of the right-of-way will be allowed as approximately depicted on the application maps. Precise crossing locations and their respective crossing angles shall be approved by BPA prior to construction.
 11. Pipeline crossings of BPA rights-of-way shall be "hardened" by utilizing all of the following: 1) a minimum 0.375 inch pipe thickness, 2) a minimum earth cover of 72 inches, 3) application of a prepared "2-sack" concrete mix (or equivalent) cover and 4) pipeline markers located at least every 50 feet. Any modifications to these requirements must be approved by BPA prior to construction.
 12. A crossing is defined as anytime the pipeline crosses under a phase conductor or approaches within twenty (20) feet of being directly under a phase conductor.

13. Maps/drawings ("as built") shall be furnished to BPA upon completion of construction.
14. The pipeline shall be located on the up-hill side of the rights-of-way no closer than 50 feet from the point the nearest steel lattice tower leg enters the earth or 25 feet from where wood poles, or their associated guy wires, enter the earth. If these clearances cannot be met, specifications and installation plans must be submitted to and approved by BPA prior to construction.
15. For any pipeline locations that are down hill from the double-circuit steel towers, **excavation** shall be no closer than, and no cuts deeper than, the following distances to the nearest tower leg based on slope:
- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 0-10% slope | 50 feet from tower | 10 feet max. cut |
| 11-25% slope | 50 feet from tower | 8 feet max. cut |
| 26-40% slope | 55 feet from tower | 6 feet max. cut |
| Over 40% slope | 65 feet from tower | 4 feet max. cut |
16. One or more **BPA Certified Safety Watchers** will be required during construction. The number of safety watchers and their qualifications must be approved by **Mr. Don Kauffman or his designated representative (541-297-8497)**.
17. Construction contractors shall read and abide by the **Power Line Corridor Electrical Safety** document that was supplied as **Appendix B** to the **Bid Documents for the Natural Gas Pipeline**.
18. Equipment or machinery operating closer than 15 feet from a conductor will require an electrical clearance. **Mr. Don Kauffman (541-297-8497) or his designate will determine when this is required.**
19. BPA shall be notified at least 48 hours in advance of any blasting that would occur within 1,000 feet of a BPA line. **Notify Mr. Don Kauffman or his designated representative (541-297-8497) for this issue.**
20. Equipment, machinery, and vehicles traveling on BPA's right-of-way shall come no closer than 50 feet from the point the nearest steel lattice tower leg enters the earth and 25 feet from where wood poles, or their associated guy wires, enter the earth. If these clearances cannot be met, adequate protection for BPA structures from vehicles shall be provided by use of guard devices. Guard device plans must be submitted and approved by BPA prior to installation.

21. The pipeline shall be located at least 15 feet from transmission line grounding systems (such as counterpoise).
22. **Coos County shall reimburse BPA for all costs associated with transmission line repairs or modifications required as a result of the gas pipeline.**
23. Nuisance shocks may occur within the right-of-way. Grounding metal objects helps to reduce the level of shock.
24. Coos County shall be responsible for controlling the spread of noxious weeds by construction vehicles and equipment. Contact BPA's Alvey/North Bend District Natural Resource Specialist, or his designate, at 541-465-6553 for approval of noxious weed control plans prior to construction.

25. **Design the gas pipeline to withstand HS-20 loading from BPA's heavy vehicles.**
26. Access to transmission line structures by BPA's maintenance crews shall not be interfered with or obstructed.
27. Bury the gas pipeline with a minimum cover of 36 inches. Construct and maintain the gas pipeline to comply with applicable national, state, or local standards.
28. Mark the location of the underground gas pipeline with permanent signs, and maintain such markings, where they enter and leave BPA's right-of-way, at any angle points within the right-of-way and at least every 250 feet at other locations.
29. **No piling of brush or excavated material shall be allowed on the right-of-way unless approved in advance by BPA.**
30. Restore BPA's right-of-way to its "as found or better" condition following construction. No grade changes to facilitate disposal of overburden shall be allowed. If the design of the gas pipeline requires cutting or filling, the elevations of the proposed finished grade and original ground grade shall be submitted to this office for final approval prior to construction.
31. Restore BPA's access roads to their "as found or better" condition following construction. A joint road inspection between BPA and construction personnel shall be held prior to construction. **Final road conditions must be**

approved by Mr. Don Kauffman (541-297-8497) or his designated representative

32. BPA shall not be liable for damage to your property, facilities, or injury to persons that might occur during maintenance, reconstruction, or future construction of BPA facilities as a result of your facilities being within the right-of-way.
33. Damage to BPA property, resulting from your use, shall be repaired or replaced by BPA at its option. The actual costs of such repair or replacement shall be charged to and paid by you.
34. Construction/installation, use, and maintenance of the gas pipeline and related appertenances (facilities) shall be at no cost to BPA.
35. Modification of your present use requires BPA's written approval prior to implementation.
36. The brochure *Living And Working Safely Around High - Voltage Power Lines* is enclosed for your information.
37. You should be aware that: (a) Immediate access may be required during power outages or other emergency situations resulting in the destruction or removal of fences or structures on the right-of-way; and (b) BPA will NOT be liable for ANY damage to your property which might occur as a result of maintenance activities.
38. **The Temporary Construction Area portion of this Land Use Agreement expires on December 31, 2004.** Contact this office for an extension if you are unable to complete your gas pipeline construction by this date.

Other uses and utilities on the right-of-way must be applied for separately.

You shall not make any changes or additions to your use of the right-of-way without BPA's review and written approval.

IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING IS BROUGHT TO YOUR ATTENTION AND MUST ALSO BE COMPLIED WITH:

Hazard or Interference: The use of this easement area for construction and operation of a natural gas pipeline has been determined not to be a hazard to, nor an interference with, BPA's present use of this easement for electric transmission line purposes. Accordingly, there is no present objection to such use.

However, if a site-specific natural gas pipeline condition or operating practice is identified which is, or could reasonably become a hazard to the electrical facilities of BPA within the easement, or which could result in injury to persons or property on or adjacent to the easement, or which interferes with the inspection, maintenance, repair, rebuild or expansion of the electrical facilities of BPA, or with the access along such easement, Coos County will be required to remove or mitigate such hazard or interference at no expense to BPA.

BPA shall notify Coos County and its pipeline operator in writing of the specific pipeline condition or practice and of the hazard or interference caused to BPA. If a safety-related condition (as defined for US DOT in 49 CFR 191.23) or any other condition or practice on the pipeline is determined to be an imminent threat to BPA facilities, then Coos County shall respond and mitigate, relocate or remove the threat within 10 days of receipt of first notification.

If a pipeline condition or practice interferes with BPA operations or is reasonably expected to become a hazard, then Coos County shall respond in writing within 30 days with a proposal for solving the complaint. BPA and Coos County shall agree on the method and schedule for prompt solution of such issues. In the case of interference caused by a repair, rebuild or expansion of the electrical facilities, Coos County will ensure that the resolution will meet BPA's construction or maintenance schedule. BPA will provide reasonable notice of such schedule.

For the purposes of this section, "hazard" means a condition, practice or incident associated with the pipeline and its location which would reasonably lead to a release from the pipeline or damage of the pipeline or electrical transmission facilities or both, or injury to persons or property on or adjacent to the easement. Any mitigation, relocation or removal would be limited to the facilities covered by this permit, and not a general mandate that Coos County remove all pipeline facilities from all power corridors controlled by BPA.

Liability: You will have to assume risk of loss, damage, or injury which may result from your use of the easement area, except for such loss, damage, or injury for which BPA may be responsible under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act, 62 Stat. 982, as amended. It is understood that any damage to BPA's property caused by or resulting from your use of the easement area may be repaired by BPA, and the actual cost of such repair shall be charged against and be paid by you.

This Land Use Agreement becomes effective upon the date signed by the BPA representative below. This Agreement is a permit, revocable at will by the U.S., and does not convey any easement, estate, or interest in the land.

THE AGREEMENT WILL BECOME A PART OF OUR PERMANENT FILE AND MAPPING SYSTEM.

You may direct any communication to this office, Bonneville Power Administration, Real Estate Field Services (TRFS/Alvey) 86000 Hwy 99S, Eugene, OR 97405, or by telephoning Donald D. Gerig at 541-465-6555.

THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT ARE ACCEPTED BY COOS COUNTY:

BY _____ Date _____
(Title)

THIS AGREEMENT IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED

Donald D. Gerig Date
Realty Specialist

Cc:
Mr. Steven Shute
Pipeline Solutions
P.O. Box 1054
Glenwood Springs, CO 81602

Mr. Robert Oxford
Industrial Gas Services, Inc
3760 Vance St. STE. 200
Wheat Ridge, CO 80033

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Tuesday, May 13, 2003 3:26 PM
To: Smith, Dustin T - TRFE/Kalispell; Meisner, Neal - TRFS-TPP-4; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Cupp, Todd - TFE/Alvey; Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey; Domschot, Jim - TFE/Alvey; Jones, Terrie L - TFE/Alvey
Cc: Sutton, Crystal E - TRT-TPP-4; Scheibner, Lynn - TRT-TPP-4; Hallgarth, Rebecca - TR-TPP-4
Subject: Coos County Gas Pipeline

FYI -

The attached, plus Land Use Agreement Exhibits, plus a "Living and Working Safely...." brochure were mailed late today to Coos County, Steve Shute and Robert Oxford. These documents only pertain to the "main" gas line. I will not issue any Agreement for the lateral pipelines until I receive Land Use Review Request comments that support such action.

Thanks to all those who have helped.



Transmittal Ltr2.doc



gas pipeline5.doc



Easement6.doc

Donald D. Gerig
Realty Specialist - TRFS/Alvey
541-465-6555
541-954-0414 (cell)

Department of Energy

Bonneville Power Administration
86000 Highway 99 South
Eugene, Oregon 97405

May 14, 2003

In reply refer to: TRFS/Alvey (Case No. 20000649)
(Case No. 20030293)

CERTIFIED – RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Nikki Whitty
Coos County Board of Commissioners
210 N. Baxter Street
Coquille, OR 97423

Dear Ms. Whitty:

Enclosed are two proposed documents related to Coos County's use of Bonneville Power Administration's (BPA) transmission line easement and fee owned properties for construction operation and maintenance of a natural gas pipeline in portions of Douglas and Coos Counties. In the Land Use Agreement document, subject to conditions, BPA agrees to your use of its transmission line rights-of-way generally over a 40-foot strip of land with an additional 20-foot strip for temporary construction purposes. The Easement document, when executed by BPA, will grant Coos County easement rights over a 40-foot strip of land, along with an additional temporary construction easement over a 20-foot strip of land, on the four BPA fee-owned parcels along the pipeline route. Both of the above described documents pertain to the "main" pipeline. The application for use of BPA transmission line rights-of-way for the "lateral" pipelines is being reviewed at this time.

BPA has worked hard to meet Coos County needs and objectives, while planning for adequate electric system reliability. The need for Coos County to make a payment for structural mitigation options has been re-evaluated. Should a catastrophic pipeline failure occur, BPA has now determined it will be able to make necessary temporary repairs to its transmission facilities, within three days or less, with materials on hand. Therefore, an advance payment for this purpose will not be required. BPA reached this conclusion by 1) considering alternate methods of temporary transmission line repair, 2) requiring substantial "hardening" of pipeline crossings, 3) strengthening other Land Use Agreement conditions and 4) by assuming a greater level of risk.

If acceptable to Coos County, please sign and date the Land Use Agreement to acknowledge acceptance of the terms and conditions and return it, along with a

payment of \$5,350.00 for the easement rights to be granted by BPA, in the envelope provided. **Upon receipt of the signed Land Use Agreement, \$5,350 easement payment and concurrence with the proposed easement language, BPA will provide you the original fully executed documents.**

If you have any questions, please contact me at 541-465-6555.

Sincerely,

Donald D. Gerig
Realty Specialist

2 Encl

Cc, w/encl: Steven Shute
Pipeline Solutions, Inc.
P.O. Box 1054
Glenwood Springs, CO 81602

Robert Oxford
Industrial Gas Services, Inc.
3760 Vance St, Suite 200.
Wheat Ridge, CO 80033

Bcc, w/encl Official File
Todd Cupp - TFEP/North Bend
Aircraft Services – TC Hanger
Alvey File

Department of Energy

Bonneville Power Administration
86000 Highway 99 South
Eugene, Oregon 97405

May 14, 2003

In reply refer to: TRFS/Alvey

TRACT No. AR-183 THRU 189; 191; 193 THRU 202; 2R-F-12; 14; R-MK-19 THRU 21A;
22A; 22 THRU 25R; 26R; 26R1A; 27R; R-MK-63 THRU 66; 2RF-86; 2RF-91; R-
MK-74; R-MK-76 THRU 77; R-MK-79 THRU 82; C-MK-29D; C-MK-12-SAC-
17; C-MK-79 THRU 81; C-MK-83; C-MK-7; 7E; 100; 103

CASE No. 20000649

LINE: RESTON-FAIRVIEW NO 1 & 2 (OPER AS ALVEY-FAIRVIEW);
REEDSPORT-FAIRVIEW NO 1;
MCKINLEY-COOS (OPER AS REEDSPORT-FAIRVIEW NO 1)

CERTIFIED - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Nikki Whitty
Coos County Board of Commissioners
250 N. Baxter Street
Coquille, OR 97423

LAND USE AGREEMENT

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) hereby agrees to your use of BPA's easement area for construction/installation, use, and maintenance of a gas pipeline and temporary construction area (**temporary use to expire December 31, 2004.**

The location of your permitted underground gas pipeline is partially within the following described areas and also approximately shown on the attached BPA drawings marked as Exhibits A – V as follows:

LEGAL DESCRIPTION (Douglas County)	Exhibit	BPA Map #
T27S R7W Section 32 WM	A	86328A
T27S R7W Section 31 WM	A	86328A
T28S R7W Section 6 WM	B	124502
T28S R7 1/2W Section 6 WM	B	124502
T28S R8W Section 1 WM	B	124502

T28S R8W Section 2 WM	C	124503
T28S R8W Section 11 WM	D	124504
T28S R8W Section 14 WM	E	124505
T28S R8W Section 15 WM	F	124506
T28S R8W Section 16 WM	G	124507
T28S R8W Section 17 WM	H	124508
T28S R8W Section 18 WM	H	124508
T28S R8W Section 7 WM	H	124508

(Coos County)

T28S R9W Section 12 WM	I	124509
T28S R11W Section 11 WM	J	124525
T28S R11W Section 10 WM	J	124525
T28S R11W Section 3 WM	J	124525
T28S R11W Section 4 WM	K	124526
T27S R11W Section 32 WM	L	124527
T27S R11W Section 29 WM	M	124528
T27S R11W Section 19 WM	N	124530
T27S R12W Section 24 WM	N & O	124530 & 123701
T26S R12W Section 19 WM	P & Q	78412 & 78412B
T26S R13W Section 23 WM	R & S	78414B & 78415
T26S R13W Section 14 WM	S & T	78415 & 78415B
T26S R13W Section 15 WM	T & U	78415B & 78416B
T26S R13W Section 10 WM	U & V	78416B & 78417
T26S R13W Section 3 WM	V	78417

PLEASE NOTE: BPA is not the owner of this property, if you are not the owner, you must obtain the owner(s) permission to use this property. There may also be other uses of the property which might be located within the same area as your project. This agreement is subject to those other rights.

This agreement is entered into with the express understanding that it is not assignable or transferable to other parties without the prior written consent of BPA.

BPA'S AGREEMENT IS CONTINGENT ON THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1. Maintain a minimum distance of 15 feet between construction equipment and transmission line conductors (wires).
2. Storage of flammable materials or refueling of vehicles/equipment is prohibited on the right-of-way.
3. Final pipeline siting and design drawings must be reviewed and approved by BPA prior to construction.

4. The pipeline in its parallel occupancy of the right-of-way shall be located within the outermost 12.5 feet of the easement on the side of the wood pole transmission line (Reston-Fairview No.1),
5. The outermost (northerly) 40 feet of the BPA easement is the long-term use area.
6. Typical temporary construction area shall include an additional 20 feet toward the center of the referenced transmission line.
7. For locations other than the typical locations described above, applicant must receive BPA approval as to exact pipe locations, long term work areas and temporary construction areas prior to construction. **Temporary use shall expire December 31, 2004.**
8. For the purpose of getting off the right-of-way and taking a route besides the BPA corridor, crossings of the right-of-way will be allowed as approximately depicted on the application maps. Precise crossing locations and their respective crossing angles shall be approved by BPA prior to construction.
9. Pipeline crossings of BPA rights-of-way shall be "hardened" by utilizing all of the following: 1) a minimum 0.375 inch pipe thickness, 2) a minimum earth cover of 72 inches, 3) application of a "2-sack" concrete mix (or equivalent) cover and 4) pipeline markers located at least every 50 feet. Any modifications to these requirements must be approved by BPA prior to construction.
10. A crossing is defined as anytime the pipeline crosses under a phase conductor.
11. Maps/drawings ("as built") shall be furnished to BPA upon completion of construction.
12. The pipeline shall be located no closer than 50 feet from the point the nearest steel lattice tower leg enters the earth or 25 feet from where wood poles, or their associated guy wires, enter the earth. If these clearances cannot be met, specifications and installation plans must be submitted to and approved by BPA prior to construction.
13. One or more **BPA Certified Safety Watchers** will be required during construction. The number of safety watchers and their qualifications must be approved by **BPA's North Bend Transmission Line Maintenance Foreman or his designated representative (541-756-5651).**

14. Construction contractors shall read and abide by the **Power Line Corridor Electrical Safety** document that was supplied as **Appendix B** to the **Bid Documents for the Natural Gas Pipeline**.
15. BPA shall be notified at least 48 hours in advance of any blasting that would occur within 1,000 feet of a BPA line. **Notify BPA's North Bend Transmission Line Maintenance Foreman or his designated representative (541-756-5651) for this issue.**
16. Equipment, machinery, and vehicles traveling on BPA's right-of-way shall come no closer than 50 feet from the point the nearest steel lattice tower leg enters the earth and 25 feet from where wood poles, or their associated guy wires, enter the earth. If these clearances cannot be met, adequate protection for BPA structures from vehicles shall be provided by use of guard devices. Guard device plans must be submitted and approved by BPA prior to installation.
17. The pipeline shall be located at least 15 feet from transmission line grounding systems (such as counterpoise).
18. **Coos County shall reimburse BPA for all costs associated with transmission line repairs or modifications required as a result of the gas pipeline.**
19. Nuisance shocks may occur within the right-of-way. Grounding metal objects helps to reduce the level of shock.
20. Coos County shall be responsible for controlling the spread of noxious weeds by construction vehicles and equipment. Contact BPA's Alvey/North Bend District Natural Resource Specialist, or his designate, at 541-465-6553 for approval of noxious weed control plans prior to construction.
21. Design the gas pipeline to withstand HS-20 loading from BPA's heavy vehicles.
22. Access to transmission line structures by BPA's maintenance crews shall not be interfered with or obstructed.
23. Bury the gas pipeline with a minimum cover of 36 inches. Construct and maintain the gas pipeline to comply with applicable national, state, or local standards.
24. Mark the location of the underground gas pipeline with permanent signs, and maintain such markings, where they enter and leave BPA's

right-of-way, at any angle points within the right-of-way and at least every 250 feet at other locations.

25. Restore BPA's right-of-way to its original condition, or better following construction. No grade changes to facilitate disposal of overburden shall be allowed. If the design of the gas pipeline requires cutting or filling, the elevations of the proposed finished grade and original ground grade shall be submitted to this office for final approval prior to construction.
26. Restore BPA's access roads to original or better condition, following construction. **Final road conditions must be approved by BPA's North Bend Transmission Line Maintenance Foreman or his designated representative (541-756-5651).**
27. **BPA shall not be liable for damage to your property, facilities, or injury to persons that might occur during maintenance, reconstruction, or future construction of BPA facilities as a result of your facilities being within the right-of-way.**
28. Damage to BPA property, resulting from your use, shall be repaired or replaced by BPA at its option. The actual costs of such repair or replacement shall be charged to and paid by you.
29. Construction/installation, use, and maintenance of the gas pipeline and related appertenances (facilities) shall be at no cost to BPA.
30. Modification of your present use requires BPA's written approval prior to implementation.
31. The brochure *Living And Working Safely Around High - Voltage Power Lines* is enclosed for your information.
32. **ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY:** You shall be responsible for and comply with all procedural and substantive environmental requirements imposed by local, state or federal laws or regulations applicable to the facility. You shall timely notify BPA of any reportable release of hazardous substances or breaches of environmental requirements and shall mitigate and abate adverse environmental impacts of its actions. You shall hold BPA harmless for any and all liability arising from the violation of such environmental requirements by you. Violations of such requirements by you shall make this agreement voidable at the election of BPA.

33. You should be aware that: (a) Immediate access may be required during power outages or other emergency situations resulting in the destruction or removal of fences or structures on the right-of-way; and (b) BPA will NOT be liable for ANY damage to your property which might occur as a result of maintenance activities.

34. **The Temporary Construction Area portion of this Land Use Agreement expires on December 31, 2004.** Contact this office for an extension if you are unable to complete your gas pipeline construction by this date.

Other uses and utilities on the right-of-way must be applied for separately.

You shall not make any changes or additions to your use of the right-of-way without BPA's review and written approval.

IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING IS BROUGHT TO YOUR ATTENTION AND MUST ALSO BE COMPLIED WITH:

Hazard or Interference: The subject use of this easement area has been determined not to be a hazard to, nor an interference with, BPA's present use of this easement for electric transmission line purposes. Accordingly, there is no present objection to such use. However, if such use should, at any time, become a hazard to the presently installed electrical facilities of BPA, or any facilities added or constructed in the future, or if such use should interfere with the inspection, maintenance, or repair of the same, or with the access along such easement, you will be required to remove such hazard or interference at no expense to BPA.

Liability: You will have to assume risk of loss, damage, or injury which may result from your use of the easement area, except for such loss, damage, or injury for which BPA may be responsible under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act, 62 Stat. 982, as amended. It is understood that any damage to BPA's property caused by or resulting from your use of the easement area may be repaired by BPA, and the actual cost of such repair shall be charged against and be paid by you.

This Land Use Agreement becomes effective upon the date signed by the BPA representative below. This Agreement is a permit, revocable at will by the U.S., and does not convey any easement, estate, or interest in the land.

THE AGREEMENT WILL BECOME A PART OF OUR PERMANENT FILE AND MAPPING SYSTEM.

You may direct any communication to this office, Bonneville Power Administration, Real Estate Field Services (TRFS/Alvey) 86000 Hwy 99S, Eugene, OR 97405, or by telephoning Donald D. Gerig at 541-465-6555.

THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS AGREEMENT ARE ACCEPTED BY COOS COUNTY:

BY _____ Date _____

(Title)

~~THIS AGREEMENT IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED~~

Donald D. Gerig
Realty Specialist

Date

bcc:
Mr. Steven Shute
Pipeline Solutions
P.O. Box 1054
Glenwood Springs, CO 81602

Official File - TR-3 (Case No. 20000649)
Todd Cupp – TFEP/North Bend
Aircraft Services – TC/Hanger
Alvey File

Case No. 20030293
Tract No. REST SS;AR189B;R-MK-75;R-MK-78

After recording, return to:
Bonneville Power Administration - Real Estate Field Services (TRFS/Alvey)
86000 Hwy 99S
Eugene, OR 97405

Consideration is \$ 5,350.00

EASEMENT

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that the United States of America, acting through the Department of Energy, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) does hereby grant unto Coos County (hereinafter called the Grantee) and its assigns, a perpetual easement for a natural gas pipeline over, upon, across, and under the land described in Exhibit A, attached hereto and made a part hereof. The grant shall include the right to enter, construct, operate and maintain a natural gas pipeline.

The United States of America also hereby grants and conveys to Grantee a temporary right and easement to operate natural gas pipeline construction equipment over, upon, across and under the land described in Exhibit B, attached hereto and made a part hereof. **The temporary easement shall expire on December 31, 2004.**

This easement shall not interfere with any use by the United States of America of its fee-owned property.

Grantee and its assigns shall be responsible for and comply with all procedural and substantive environmental requirements imposed by local, State or Federal laws or regulations applicable to the facility. Grantee and its assigns shall notify BPA in a timely manner of any reportable release of hazardous substances or breaches of environmental requirements and shall mitigate and abate adverse environmental impacts of its actions. Grantee and its assigns shall hold BPA harmless from any and all liability arising from the violation of such requirements by Grantee, and its assigns.

Reserving unto the United States of America, and its assigns, the right to operate, maintain, rebuild, and upgrade existing electric transmission lines and to erect, operate, maintain, rebuild, and upgrade future transmission lines over, under, and across the area described in Exhibits A and B hereof.

The Grantee and its assigns shall be liable for any damage to the property of the United States of America, including transmission lines and structures, arising out of or resulting from any act or omission of the Grantee or its employees, agents, or assigns acting within

EXHIBIT A

Parcel 1:

A tract of land in the Rowland Flournoy Donation Land Claim No. 54 in Section 31, Township 27 South, Range 7 West of the Willamette Meridian, Douglas County, Oregon. Being a portion of that tract of land described in Volume 275, Page 208, Douglas County Deed Records, recorded April 4, 1958, being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the south line of said D.L.C., said point being S.87°35'10"E, a distance of 110.00 feet from the southwest corner of said D.L.C.; thence along the westerly line of that property described in said Volume 275, Page 208, N.41°59'10"E, a distance of 630.00 feet; thence S.48°00'50"E, a distance of 40.00 feet; thence parallel with said westerly line S.41°59'10"W, a distance of 596.94 feet more or less, to the south line of said Volume 275, Page 208; thence along said south line N.87°35'10"W, a distance of 51.89 feet more or less, to the point of beginning.

Containing 0.6 acres more or less.

Parcel 2:

A tract of land in the SW1/4NE1/4 and the NW1/4SE1/4 of Section 1, Township 28 South, Range 8 West of the Willamette Meridian, Douglas County, Oregon. More particularly described as being the northwesterly 40 feet of even width of that tract of land described as AR-189B in Volume 335, Page 313, Lane County Deed Records, recorded May 18, 1964.

Containing 1.5 acres more or less.

Parcel 3:

A tract of land in the NE1/4NW1/4 and the SE1/4NW1/4 of Section 32, Township 27 South, Range 11 West of the Willamette Meridian, Coos County, Oregon. More particularly described as being the northeasterly 40 feet of even width of that tract of land described as R-MK-75 in Volume 305, Page 329, Coos County Deed Records, recorded November 21, 1963.

Containing 1.7 acres more or less.

Parcel 4:

A tract of land in the E1/2SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, and Government Lot 1 of Section 30, Township 27 South, Range 11 West of the Willamette Meridian, Coos County, Oregon.

More particularly described as being the northeasterly 40 feet of even width of that tract of land described as R-MK-78 in Volume 305, Page 329, Coos County Deed Records, recorded November 21, 1963.

Containing 6.0 acres more or less.

EXHIBIT B

Parcel 1:

A tract of land in the Rowland Flournoy Donation Land Claim No. 54 in Section 31, Township 27 South, Range 7 West of the Willamette Meridian, Douglas County, Oregon. Being a portion of that tract of land described in Volume 275, Page 208, Douglas County Deed Records, recorded April 4, 1958, being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the south line of said D.L.C., said point being S.87°35'10"E, a distance of 161.89 feet from the southwest corner of said D.L.C.; thence parallel with, and 40.00 feet distant from the westerly line of that property described in said Volume 275, Page 208, N.41°59'10"E, a distance of 596.94 feet; thence S.48°00'50"E, a distance of 20.00 feet; thence parallel with said westerly line S.41°59'10"W, a distance of 580.41 feet more or less, to the south line of said Volume 275, Page 208; thence along said south line N.87°35'10"W, a distance of 25.95 feet more or less, to the point of beginning.

Containing 0.3 acres more or less.

Parcel 2:

A tract of land in the SW1/4NE1/4 and the NW1/4SE1/4 of Section 1, Township 28 South, Range 8 West of the Willamette Meridian, Douglas County, Oregon. More particularly described as being the southeasterly 20 feet of the northwesterly 60 feet of even width of that tract of land described as AR-189B in Volume 335, Page 313, Lane County Deed Records, recorded May 18, 1964.
Containing 0.8 acres more or less

Parcel 3:

A tract of land in the NE1/4NW1/4 and the SE1/4NW1/4 of Section 32, Township 27 South, Range 11 West of the Willamette Meridian, Coos County, Oregon. More particularly described as being the southwesterly 20 feet of the northeasterly 60 feet of that tract of land described as R-MK-75 in Volume 305, Page 329, Coos County Deed Records, recorded November 21, 1963.

Containing 0.8 acres more or less

Parcel 4:

A tract of land in the E1/2SE1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, E1/2NW1/4, and Government Lot 1 of Section 30, Township 27 South, Range 11 West of the Willamette Meridian, Coos County, Oregon.

More particularly described as being the southwesterly 20 feet of the northeasterly 60 feet of that tract of land described as R-MK-78 in Volume 305, Page 329, Coos County Deed Records, recorded November 21, 1963.

Containing 3.0 acres more or less.

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, April 03, 2003 1:39 PM
To: Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Staats, Michael L - TNLD-AMPN-2; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend
Cc: Sutton, Crystal E - TRT-TPP-4; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Subject: FW: Coos Gas Pipeline "hardening"

FYI - additional pipeline "hardening" information from Steve Shute.

-----Original Message-----

From: Steven Shute [mailto:pipeline@rof.net]
Sent: Wednesday, April 02, 2003 12:15 PM
To: Don Gerig BPA
Cc: Coos Bay Project
Subject: Coos Gas Pipeline "hardening"

Don -

As we discussed Monday, here is more information on "hardening" the pipeline in the critical crossings. The 4 simple ways to harden the pipeline against failure are "stronger, deeper or harder to dig, easier to see".

1) Stronger: We can use thicker wall pipe in the areas with direct crossings. Normal is .250" wall, but we have .375" wall available for crossings. This pipe is designed for 3000 psi internal pressure; it will have 400-800 psi in it. Extra wall thickness helps proportionately against failure by dig-ins, earth movement stress, even corrosion.

2) Deeper: For some remote areas, simply burying the pipe deeper will greatly reduce the chances of failure by unauthorized digging. Where the pipeline would cross BPA out in a cross-country section, we would propose 6 ft of cover in the area of the crossing. Examples are Details B-2 and B-3 of the RF maps - isolated pipeline jogs not close to any human road or activity.

3) Harder to dig: For areas more subject to digging and human activity, we would propose a concrete slurry backfill over the pipe. This CDF or controlled density backfill consists of gravel and 1 sack of Portland cement per yard of mix (vs 5-6 sacks in regular concrete). It sets up into a concrete that will stop an excavator from blindly plunging through a pipeline, but can be removed if needed.

Douglas County Roads Dept requires CDF wherever the pipeline is in their paved road. At Detail B-4 the pipeline goes into the road for about a mile, and winds around under high spans of RF1 and RF2. The pipe will be in the road and covered with CDF, then paved over, so in this instance no other protective measure is needed.

Coos County does not require CDF in its roads, but we propose to use it at typical BPA road crossings. For example, see Detail D-4 near Dora, where the pipeline in the county road crosses under BPA.

4) Easier to see: Lots of line markers in BPA crossings. Normal spec is 500 ft apart, we can mark at 25 ft intervals through BPA, eg at edges and center of BPA.

If these seem logical, let me develop a detailed listing of the crossings (or deviations from standard "north of north" location) with the proposed protocol for each crossing. This listing can be attached to any BPA agreement, with requirement for written agreement to modify. Thanks for your help,

Shute

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Monday, March 17, 2003 9:03 AM
To: Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Kempner, Leon Jr - TNFC-TPP-3; Staats, Michael L - TNLD-AMPN-2; Cupp, Todd - TFEF/North Bend; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Subject: FW: application for Coos County laterals

FYI -

-----Original Message-----

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Monday, March 17, 2003 8:59 AM
To: 'Steven Shute'
Subject: RE: application for Coos County laterals

Steve - received your "e-mail" application for the laterals and also the hard copies of the proposed route(s) maps. Will watch for your "signed" application. I will make necessary copies and forward as appropriate.

This will also confirm our conversation reference the need to receive a \$2,500 application fee to cover processing.

Don

-----Original Message-----

From: Steven Shute [mailto:pipeline@rof.net]
Sent: Tuesday, March 11, 2003 9:22 AM
To: Don Gerig BPA
Cc: Coos Bay Project
Subject: application for Coos County laterals

Don -

Please see attached application on BPA form F4300. I will sign and mail the official copy. You have now received the Application form, the BPA plan and profile drawings with the proposed pipeline (by US mail), and the Supplement which explains the proposal by email.

We have no easy way of paying the \$2500 application fee for the county. I request you send an email to me, acknowledging the application and asking for the fee. I will forward on to Nikki Whitty for payment.

These documents should be considered "final", not drafts. However, as we discussed, the route is somewhat flexible as CoosCo and BPA more clearly define the parameters - fewer crossings, more use of access roads, fewer co-locates - or whatever preference BPA has.

Thanks for your help.

Steven Shute

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Friday, March 07, 2003 1:04 PM
To: Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Kempner, Leon Jr - TNFC-TPP-3; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Staats, Michael L - TNLD-AMPN-2; Jensen, Mary K - LT-7; Emery, Brian E - TNLC-TPP-3; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Subject: FW: Coos Pipeline Laterals



BPA Appl - Latts.doc

All,

Steve Shute asked that I pass on the below/attached information re their planned submission a "formal" application regarding the pipeline laterals. He knows they must submit (and pay another \$2,500 application fee) a formal application for our review/approval. He is hoping to find out if we have "obvious" problems with their plans prior to the formal submission.

p.s. Mike Staats - am I correct in understanding you will provide me the conclusion of the study (re the "main" pipeline only) you and Todd conducted re structural damage mitigation to be paid up front by Coos County? Will a reimbursable agreement be needed? I need this information to be able to complete a Land Use Agreement for the "main" pipeline.

Don

-----Original Message-----

From: Steven Shute [mailto:pipeline@rof.net]
Sent: Wednesday, March 05, 2003 2:35 PM
To: Don Gerig BPA
Cc: Coos Bay Project
Subject: Coos Pipeline Laterals

Don -

As discussed this morning, Coos County is now working on the final design of the pipeline laterals to Coquille, Myrtle Point and Bandon. This segment of the project is distantly related to the mainline 12" project under discussion with BPA since 2000. These pipelines are much smaller and the BPA circuits are deemed less critical than the Reston-Fairview circuits.

The Coq-MPT pipeline segment will be along a RR corridor or Hwy 42, and will cross BPA twice.

For the Fairview - Hwy 42 - Bandon pipelines, Coos County proposes to use a mix of public roads, BPA corridor and access roads. The entire Fairview-Bandon No. 2 segment is about 20.5 miles long. Coos County proposes to co-locate along 12.4 miles of BPA.

Attached is a draft of the Supplement to BPA, asking for permission to build pipeline laterals along sections of BPA corridor. There is a discussion of some sub-alternatives to reduce exposure to BPA. I will send you detailed maps of this proposal under separate cover, as well as a list of BPA access roads which may be affected.

This is just a draft. Please circulate as needed for comments. Coos County is opening bids on the pipeline project today and wishes to construct this year. Thanks for your help, what do we do next?

Steven Shute,
Project Advisor

SUPPLEMENT to APPLICATION
for a
Natural Gas Pipeline to Coos County, Oregon

SUPPLEMENT TO STD. FORM BPA F 4300.03e, "APPLICATION FOR PROPOSED USE OF BPA RIGHT-OF-WAY"

Fairview to Highway 42	6" pipeline
Hwy 42 to Bandon	4" pipeline

Coos County, Oregon, acting by and through its Board of Commissioners ("Coos County"), applies to Bonneville Power Administration ("BPA") for consent to build sections of natural gas pipeline within BPA corridors. The proposed pipelines would traverse private lands along the BPA Fairview-Bandon No. 1 and No. 2 lines in Coos County in southwest Oregon.

Coos County has never had natural gas. Coos County has 60,000 residents and an economy centered around forest products and the deepwater ocean Port of Coos Bay. Domestic and commercial energy needs are met with electricity and propane, but industrial energy is mostly from heating oil, bunker fuel and wood wastes. Coos County has garnered public support and funding to build and operate a natural gas pipeline system to serve the area.

Coos County applied to BPA for co-location of a 12" pipeline along the Reston-Fairview No. 1 circuit. That action was designated by BPA as Case No. TRF-Alvey 2000-0649. That case and supplemental materials are incorporated into this application.

On January 13, 2003, a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) was published describing the construction of the 12" mainline. The US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has issued a Record of Decision awarding a pipeline right-of-way across segments of BLM lands. Many technical, safety, economic and environmental details are included in the BLM, BPA and FEIS documents, and are not repeated in this application.

This application is for smaller pipelines to transport gas off the mainline.

Project Description

Natural gas will be transported into Coos County from Williams Gas Pipeline (formerly Northwest Pipeline Company) near Roseburg. The proposed 12" natural gas pipeline will follow existing rights-of-way for public roads and PPL and BPA transmission powerlines. The 59-mile line will run through Douglas County and the small Coos County communities of Sitkum, Dora, Fairview and Sumner, and will terminate on the west side of Coos Bay.

The *subjects of this application* are the 6" and 4" laterals to be built off the mainline at Fairview, to serve the smaller towns of Coquille, Myrtle Point and Bandon. The gas transmission pipeline system will deliver gas to distribution facilities built by Northwest Natural Gas in the Coos Bay and North Bend, Coquille and Myrtle Point communities, and a municipal system built by the City of Bandon.

Specific Project Route

~~The proposed route was selected to use existing roads, trails, and power corridors, with the shortest practical distance and the least overall impact on lands, wildlife and people.~~

BPA operates 3 circuits in 2 corridors between Fairview and Bandon, where these lateral pipelines generally run. The 115 kV Fairview-Bandon No. 1 circuit was originally built as McKinley-Bandon, so is referred to as **MKB** in this document.

The Fairview-Bandon No. 2 circuit (**2FB**) and the Fairview-Rogue No. 1 (**Rogue**) run on a single steel structure line from Fairview Substation to Bandon. The 2FB circuit is strung on the north-westerly side of the towers. It is built to 230 kV standards but is currently operated at 115 kV. The 230 kV Fairview-Rogue circuit is strung on the south-easterly side of the same structures.

Segments are identified here for ease of discussion with BPA. Station numbers are taken from BPA maps.

Route specifics by line:

MKB Originally McKinley-Bandon wood structure line.
Now operated as Fairview-Bandon No. 1 at 115 kV.
2FB Fairview-Bandon No. 2, single steel structure, operated at 115 kV.
Rogue Fairview-Rogue No. 1, shares strux with 2FB, operated at 230 kV.

1. **Fairview to Highway 42.** The proposed 6" natural gas pipeline will connect to the 12" Coos mainline at a block valve near Fairview. The route follows Fairview Lane (CR 9A) southwest for 1.6 miles to the intersection with the **2FB** circuit in Sec. 26-T27S-R12W.

The pipeline would leave the county road to join **2FB**, and would follow along the north side of the corridor, generally between structures 2/3 and 6/4. The pipeline would leave the BPA corridor and follow Glen Aiken Creek Road (CR 95) to the end of the 6" segment near Highway 42.

~~This section starts in gentle terrain in the Fairview area at 120 ft elevation, rises sharply up Lost Creek over Rink Peak at 1,000 ft, and descends along a series of ridges on the way to Glen Aiken Creek at 400 ft. The BPA corridor is surrounded by open pastures (about 1/3) and the remainder in managed forests. This segment is about 8.66 miles, of which 4.32 miles would be along BPA.~~

Summary:

Line 2FB/Rogue: cross in CR 9A	at	412+50	back of strux 2/3
Line 2FB: co-locate along north side	from	412+70	back of strux 2/3
	to	637+00	ahead of strux 6/4
Line 2FB/Rogue: cross in 2FB-AR-6-6	at	641+00	ahead of strux 6/4

2. **Coquille Lateral.** The 6" pipeline from Fairview ends at the Johnson Block Valve near the old Johnson Mill, between Highway 42 and the Coquille River. A 4" pipeline lateral will be constructed in the former Southern Pacific RR right-of-way, north from the Johnson Block Valve into Coquille. About 0.5 miles north of Johnson, this old RR corridor crosses under the **2FB/Rogue** circuit at Sta. No. 724+51. The BPA conductors span about 90 ft above the RR grade. This segment is about 2.2 miles long, entirely on RR grade.

Summary:

Line 2FB/Rogue: cross in SoPacRR at 724+51 ahead of strux 8/4

3. **Myrtle Point Lateral.** From the Johnson Block Valve, another 4" pipeline lateral will be constructed in the SPRR right-of-way, south into Myrtle Point. About 2.5 miles south of Johnson, this old RR corridor crosses under the **MKB** circuit. The BPA conductors span about 70 ft above the RR grade. This segment is about 6.0 miles long, entirely on RR grade.

Summary:

Line **MKB**: cross in SoPacRR in Sec. 31-T28S-R12W (near substation)

4. **Bandon Lateral.** From the Johnson Block Valve, a third 4" pipeline lateral will be constructed west to Bandon. The pipe will be directionally drilled under the Coquille River and run along Fat Elk Road CR 10B.

A mile west of Johnson, the proposed pipeline route crosses under and rejoins the **2FB** circuit near structure 9/3. From there, the pipeline would follow BPA along the north side of the corridor.

Near Rollan Creek in Sec. 33-T28S-R13W, the Fairview-Bandon No. 1 (**MKB**) circuit comes in from the east. Just west of the creek, the newer **2FB/Rogue** circuit crosses over **MKB**, then is parallel in an adjacent corridor to the south. Both lines run parallel from Rollan Creek to Bandon.

At structure 12/5, the pipeline would cross to the south side of **2FB/Rogue** to descend the steep slope into Rollan Creek. Near the creek, the line would turn off **Rogue** onto access road MK-B-AR-29 south and cross the **MKB** circuit near structure 18/5.

The pipeline would follow BPA along the south side of the **MKB** corridor from Sta. No. 993+00 across Rollan Creek to structure 19/1. BPA owns in fee a mile of **MKB** corridor in Sections 32 and 33 over Lampa Mountain. To avoid this BPA land, the pipeline would follow the south side of the **Rogue** circuit.

The proposed pipeline crosses both corridors and leaves BPA at Sta. No. 1071+30 for Lampa Lane CR 4C. It follows the county road and a private timber road (BPA access MK-B-AR-34) to briefly rejoin the north side of **MKB** near structure 21/2. The route leaves BPA to follow access road MK-B-AR-37 and -38 around the north contour of a ridge, to rejoin the north side of **MKB** at structure 22/2.

Near Bandon at structure 24/7, the pipeline crosses both corridors, leaves the BPA corridor to follow private roads.

The pipeline rejoins the south side of **Rogue** corridor from Sta. No. 1324+80 to 1342+00, where it follows Bill Creek Road to Bandon. It crosses under the **Rogue** line at about Sta. No. 1382+00 in the county road.

This section starts near sea level at the Coquille River. The proposed route rises and falls with BPA on the way to Bandon, along a series of ridges up to 900 ft elevation. The corridor is surrounded by a few open pastures, but most is in managed forests. This segment is about 13.5 miles long, 8.1 miles of which are along BPA.

Summary:

Line 2FB/Rogue: cross in CR 10A	at	724+51	strux 9/3
Line 2FB: co-locate along north side	from	724+51	strux 9/3
	to	982+50	strux 12/5
Line 2FB/Rogue: cross	at	982+50	strux 12/5
Line Rogue: co-locate along south side	from	982+50	strux 12/5
	to	993+00	strux 13/1
Line MKB: cross	at	992+00	strux 18/5
Line MKB: co-locate along south side	from	992+00	strux 18/5
	to	999+07	strux 19/1
Line Rogue: co-locate along south side	from	999+07	strux 13/1
	to	1071+03	strux 14/4
Line Rogue/2FB: cross in CR 4C	at	1071+03	strux 14/4
Line MKB: cross in CR 4C	at	1071+03	strux 20/5
Line MKB: co-locate along north side	from	1107+00	strux 21/2
	to	1117+00	strux 21/3
Line MKB: co-locate along north side	from	1151+00	strux 22/2
	to	1286+80	strux 24/7
Line MKB: cross in access road	at	1286+80	strux 24/7
Line Rogue/2FB: cross in county road	at	1288+00	strux 18/5
Line Rogue: co-locate along south side	from	1324+80	strux 19/3
	to	1342+00	strux 19/5
Line Rogue/2FB: cross in county road	at	1382+00	strux 20/3

Summary of impact:

	Fairview to Hwy 42	BPA	4.3 miles Co Rd 4.3 miles BPA 2FB
2	Coquille Lateral	SPRR	2.2 miles RR
3	Myrtle Point Lateral	SPRR	6.0 miles RR
4	Bandon Lateral	BPA	5.3 miles Co Rd 3.5 miles BPA 2FB 1.7 miles BPA Rogue 2.9 miles BPA MKB

Alternative Routes. The proposed lateral routes to Coquille, Myrtle Point and Bandon were selected for the least overall impact on forests and streams, wildlife and people. Coos County has no practical alternative route to most of the proposed BPA sections.

The laterals could be built entirely in public roads, including Fairview Lane and Oregon State Highways 42 to Myrtle Point and 42S to Bandon. These roads are about 5 miles longer than the more direct route, at substantially higher cost. Construction along Highway 42S to Bandon would force partial closure of the road for about 2 months. The more serious consequence is the routing of the pipeline through the middle of Coquille and through populated areas along the highways.

All Federal and state agencies encourage use of existing corridors, but the BPA corridors occupy the best cross-country route from Fairview to Bandon. There are two sub-alternatives which could reduce exposure to BPA.

The first is to construct the pipeline along more BPA access roads. These roads are generally away from the power corridor, but zigzag under and across the power lines. In the segment to Highway 42, the use of Lee Valley Road and 2FB-AR-3-5, then six BPA access roads west of Rink Peak, could reduce the co-location to about 1.3 miles (vs. 4.3 miles). This route adds about 4 corridor crossings.

In the segment from Highway 42 to Bandon the choices are fewer. In the first 3.5 mile section along 2FB to Rollan Creek, there are no practical alternatives. Over Lampa Mountain, use of a county road and 0.3 miles of MKB could avoid about 1.5 miles of co-location with the Rogue circuit. From Lampa Creek to Bandon, the pipeline would follow MKB and access roads, with few opportunities off-line.

The second sub-alternative is to built adjacent to BPA in managed timberlands. The pipeline could be built just outside the corridor with 50 ft of additional logging, or 20 ft if BPA allows the use of its access roads and cleared corridor for “working space”.

Additional logging would cause more impact to habitat and land owners, without any increase in safety to either power or gas systems.

Design, Construction & Operations

Pipeline Design. The entire Coos County gas transmission pipeline system will fall under the jurisdiction of US Department of Transportation. The mainline and lateral pipelines will be built and operated to all current specifications in 49 CFR Part 192 (Natural Gas Pipelines) and other relevant sections. The Oregon Public Utility Commission will administer US DOT Pipeline Safety regulations for this pipeline.

All pipelines will be designed with the appropriate design safety factors. The pipeline system will be built of welded high-tensile strength steel pipe, which is manufactured to API 5L X-42 standards or better. For the lateral pipeline, the 6.625" outside diameter, 0.250" wall thickness pipe is capable of a minimum yield strength of 3,170 psi. The 4.5" OD, 0.238" wall pipe is capable of 4,424 psi.

All welds are inspected and X-rayed for quality. The finished pipeline system will be pressure tested to at least 1500 psi, to detect leakage or failure. The system will have a maximum operating pressure rating of 1000 psi. It will operate at the same pressure as the Williams pipeline, generally 500 to 800 psi at Roseburg, and less in Coos County.

Related Facilities. The pipeline is buried. Above-ground pipe and valves are required only for 2 block valves and 3 meter facilities along the laterals, *none of which are near BPA transmission lines*. The only above-grade vestiges of the pipeline will be yellow plastic line markers (at least 10 per mile), and yellow test stations with copper wire leads to the pipeline for locating and corrosion testing (about one per mile).

Each of the 3 town delivery points includes a meter and electronics. Pipeline pressures and flows will be monitored in real time at the ends of the system from a remote SCADA facility. There are several automatic or remote-operated valves along the mainline, to interrupt gas flow in the unlikely event of a line break.

Construction Impact. All construction is done during daylight hours. Lateral construction will take about 3 months. Applicant plans to construct in the relatively dry summer months of May through October of 2003. Permitting is requested in time to start work soon after May 1, to ensure completion before winter of 2003 - 2004.

Pipeline construction will require a working space up to 60 feet wide. DOT requires a minimum of 30" of cover in normal soils, 18" in consolidated rock, 36" under roads. The pipe will be installed to a target depth of 36" to top of pipe. Some grading will be required to install the pipe, but shall be substantially restored to original grade before revegetation. All earth disturbance operations shall be subject to the erosion control plan in the FEIS.

To avoid additional timber cutting in segments along BPA, the pipeline would be placed in the outer 12 ft of the BPA right-of-way. The BPA corridor is generally 50 ft either side of centerline. Pipeline would be placed outside of the towers, and away from guy lines and grounding systems. Coos County is purchasing easements from the underlying private land owners. A 40 ft permanent easement will overlie the outside 40 ft of the BPA easement. A temporary 20 ft working space easement will lie inside of that, approximately down the centerline of the BPA 100 ft easements.

In sections along electrical transmission lines, the contractor shall be required to have and follow a plan to continuously ground the pipe, to protect workers from shock from induced currents.

Operations & Maintenance. Coos County will contract pipeline operation to an experienced pipeline operator, most likely NW Natural. The County and its operator are required under DOT to formulate and use an Operations & Maintenance Plan specifically for this pipeline. The O&M Plan includes an Emergency Plan for specific procedures and notifications in case of an emergency. BPA is invited to help formulate plans for joint location of facilities.

Coos County plans to provide cathodic protection against corrosion, as required by DOT. Magnesium anodes will be placed at regular intervals along the pipeline, to sacrificially corrode and protect the coated steel pipe. This method normally mitigates most induced AC current. In sections near electrical transmission lines, supplemental anodes and other measures will be taken as necessary to minimize induced AC on the pipeline.

Long-term pipeline operation will require 40 feet of space to be kept clear of larger brush and trees. Access roads to the BPA corridor will be restored as needed for pipeline construction and access for O&M.

After the initial pipeline construction period, there is no need to *ever* excavate any particular segment of pipe again. Annual maintenance consists of checking depth of pipe in roadways, repairing any soil erosion, controlling brush, replacing line markers, painting and operating block valves, leak surveys, and checking the effectiveness of the corrosion control system. A pipeline that is properly installed and has effective coating and cathodic protection, there is *no limitation on service life*.

Safety Considerations. Natural gas transmission pipelines are one of the safest forms of transportation used today. The pipeline safety regulations went into effect in 1970, and pipelines receive close oversight by DOT and state agencies. There are very few incidents of corrosion, leakage and weld or pipe failure of a new pipeline built and operated to DOT standards. Most incidents are caused by third party damage, which is mitigated by public awareness programs and one-call utility locate systems.

As previously discussed with BPA, we can find only one incidence in DOT pipeline records of a gas pipeline causing failure of an electrical transmission system. In 50 years of operations in Oregon and Washington, there has never been a death or serious injury, a forest fire or a failure of an adjacent electrical system caused by a gas transmission pipeline. Coos County is willing to implement specific measures to minimize exposure to BPA, such as added separation at towers, added protection at crossings, and remote operated valves (if feasible).

~~Oregon Public Utilities Commission gas safety division has encouraged Coos County to place the pipeline in existing corridors away from the more populated roads.~~

In summary, Coos County requests BPA consent to install the pipeline within the cleared portion of BPA corridor for about 12.4 miles of the 20-mile Fairview-Bandon system.

Proposed Schedule:

Start construction	May 1, 2003
Startup pipeline	November 1, 2003

Applicant:

Nikki Whitty, Chairman
Coos Co. Board of Commissioners
250 N. Baxter St.
Coquille, OR 97423

541-396-3121
541-396-4861 fax

Project Advisors:

Steven Shute
Pipeline Solutions, Inc.
PO Box 1054
Glenwood Spgs, CO 81602

970-928-9208
970-928-9207 fax

coosproj@att.net

Steve Oxford *or* Robert Oxford
Industrial Gas Services, Inc.
4501 Wadsworth
Wheat Ridge, CO 80033

303-422-3400
303-422-6105 fax

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, February 26, 2003 3:18 PM
To: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey; Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Staats, Michael L - TNLD-AMPN-2; Kempner, Leon Jr - TNFC-TPP-3; Meisner, Neal - TRFS-TPP-4; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Subject: RE: Coos County Gas Pipeline Status

A follow-up -

Just received a call from Bob Oxford (One of the pipeline folks). He **very much agreed with proceeding on the main pipeline issue**. They know they need to submit the application for the lateral - and hope to do that soon. I mentioned BPA "may" have problems with it as proposed. He seemed to understand and mentioned they had alternatives in mind if necessary.

-----Original Message-----

From: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, February 26, 2003 3:03 PM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Staats, Michael L - TNLD-AMPN-2; Kempner, Leon Jr - TNFC-TPP-3; Meisner, Neal - TRFS-TPP-4; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Subject: RE: Coos County Gas Pipeline Status

Don, I agree with your approach in responding to Steve Shute and company. We should treat the lateral as a separate request. I understand the City of Bandon, one of our utility customers, would be the benefactor of the lateral. I am not sure how much the City has been involved, but I'll let Tony Rodrigues be aware of what's going on.

Ricky

-----Original Message-----

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, February 26, 2003 2:26 PM
To: Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Staats, Michael L - TNLD-AMPN-2; Kempner, Leon Jr - TNFC-TPP-3; Meisner, Neal - TRFS-TPP-4; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Subject: Coos County Gas Pipeline Status

All,

I would like to share my view of where I believe this issue is - and why we seem have had little forward movement lately:

After the last meeting with the pipeline folks at Van Mall it was decided that Todd Cupp and Michael Staats would evaluate/identify what BPA would require Coos County to pay for in the way of emergency repair/supplies, etc. related to the formal Coos County application for the "main" gas line from Reston to Coos Bay. While I was on a "show me trip" with Steve Shute (Pipeline Solutions, Inc.) January 16, Shute indicated they also wanted to construct the "laterals" at about the same time. He provided me portions of "quad maps" that showed a proposed lateral location along BPA's Fairview-Bandon # 2/Fairview-Rogue corridor. I told him that a formal application needed to be submitted for this "additional" proposal. I believe Todd and Michael have been trying to "look ahead" and include this "new corridor" in their estimate. I also mentioned this to Doug - and got the impression BPA "may have problems" accepting this lateral proposal (it is proposed to be a 4-6 inch pipeline - the mainline is a 12 inch). I believe we are "hung up" trying to process the original application with the "lateral" pipeline issue being added to the mix.

My thoughts on this would be to complete the evaluation of the "main" pipeline at this time. I will continue to let Shute know he needs to get the formal application in for the lateral. **If we know at this time** that some or all of the proposed lateral pipeline would be disapproved by BPA - I would let Shute know prior to his application (I sent Doug copies of the lateral maps received from Shute). Otherwise - he will just have to submit the application and modify it later if we require.

Of note: I met yesterday with David Feinauer (Right-of-Way Associates, Inc.). His organization is contracted by Coos County to acquire easements from underlying fee owners. I believe he is proceeding with acquiring rights along the lateral corridor as well as the main line. Do I need to tell him, and Shute, to hold off (regarding the lateral) or risk wasting time and money??

Other issues - appraisals of the 4 BPA fee-owned parcels are currently in for review.
- a Reimbursable Agreement, if required, would be put together by Ricky.

Comments?

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, January 29, 2003 8:59 AM
To: Cupp, Todd - TFEF/North Bend
Cc: Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Kempner, Leon Jr - TNFC-TPP-3; Meisner, Neal - TRFS-TPP-4; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Sutton, Crystal E - TRT-TPP-4
Subject: FW: Maps on Fairview-Bandon #2

Todd - FYI. I received the below from Steve Shute re plans to submit an application (also on behalf of Coos County) for building the lateral gas pipelines. It looks like those plans include using our Fairview-Rogue No.1/Fairview-Bandon No. 2 corridor. For the Fairview to Bandon lateral they propose using BPA corridor for all but three short areas.

I will keep you all posted as I get more details.

-----Original Message-----

From: Steven Shute [mailto:pipeline@rof.net]
Sent: Thursday, January 23, 2003 2:31 PM
To: Don Gerig BPA
Subject: Maps on Fairview-Bandon #2

Don -

Glad you could join us last week for the Bid Walk. Nothing beats being out on the ground to visualize this kind of project. You might look at the county website now, all updated for newest bid specs (incl Electrical Safety section) and latest info. We have slipped the bid date to March 5, and hope to start construction about April 15.

We hope to parallel much of the Bandon lateral on BPA cleared corridor. That will require a separate agreement from the one now pending, and I am starting to prepare an application to you as we gather more details. This would follow roads and BPA from Fairview to Bandon along the newer steel Fairview-Rogue and Fairview-Bandon #2 lines, which are hung on the same structures.

The older Fairview-Bandon #1 circuit is a wooden pole line through McKinley and just north of Myrtle Pt, several miles south of the newer line. This circuit is unusable for pipeline - it spans the North Fork River and Middle Creek about 10 times!

We don't have any BPA maps of this circuit from Fairview to Bandon. Could you secure a copy, pref on 11x17"? Also, what is the typical RoW width? (Should be on dwgs).

Thanks for your help,

Steve Shute
PO Box 1054
Glenwood Spgs, CO 81602

memorandum

DATE: November 6, 2003

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: TOC/PPO2-1

SUBJECT: Agreement No. 03TX-11499/Coos County

TO: Bena Kluegel
Accountant - KFRO/2

Attached is a fully executed copy of Agreement No. 03TX-11499 with Coos County, which provides for right-of-way evaluation, mitigation, and construction monitoring of Coos County's natural gas pipeline installation project. The first progress payment, in the amount of \$165,085, has been received through Invoice No. MSC-03152.

Work Order No. 00134397 and the following tasks are assigned to this project:

Task No.	Description
1	Project Management
2	Safety Watcher
3	Engineering Support
4	Realty/ROW Support

If you have any questions concerning this project, please contact Ricky Poon at (541) 465-6953.

Edward A. Peterson
Manager, Customer Service Planning and Engineering

Attachment

cc:

- A. Morrow - DR/7-C
- J. Hilliard Creecy - T/DITT2
- J. Domschot - TFE/Alvey
- A. Sundberg - TFE/Alvey
- T. Cupp - TFEP/North Bend
- F. Worth - TNFF/TPP-3
- R. Stearns - TNLD/TPP-3
- M. Johns - TNP/OPP-3
- D. Sauer - TOC/PPO2-1
- R. Ferrera - TRF/TPP-4
- C. Albrecht - TRFS/TPP-2
- Customer File - TOC/PPO2-1 (Coos County)
- Official File - TMC/OPP-2 (03TX-11499)
- J. Margeson - L-7
- T. Sutton - TF/DOB1
- B. Kiser - TFE/Alvey
- B. Tilley - TFE/Alvey
- D. Kauffman - TFEP/North Bend
- D. Lamb - TNLD/TPP-3
- M. Staats - TNLE/AMPN-2
- R. Poon - TOC/Alvey
- C. Shaw - TOC/PPO2-1
- D. Gerig - TRFS/Alvey
- O. Rose - TRF/TPP-4
- Work Order File - TOC/PPO2-1 (00134397)

FINANCIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS STATEMENT

For the work performed pursuant to this Agreement, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) will invoice Coos County on a periodic basis, but not more frequently than once a month. Payment of each invoice will be due within 30 days of the invoice date. The cost of performing the work by BPA at Coos County's expense shall be the actual cost of doing the work specified in the Agreement, including an overhead rate of 26% for labor and 5% for materials, fixed at the time the Agreement is entered into, representing the indirect costs of the Project office plus the contractual support costs of contract negotiation, billing and accounting functions, and contract management.

Certain adverse impacts, such as danger trees and soil erosion, may not be apparent or identifiable until after the project completion date of December 31, 2004. After the project completion date, BPA will invoice the County for any additional mitigation that is a direct result of the pipeline construction on an individual case basis.

October 1, 2003

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

- F. After the pipeline installation, return and mark trees that have been damaged in the restoration of the ROW.
- G. Remove hazard trees that have been marked and any additional trees that have become unstable or have been damaged.

IV. RESTORE RIGHT-OF-WAY, ACCESS ROADS AND TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURES

BPA, at the County's expense, will:

- A. Provide new rocks and design drainage for all of the roads in the construction and temporary construction areas.
- B. Check access roads to the ROW for any damage resulting from the pipeline construction and make necessary repairs.

~~C. Provide fences and gates to restrict access to the ROW to limit erosion and enhance restoration of vegetation.~~

- D. Close temporary accesses that have been opened during construction.
- E. Install new guy wires, strain insulators and anchors at transmission structures as required.

V. INSPECT ROW AND ACCESS ROADS AFTER CONSTRUCTION

BPA, at the County's expense, will:

- A. Inspect BPA ROW and access roads at the completion of pipeline construction to determine if all BPA ROW and access roads are satisfactorily restored.
- B. Recommend additional mitigation that would be required.
- C. Update BPA drawings and maps to reflect the "as-built" condition.

VI. PROJECT COMPLETION

The estimated completion date of this project is December 31, 2004.

Coos County Pipeline Project

November 20, 2002

Rick Stearns
Bonneville Power Administration
Vancouver, WA

Re: Coos County Gas Pipeline
TRF-Alvey Case No. 2000 0649

Rick:

Good informative meeting last week in Vancouver. We're not very far apart, hope to get an agreement done by end of year.

The proposed Coos Pipeline would parallel the twin Reston-Fairview 230 kV circuits for about 12 miles in Douglas and Coos counties. Most of our technical discussion has centered around the risk of a catastrophic pipeline incident which would fail both of the RF circuits. ~~We have shared our research on DOT gas pipeline statistics gleaned for the BLS and the Coos County planning committee process. The risk of a damaging incident~~ is very low, much less likely than the peak wind, ice, flood and seismic events you currently design for.

Your staff is primarily concerned about the places where the proposed Coos Pipeline would *cross under both circuits*, where one badly-placed incident could damage both BPA lines. The pipeline crosses both circuits in 8 places along the entire route. Two of these are under a paved county road in the bottom of Brewster Canyon, with several hundred feet of clearance. The other 6 crossings are at:

Rock Creek (RF1 3/5) switch over and back around creek banks (2 crossings).
Dora (RF1 22/4), pipeline near center of paved road at BPA crossing.
Frona Co Pk (RF1 24/10) pipeline near center of paved road at BPA crossing.
Cherry Creek (RF2 26/4) switch over to cross creek and run along county road.
McKinley (RF2 27/4) switch back to run along BPA.

There are several pipeline design features which could nearly eliminate any risk of dual line failure at these 6 crossings.

Stronger and Better Protected

The main risk (about 70% of incidents) for new DOT-jurisdictional pipelines is from third party damage, usually excavators. For these 6 short sections crossing the 250 ft dual corridor, we will virtually eliminate the chance of a dig-in:

- Heavier wall pipe .375" vs .250", rated 3000 psi vs. 600-800 psi actual pressure.
- Deeper ditch, 6 ft to top of pipe, vs 3-4 ft normal coverage.

- Concrete cover with 2-sack concrete mix, can't be cut by typical excavator.
- Extra line markers set every 40-50 ft vs typical 500 ft. Hard to miss yellow signs.

These measures aren't practical or necessary for most of the 59 miles of mainline, but are appropriate for high-consequence areas such as these BPA crossings.

Automatic Valves

If the pipeline suffers an incident, there are several automatic (or remote-operated) valves planned to greatly reduce response time and the amount of gas lost. These valves were added due to public concerns during the EIS and planning processes, and we hadn't discussed them with BPA. The pipeline operator NW Natural will decide whether these valves should be *automatic* (self-sensing for pressure and flow rate) or *remote-operated* (controlled from Portland). Specific BPA areas of concern are as follows:

- ~~The Rock Creek crossings are protected by the automatic or remote-operated valve at Lookingglass. The Williams delivery station (4 miles east of valve) will be monitored 24/7 for pressure and flow rate. If either parameter is out of range,~~ or if an incident is reported, this valve will be closed. With a check valve (one-way flow, like a diode) at Tenmile, this 10-mile section could be isolated within a few seconds as the Lookingglass valve is closed. A large hole (8" hole on 12" pipe) would blow down the line pressure in less than 10 minutes.
- The Dora, Frona, Cherry Creek and McKinley crossings are protected with the manually operated China Creek valve and an automatic valve at Fairview. This section is also about 10 miles long, same blow down time after closing valves. If an operator is not immediately available to close the valve at China Creek, the Lookingglass valve would isolate a 37 mile segment, with a blow down time of about 30 minutes.

The Lindsey temporary tower proposal is intended to prevent an extended total outage if both circuits are severed. This is an elegant solution, and is much more practical than extensive modifications to BPA towers.

But these measures as suggested above, actually address the root challenge, which is to reduce any chance of a pipeline incident causing a twin outage. These measures may eliminate or reduce the number of additional Lindsey structures needed. This could also allow storage at a central location, more strategic to the entire BPA system.

Steven Shute, PE

Coos County Oregon
Bid Documents for the Natural Gas Pipeline Project

Appendix B:
Power Line Corridor Electrical Safety

- 1) If any of the following requirements are found to be in conflict with NACE Recommended Practice 0177-2000, then RP0177-2000 will be used as the guiding document.
- 2) When working in BPA or PP&L rights-of-way or underneath power lines on public or private rights-of-way, Contractor shall assign one individual per spread to be specifically responsible for electrical safety requirements, as listed below and as required by any other local, state, or federal regulations.
- 3) Contractors must remain a minimum of 15 feet from all conductors.
- 4) "Caution: Power Lines Overhead" signs shall be placed by the Contractor at frequent intervals when working alongside power lines and at all power line crossings.

- 5) ~~No refueling of gasoline powered equipment will be allowed in the BPA or PP&L rights-of-way.~~
- 6) No excavation will be allowed within 50 feet of BPA or PP&L steel towers or counterpoise or within 25 feet of BPA or PP&L wood pole structures or counterpoise unless the construction drawings indicate that such construction is allowed.
- 7) Equipment shall not be grounded to BPA or PP&L structures.
- 8) Individual sections of pipe, whether welded or not, shall be grounded. Ground cables shall be constructed of #2 AWG or heavier cable. To ground a section of pipe, the following procedure must be used:
 - a Install two ground rods, at least 3 feet into the soil.
 - b Attach a ground cable to one of the ground rods.
 - c With insulated lineman's gloves, attach the ground cable to the pipe.
 - d Using a voltmeter capable of reading AC voltages less than 50, connect one lead to the second ground rod, and using lineman's gloves, connect the other lead to the pipe. The reading must be less than 15 volts AC or additional grounding will be required.

NOTE: REMOVAL OF GROUND LEADS MUST OCCUR IN THE REVERSE ORDER TO PREVENT HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DAMAGE TO THE PIPE AND COATING. USING LINEMAN'S GLOVES, REMOVE THE GROUND WIRE FROM THE PIPE, THEN REMOVE THE GROUND WIRE FROM THE GROUND ROD.

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, November 13, 2002 1:07 PM
To: Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3; Kempner, Leon Jr - TNFC-TPP-3; Emery, Brian E - TNLC-TPP-3; Mullaney, Christine - TRFS/Alvey
Subject: FW: Draft Minutes BPA/CC Meeting



bpa COOS Minutes

11Nov02Draft...

FYI - these are the notes of our gas pipeline meeting that Bob Oxford sent. If you have comments/changes you would like to make, I could consolidate and get back to him.

Don

-----Original Message-----

From: Robert J Oxford [mailto:rjoxford@juno.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 13, 2002 9:28 AM
To: ddgerig@bpa.gov
Subject: Draft Minutes BPA/CC Meeting

Don:

Attached is a draft of minutes for our meeting yesterday. It includes a couple of editorial comments not necessarily stated in the meeting. Please review, add, delete as you and the others feel appropriate. Thanks for your help. We may come by your office to deliver some documents Wed. pm or Thurs. am.

Bob O.

Draft

Minutes of Meeting
November 12, 2002
Bonneville Power Administration Offices
Vancouver, WA.

Re: Coos County Natural Gas Pipeline
ROW on BPA Power Line

Participants:

BPA Don Gerig, Chris Mullaney, Ricky Poon, Doug Lamb, Rick Stearns, Leon Kempner, Brian Emery

CC Pipeline Advisors: Steve Shute, Steve Oxford, Bob Oxford

The purpose of the meeting was to determine the status of the CC natural gas pipeline and discussed the letter, dated June 21, 2002, from Cathy Albrecht, BPA Realty Specialist, to Nikki Whitty, Coos County Board of Commissioners.

Steve Shute reviewed the natural gas pipeline project from its inception to the present. The Coos County (CC) Planning Committee decision in April has been appealed and a decision rendered November 8 to grant the project a Conditional Permit. The Final EIS is being printed and official notice will be listed in the Federal Register. There was a discussion of past correspondence and information that has been exchanged between BPA and CC.

Bob Oxford led a discussion of the major points of the June 21, 2002 letter, which concerned structural damage mitigation to BPA's transmission line "in the unlikely event that a failure of the pipeline results in transmission line damage...."

1. It was agreed that it is unlikely that the pipeline will fail. But should a failure occur, BPA has set the requirement for mitigation at three days. BPA has assumed a "worst case scenario", that all six conductors of both RF circuits will burn through as the result of a pipeline break and fire where the pipeline crosses under the two transmission lines. BPA has had difficulties analyzing the statistics that it has obtained concerning natural gas transmission line failures. CC agreed to update the information that has been furnished to BPA concerning natural gas transmission pipeline incidents, including the entire OPS database of incidents reported since 1970. CC has calculated the statistical incident rate for the proposed 12" natural gas pipeline, based on ALL 8-10-12" pipelines of all vintages. Pipelines built under DOT-OPS regulations since 1970 have been much safer than average. If the pipeline is only average, it could expect:

One reportable incident every 280 years.

One injury every 1001 years.
One death every 11,500 years.

2. BPA is concerned about the risk of catastrophic failure of both circuits in the sections where the pipeline under-crosses both circuits. The current route (which is essentially final) has 4 such crossings along the cross-country parallel sections (Rock Creek x2 in Douglas County, Cherry Creek and McKinley in CC). There are two other crossings of low-hanging BPA lines where the pipeline is in the pavement of a county road (Dora and Frona County Park). The coincidental occurrence of a pipeline incident (see above) occurring near the middle of one of those six 100-ft segments (in a 320,000 ft pipeline) is on the order of 1 in (280 yrs)*(320k ft)/(600 ft), or about 1 incident per 150,000 years.
3. CC suggested BPA review the EIS and FERC Record of Decision on the Millennium Pipeline, which is proposed to transport gas from Canada through western and southern upstate New York into the metro area. This pipeline will run principally along existing power corridors.
4. Regardless of the statistics, BPA stated that they must provide the equipment to mitigate damage within 3 days. In the letter dated June 21, 2002, BPA has estimated a cost of \$693,610 to purchase Lindsey towers and related equipment that would be stored in Coos County and readily available for use should the failure of the pipeline result in damage to conductors and towers. The total project cost is estimated at \$35 million, of which \$11 million will be borne by CC taxpayers. All BPA charges will be paid by taxpayers, and are currently estimated at 4-7% of their entire cost.
5. CC suggested that BPA consider designating Lindsey towers that are presently located in other parts of their service area. CC would commit to trucking or flying this equipment to the site of the damage at its cost. BPA agreed to consider this approach.
6. BPA agreed to recalculate the costs proposed in the June 21, 2002, letter in accordance with some changes in BPA policy. (Not discussed: CC requests that overhead charges be limited to the engineering fees previously agreed to.)
7. CC plans to use automatic closing valves (which sense a pressure drop and close without human intervention, much like a circuit breaker), remote operated valves operated from a 24/7 remote monitoring center, or check valves (one-way flow, similar to diodes). These are planned for several places in the line close to the planned BPA crossings. CC will furnish more specific information.
8. (Not discussed) In addition to safety valves, CC can simply reinforce all BPA crossings to reduce the chance of an accidental dig-in, which accounts for 70% of all post-1970 pipeline incidents. Measures include a deeper ditch (6 ft vs normal 3-4 ft), heavier wall pipe (50% thicker, also used in populated areas such as

Lookingglass and Fairview), and even a low-strength concrete cover. These crossings will also have line markers at short intervals (50 ft vs 500 ft). These measures are not practical nor necessary for the vast majority of pipeline footage, but are very practical for the pipeline / BPA crossings. These measures may also reduce the required number of Lindsey temporary towers.

9. BPA will draft a Reimbursement Agreement that will provide for payment by CC of equipment and the installation of the equipment if there is damage to the power line.
10. BPA stated that CC will be required to get BPA approval for pipeline crossings beneath BPA power lines even if the pipeline is in a road right of way. This includes the Coos Bay Wagon Road. Both CC and BPA will confirm this.
11. CC expects to begin construction on or about March 1, 2003, and requests execution agreements between CC and BPA for mitigation, rights of way, and other appropriate activities by December 31, 2002.