

SUPPLEMENT No. 2 to APPLICATION
for a
Natural Gas Pipeline to Coos County, Oregon

TRF/ALVEY CASE No. 20000649:
SUPPLEMENT No. 2 TO APPLICATION FOR PROPOSED USE OF BPA ROW

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 a natural gas pipeline within existing BPA corridors. The proposed pipeline would traverse Federal, county and private lands along the BPA Reston to Fairview line and connectors in Coos and Douglas Counties in southwest Oregon.

On September 7, 2000, Coos County applied to BPA for expressed permission to construct the proposed pipeline along BPA right-of-way. On July 11, 2001, BPA responded with a proposed set of conditions under which the pipeline could be built.

Specific Project Route

The proposed route was selected to use existing roads, trails, and power corridors, with the least cost and least overall impact on lands, wildlife and people. The proposed route follows Coos Bay Wagon Road and BPA / PP&L corridors much of the way. Since the original BPA filing, only minor changes have been made to the route.

In segments along BPA, the pipeline will be placed within the BPA corridor to avoid extensive timber cutting. In the conditions proposed by BPA, the pipeline would be placed along and within 12.5 ft. of the north edge of the No. 1 Reston-Fairview (north) circuit. Pipeline will generally be placed outside of the structures (not between), and at least 15 ft away from guy lines and grounding systems. Any crossings of the corridor would be at least 25 ft from wood poles and 50 ft from steel towers, and as near perpendicular as practical.

In a very few places, environmental and construction limitations require a different location within the RoW. The project is divided into sections used for the Environmental Impact Statement now being written. Specific points of convergence and divergence, and exceptions to BPA conditions are noted here:

A. Williams to Reston Substation. The route follows a Pacificorp 230kV Dixonville-Reston circuit and Coos Bay Wagon Road through Lookingglass to the BPA Reston Substation. This segment is not on BPA.

B. Reston Substation to Tenmile Creek. The pipeline route crosses the Alvey-Reston circuit just north of the Reston Substation. This point is at Sta. No. 3818+00, about 150 ft online ahead of the nearest pole structure AR 68/9. Pipeline goes around the northwest corner of BPA property and follows outside the fence around corner structure RF1 1/2. Pipeline enters the substation 200 ft southwest of structure RF1 1/2 and parallels about 12 ft inside the fence, exiting at Sta. No. 3826+50 and following RF1 along the north edge.

BPA owns its corridor in fee through Tax Lot 500 in SW/NE/4 and NW/SE/4 in Section 1-T28S-R8W (including poles RF1 2/11, 3/1 and 3/2). The pipeline will run about 1640 ft through this parcel, north side of RF1.

West of the Reston crossroad, the pipeline follows the access road down into the gully about 160 ft online ahead of pole RF1 6/3. Pipeline crosses RF1 at 200 ft. online ahead, and onto the Wagon Road. At the point of crossing, the conductors are 70 to 90 ft above the access road.

Pipeline follows the Wagon Road west and crosses back under a high span of RF1 at Sta. No. 618+36 at Tenmile Creek, about 400 ft online ahead of RF1 6/7. It does not cross under RF2. This segment is about 4.8 miles on BPA.

C. Tenmile Creek to County Line. Near the Iverson Memorial Park, the pipeline leaves CBWR and enters the BPA corridor from the north access road. Entry point is about Sta. No. 633+50. Nearest structure is RF1 6/9, about 170 ft online back. Pipeline parallels RF1 on north side over Reston Ridge.

Near the Douglas – Coos County line, the pipeline route curves outside the corner tower RF1 9/6 and descends on access road R-MK-AR-26D. The pipeline crosses under No. 1 about 250 ft online ahead to reach the Wagon Road, but does not cross under RF2. The RF1 line spans 100 to 200 ft above the access and county roads. This action is taken to avoid a very steep slope in old timber above the Wagon Road. This segment is about 2.75 miles on BPA.

D. County Line to Lone Pine Lane. Pipeline follows CBWR through Sitkum, Dora and Frona County Park to a road intersection near BPA MP 24.

The pipeline in the Wagon Road crosses the BPA corridor twice in Brewster Canyon, about 1 mile into Coos County. The RF1 and RF2 lines span hundreds of feet above these crossings between RF1 10/4 and 10/5, and between 10/9 and 11/1.

The road and pipeline cross both BPA lines at Dora (between RF1 22/4 and 23/1) and Frona County Park (between RF1 24/10 and 25/1). This segment is about 19 miles, none on BPA.

E. Lone Pine Lane to Cherry Creek. Pipeline follows Sitkum Lane (formerly Myrtle Pt. – Sitkum Road) to RF1 at Sta. No. 2867+70. Nearest structure is RF1 25/3, about 580 ft online ahead.

Pipeline then leaves the road to follow the north side of RF1 to the approach to Cherry Creek. This stream will be directionally bored from the west side, near the Wagon Road. The bore must be moved south to avoid boring under RF1 26/6 and 26/7 and a switchback in the creek. The best alignment is on the south edge of RF2 corridor.

The pipeline would cross both lines at about Sta. No. 2925+00, online about 425 ft ahead of structure RF2 26/4, and 150 ft back of RF1 26/6 poles. From there, the directional bore and pipeline approaches will be along the south edge of RF2 to about Sta. No. 2938+70, where the pipeline enters the Wagon Road. This segment is about 1.4 miles on BPA.

F. Cherry Creek to McKinley. Pipeline follows CBWR from Cherry Creek to the RF2 crossing near McKinley. This segment is about 0.8 miles, not on BPA.

G. McKinley to Fairview. Pipeline route briefly follows RF2 west of the Wagon Road to avoid the McKinley School and homesteads. The route joins RF2 and runs across an open meadow from Sta. No. 2980+00, near structure RF2 27/4 between Middle Creek and McKinley. At Sta. No. 2997+00, pipeline crosses under RF2, RF1 and the Fairview-Bandon No. 1 (115 kV) line to the north side of RF1. Pipeline follows RF1 to the CBWR crossing near Fairview.

On the hill overlooking Fairview, the Fairview-Bandon No. 1 line is adjacent RF1 to the north, and the two lines share structure RF1 30/5. The cleared power corridor is almost 500 ft wide here. Because the north side of RF1 disappears when the two lines converge, the pipeline must switch sides.

The pipeline will cross RF1 at about Sta. No. 3118+00, about equidistant between RF1 30/3 and corner structure 30/4. The pipeline switches to the area between RF1 and RF2

and drops into the river valley. Near the bottom of the hill after Sta. No. 3132+70 (a trail deeded as Vista Drive), the pipeline crosses back to the north edge of RF1. The crossing is about 450 ft ahead online from shared RF1 30/5, and about 70 ft under the conductors.

The line will be directionally bored under the North Fork of the Coquille River, following the north edge of BPA No. 1 circuit. The south end of the bore will be near corner structure RF1 30/6. The north end of the bore will exit near the CBWR and RF1 30/8 at Sta. No. 3148+20. Pipeline bores will not pass under any structures. The pipeline leaves BPA and follows the Wagon Road north.

In its route through Fairview, the pipeline crosses under the BPA 115 kV Reedsport-Fairview and 230 kV Fairview-Rogue lines to a block valve near Fairview Road.

This segment includes about 3.2 miles on BPA.

H. Fairview to Sumner Road. Pipeline crosses the power corridor northwest of Fairview and follows the Coos Bay Wagon Road through the settlement of Sumner.

From the valve set and Fairview Road, the pipeline parallels the BPA 230 kV Rogue for about 600 ft to the fence line, then crosses the Rogue and 115 kV Reedsport lines and the PP&L 230 kV Isthmus line along the fence line, about 220 ft online back of RPF1 44/2 structure. The route leaves the power corridor and joins the CBWR northwest of Fairview and on to Sumner.

West of Sumner, the pipeline follows South Sumner Road to rejoin and parallel the east side of the PP&L Isthmus line. The BPA Reedsport easement is adjacent to the west, with the road crossing near structure RFP1 36/4.

The end of Segment H is east of Sumner Bridge, where the old and new Reedsport-Fairview BPA 115 kV lines converge from Eastside and Libby at RPF1 36/2 near CBWR (Sumner Road). This segment includes about 9.9 miles on county roads, none on BPA.

I. Sumner Road to US 101. Pipeline follows Sumner Road (CBWR) west to Coos City and Sumner Bridge, crossing Isthmus Slough, the railroad and US Highway 101 to a block valve west of the highway. The pipeline crosses under BPA several times. It crosses the active RPF1 line just north of structure 36/2 as it leaves PP&L. It crosses the inactive RPF1 "dogleg" three times in the road, near structure RPF1 36/1 and twice near 34/5. This segment is about 2.3 miles long, none on BPA corridor.

J. US 101 to Libby. From the block valve, the pipeline joins BPA 115 kV Reedsport-Fairview line at about Sta. No. 300+40 (online ahead of RPF1 33/7) and runs northwest to Red Dike Road (Sta. No. 428+93, RPF1 31/15). This section is de-energized and may be abandoned. This segment includes about 2.4 miles on BPA corridor.

K. Libby to Coos Bay. From the Red Dike Road, the pipeline follows a series of county roads and city streets into the outskirts of Coos Bay. The end of the pipeline is a city gate station at an old water treatment plant off Ocean Boulevard.

Pipeline follows streets under the de-energized BPA line in two short sections, crossing on Cooley Drive near RPF1 31/14, and parallel for 1000 ft between RPF1 31/7 and 31/3. On the former BPA Reedsport-Coos Bay 115 kV circuit, now Reedsport-Fairview, the pipeline parallels on 21st St. for 1600 ft and from Idaho Drive to California Drive for about 700 ft. From California Dr, the pipeline follows a trail down the ridge on a county road easement, and crosses this BPA line one time.

This segment is 3.0 miles total, and includes about 0.6 miles on BPA corridor.

Route Summary and miles along BPA:

A	Williams to Reston Substation	PP&L	
B	Reston to Tenmile	BPA	4.8 miles
C	Tenmile to County Line	BPA	2.8 miles
D	County Line to Lone Pine Lane	CBWR	
E	Lone Pine Lane to Cherry Creek	BPA	1.4 miles
F	Cherry Creek to McKinley	CBWR	
G	McKinley to Fairview	BPA	3.2 miles
H	Fairview to Summer Lane	PP&L	
I	Summer Lane to US 101	CBWR	
J	US 101 to Libby	BPA	2.4 miles
K	Libby to Coos Bay	BPA	0.6 miles

Sections B-C-E-G include 12.2 miles along BPA Fairview-Reston 230 kV lines.

Sections J-K include 3.0 miles along BPA Reedsport-Fairview 115 kV lines.

Sections A-D-F-H-I are not on BPA.

The total 12" pipeline route is 59.0 miles, 15.2 miles of which are along a BPA corridor.

Summary of Exceptions:

The proposed 230 kV crossings and exceptions to the BPA conditions are described above and summarized here:

Seg. B	Cross Alvey-Reston No. 1 near pole AR1 68/9	
Seg. B	Run inside west fence of Reston Substation	600 ft
Seg. B	Run through BPA fee property, Sec 1-28-8	1600 ft
Seg. B	Cross RF1 near 6/3 to Wagon Road	
Seg. B	Cross RF1 near 6/7 at Tenmile Creek	
Seg. C	Cross RF1 near 9/6 on access road to County Line	
Seg. D	Cross RF1 & RF2 near 10/5 in Wagon Road, Brewster Canyon	
Seg. D	Cross RF1 & RF2 near 10/9 in Wagon Road, Brewster Canyon	
Seg. D	Cross RF1 & RF2 near 23/1 in Wagon Road, near Dora	
Seg. D	Cross RF1 & RF2 near 24/10 in Wagon Road, near Frona Park	
Seg. E	Cross RF1, RF2 near RF1 26/6 at Cherry Creek	
Seg. E	Run on south side of RF2 across Cherry Creek	1300 ft
Seg. G	Run on south side of RF2 near McKinley	1700 ft
Seg. G	Cross RF1, RF2 and Fairview-Bandon at McKinley	
Seg. G	Cross RF1 above 30/4 south of Fairview	
Seg. G	Run on south side of RF1 (north of RF2)	1500 ft
Seg. G	Cross RF1 below 30/5 at Fairview	
Seg. G	Cross Fairview-Rogue north of Fairview Substation	
Seg. H	Follow and cross Fairview-Rogue north of Fairview Road	600 ft

The proposed BPA 115 kV crossings are described above and summarized here:

Seg. G	Cross Fairview-Bandon No. 1 at McKinley	
Seg. G	Cross Reedsport-Fairview No. 1 by Fairview Substation	
Seg. H	Cross RPF1 north of Fairview Road	
Seg. I	Cross active RPF1 at corner structure 36/2	
Seg. I	Cross inactive RPF1 "dogleg" at structure 36/1	
Seg. I	Cross inactive RPF1 "dogleg" twice at 4/5 on Sumner Road	
Seg. J	Follow inactive RPF1 from 33/7 to 31/15 to Libby	2.4 miles
Seg. K	Cross inactive RPF1 at Cooley Drive near RPF1 31/14	
Seg. K	Follow inactive RPF1 from 31/7 to 31/3 in Libby	1000 ft
Seg. K	Follow and cross active RPF1 through Libby, 3 places	2300 ft

Coos Bay Wagon Road
Coos Bay Wagon Road

BPA RF1
BPA RF1

BPA RF2
BPA RF2

Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4

From: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Sent: Friday, July 25, 2003 1:46 PM
To: Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Cc: Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Wolcott, Marian - TRT-TPP-4; Sauer, Dena J - TOC-PPO2-1
Subject: RE: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

Thank you, Lee, for the information. I will draft a reimbursable agreement for everyone's review sometime next week.

Dena, please assign a contract number. The project title should be: " Fairview - Reston ROW Mitigation and Construction Monitoring for the Coos County Natural Gas Pipeline".

Todd and Ken, let me know when you have an estimate for the monitoring and access road restoration efforts so I can come up with a total dollar figure.

Ricky

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

From: Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4
Sent: Friday, July 25, 2003 10:51 AM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Cc: Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Wolcott, Marian - TRT-TPP-4
Subject: RE: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

Any costs associated with the monitoring done by Todd were not covered in the estimate I sent.

Costs of increased monitoring in the ROW for slides or damage to facilities was not covered.

Todd was worried about increased tree mortality in the future and that was not covered. This could cost up to another 20K.

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

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Friday, July 25, 2003 9:54 AM
To: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Cc: Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: RE: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

I spoke this date with Coos County Commissioner Nikki Whitty. Told her I was giving her a heads up re the need for us to generate a reimbursable agreement that would address several cost issues that have come up. Said we would get back to her when we had more specifics. She seemed to understand and did not raise any objections at this point.

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

From: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Sent: Friday, July 25, 2003 9:34 AM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Cc: Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: RE: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

Let's be sure that we include funding for the ongoing BPA monitoring of the work that is being done out there by the County's contractors. I understand Todd has been out there pretty much full time. The county should be paying for this. And if he wishes to obtain assistance in this from someone else on his crew, or someone from Mike Montgomery's shop, again the county should foot this bill.

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

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Friday, July 25, 2003 8:18 AM
To: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey

Cc: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

Ricky - per our phonecon, we would like to set up another reimbursable agreement with Coos County to cover several issues that have come up. Todd, Lee Rose (Danger Tree Crew) and I did a site inspection last Tuesday. Below (in red) is Lee's trip report on some of the issues that have come up. I understand that a BPA road man (Ken Adamson) will also be looking more closely at specific road issues that need to be addressed.

I will be on leave until August 4. You should be able to get most of the info you need for a draft Reimbursable from Todd, Lee Rose and Ken Adamson (after his inspection). I could get with you when I return.

Thanks for the help.

Hi Todd;

I wanted to let you know how I thought we should deal with the **Hazard trees** created by the gas pipe line installation on the Reston-Fairview corridor.

Taking into consideration the underlying fee owners, I think it best to remove only (as few trees) as is necessary to protect BPA's interests. The best way to do this is to visit the lines and paint all of the trees that have substantial damage to their root systems caused by the cuts to level the ground for trenching. We should then return and mark trees that have been damaged in the restoration of the ROW. Because the trees along the ROW edge are the ones that are wind firm we may need to remove other trees when the "edge of the ROW trees are removed. One of my major concerns is the burial of root systems as they try and restore the ROW to grade. In some places the roots of trees along the ROW are buried with a mixture of dirt, stumps and slash removed from the ROW. I do not know how nor have I seen any specific mention of the removal of this debris. It could be scattered back in the ROW for creature concerns and do BPA no harm if placed in the right areas.

I feel that the way to make BPA's tree risk as low as before this process is to do our tree selection is this two step process. The fewer trees we can take on the edge of the ROW the better off we will be. I know you are concerned with the health of the remaining trees. I agree that we could see effects of this project for several years but I think it will be minimal if we use this two step process. I do believe that we could have erosion in areas sever enough to bury the roots of trees off of the ROW deep enough to kill species that will not tolerate this. We could also have trees weakened or killed from the run off of the mulch-fertilizer mix put on the ROW. These would show up mostly in the first two years as soon as the weather gets hot. I would suggest extra patrols of the corridor at those times. I do believe that all of the dead trees will be fewer that we would see from the occasional insect outbreaks that we have and it would be unacceptable to cut a "Safe Back line".

I obtained a copy of the Land Use agreement from Renee Ferrera this morning and on page 6 I believe the costs of these remedial actions to remove trees are covered.

Access Roads

The land use agreement states that the access roads will be restored to original or better condition. But prior to construction there was to be a joint road inspection that did not happen. However the EIS did describe our access roads generally as rocked roads with some dirt spurs to the towers. It described these dirt spurs as being cleared regularly with a dozer. This part I do not agree with. Whoever did this evaluation did not understand that they were dozer roads, but we had no reason to improve them. With these things in mind and ROW in the area that is not disturbed I would describe what we had at the start of the project and how it served our needs.

This is how I would describe our ROW and access roads before construction started.

The lines in the Reston-Fairview corridor were constructed in 1954 and 1962. Clearing for construction consisted of timber cutting removal where necessary, the removal of stumps and brush for the construction of towers and access roads. Low growing species of brush were left. The ROW and access roads have been cleared of tree species on regular intervals. The ROW and roads do have grass and low growing species in them. The ROW is densely covered with low growing species such as costal Huckleberry and vine maple. No attempts have been made to control wild grasses in the access roads. The roads have been rocked as needed over the years. They are well compacted and usable through all of the seasons, even short spurs that were not rocked. The vegetation is heavy enough to stabilize the soils and prevent runoff into the roads, we have had no trouble using the access roads even in periods of very heavy costal rain.

The road system and ROW were very stable at the start of this project. For BPA to have roads in "original or better condition" will require almost as much as it would to build a new road. I believe that we will need to rock all of the roads in the construction and temporary construction areas. The rock will need to be packed in because it will in essence be on fill. Because most of the vegetation will be gone we can expect heavy runoff into and off of the roads so we should have drainage designed into them. It will be several years before they are stable. Additional rock and grading may be necessary over the next few years.

Access roads to the ROW are also under heavy use and should be checked for damage.

Clearing and leveling the ROW is leaving bear ground, this is always a temptation to four wheelers and motor cyclist. We will need to restrict access to the ROW by building fences and gates. This will limit erosion of the ROW and access roads while giving the seed mixture sprayed into the ROW a chance to germinate and grow.

I talked with Ken Adamson about your access roads and he may have some free time next week to give you a good idea of what it will take to restore them. It appears that we are going to need some cost estimates for the trees as well and now is the time to start them so that we can give notice.

Oral Lee Rose
TRV/TPP4

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

Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4

From: Kiser, Robert E - TFE/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, August 06, 2003 3:50 PM
To: Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Staats, Michael L - TNLE-AMPN-2
Cc: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Volpe, HelenAnn - TNL-TPP-3; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend
Subject: Gas Pipeline Specifications

The Coos Bay natural gas pipeline project is in full swing and while there have been several significant issues arise I believe we have, collectively, addressed most if not all of them. A new issue was presented to me this morning having to do with the status of the counties' request for use of the Fairview/ Bandon, Fairview/Rogue easement for the installation of 4 and 6" pipeline laterals. As I understand the primary concern, one of our earlier conditions for the main line was that the pipe be located no closer than 50 feet from any structure or guy. While that is generally possible on the currently underway main line project it is generally not possible on the lateral due the limited width of the easement. The Fairview/Bandon, Fairview/Rogue has a 100' easement. Requiring the pipe to be located 50 ft. from any tower leg would put the pipe off the easement by approximately 12 ft. at each tower. As I understand this would require more lengthy and intense negotiations with the underlying property owners and some, if not most, would not likely agree. If this is true, this will likely place that portion of the project in some jeopardy.

The question that arises is how firm are we on the requirement for 50 ft.? As I understand it, the need for 50 ft. was an Engineering requirement. We're not exactly sure how or what factors were considered in determining the need for 50 ft. or what the risks there would be in placing it closer. From an operations and maintenance perspective, once the pipe is safely placed in the ground and the right-of-way and access adequately restored, having the pipe 36 to 38 ft. from the tower leg probably is not a major concern. As I understand, there have been several situations where we have already authorized variances to the 50 ft. rule on the main line project.

While we are certainly not wanting to be perceived as second guessing the earlier Engineering determination, the Eugene Region would not be concerned if Engineering were to revisit their earlier requirement for 50 ft. and allow the lateral to be placed closer to the structures and on the right-of-way.

There is a timeliness consideration in deciding this issue. The county applied for the land use agreement sometime ago and is eager to begin that phase of construction. Additionally, it should be noted that there is considerable political momentum behind this project and I believe it is reasonable to predict that if and when BPA is perceived to be an encumbrance to completion of this project, our actions will be called into question at the U.S. congressional and or senatorial level very quickly. So if we decide to hold firm to our 50 ft. requirement I suggest that we be equally firm on our reasoning.

I am out of the office tomorrow and Friday but I will be in Vancouver on Monday morning, first thing, and will be available to discuss this further if necessary. If I do not hear from TNL by then I will likely try to set up a conference call where we can discuss this. In the mean time I'll be checking my e-mail.

Thanks!

Bob Kiser

Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4

From: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
nt: Thursday, August 28, 2003 4:42 PM
nt: 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.

Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3

From: Kiser, Robert E - TFE/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, September 04, 2003 11:22 AM
To: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Subject: RE: Coos Pipeline

I got the CD.....Thank you very much.

B.K.

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

From: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3
Sent: Thursday, September 04, 2003 10:32 AM
To: Kiser, Robert E - TFE/Alvey; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Subject: RE: Coos Pipeline

WO# 97810 is the one we've been charging for the personnel time riding herd on the pipeline. I'll find a pre-engineering WO to use for the photography.

Cherry Creek and any other long slope over 45 degrees where a deep cut was made before the pipeline trench was cut concerns me after the rains come. Grass alone isn't going to be able to hold those slopes if the soil gets saturated.

FYI, I am preparing to write a report about the lateral to Bandon. I am going to make some recommendations for the permit based on my field recon, aerial photography evaluation, and line file investigation. I'll send out a copy when I finish.

Don: Is there anything else I need to do at this time for Reston-Fairview? (Other than the list of recommendations for getting our severed roads back into shape.)

Did both of you get the CD of my August 20-22 trip?

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

From: Kiser, Robert E - TFE/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, September 04, 2003 10:09 AM
To: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Subject: RE: Coos Pipeline

Probably not a bad idea. There may be some Spotted Owl issues that we need to be sensitive to however. Regarding the charges...I'm not sure what 97810 is but I don't believe we should charge the pipeline project for it.

For what its worth, it looks to me like barring some possible erosion problems, for the most part we're going to end up with a much improved R.O.W. overall. I remain concerned about the Cherry Creek area and am very interested in how they restore it however.

B.K.

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

From: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3
Sent: Thursday, September 04, 2003 9:56 AM
To: Kiser, Robert E - TFE/Alvey; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Subject: Coos Pipeline

Bob, Don:

I was thinking a good way to document all the changes along the Reston-Fairview from the pipeline construction would be to get a low level flight of aerial photography. After construction, we should probably get another flight. This would give us a before-during-after picture of the work.

I can place a quick request to photogrammetry to get a flight in while we still have fairly decent weather now that work is going on or has been done along the entire corridor. If you think this would be beneficial to track the changes along the lines, please let me know as soon as you can. Of course, we need a work order and should it be charged to 97810?

Hope to hear from you soon. Thanks.

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

Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3

From: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3
Sent: Monday, October 06, 2003 10:48 AM
To: Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Subject: RE: Recommendation for Slope Stabilization

Don, does the paragraph I added at the end take care of your concerns? I'm not sure what we can say other than BPA will repair any failures in our own way. We can't say we'll charge for the repair, or that we'll do the repairs without regard to the condition of the pipeline. Any other ideas?

I got an e-mail from Paul Slater advising me that if he doesn't get the recommendations ASAP, they won't be considered/incorporated into the restoration work.



RECOMMEND
S FOR RESTOR

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

From: Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Sent: Sunday, October 05, 2003 11:26 AM
To: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3
Subject: RE: Recommendation for Slope Stabilization

Frank, I agree with your assessment. However, I believe the contractor will not have time to respond before the rains set in. What are our options if erosion starts and we loose a structure? I'm thinking of 26/4 & 5. What is the general consensus?

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

From: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3
Sent: Thursday, October 02, 2003 10:04 AM
To: Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Subject: Recommendation for Slope Stabilization

Don,

Here's a draft of the recommendations that I plan to send to Paul Slater. I cut this report down from several pages in order to concentrate on what I think our needs are. Please review and offer any comments you can think of. If you feel that this covers the basics, I will run it by some others just to see if it's okay.

I hope to send it to Paul Slater Monday (or Tuesday, at the latest). I would have had it to you sooner, but I got tied up with some construction problems on the Albany-Eugene line.

**<< File: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
RESTORATION OF STEEP SLOPES ALONG BPA RIGHTS.doc >>**

Thanks.

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

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESTORATION OF STEEP SLOPES
RIGHTS-OF-WAY DISTURBED BY COOS COUNTY PIPELINE**

Original Created
Sept 29, 2003
Finalized
Oct. 6, 2003

After observing the pipeline construction on several occasions, several areas have been identified along the BPA Reston-Fairview transmission line corridor that 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 an engineered design for building up the slopes and cuts to retard direct surface water flow down these areas. The best solution would be to develop a series of tiers up the slope, thoroughly reseeded 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.

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.

Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3

From: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3
Sent: Monday, October 06, 2003 12:58 PM
To: 'Paul Slater'
Cc: Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Subject: RE: Slope Remediation Recommendations



RECOMMEND
S FOR RESTOR

Paul, here's my recommendations. I'll leave the "professional engineered design" up to your contractor, but I would like to review any design drawings if at all possible. I can read .pdf files and almost all CAD files.

Give me a call if you have any questions. If necessary, we can get Don on a 3-way call.

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

From: Paul Slater [mailto:slaterp@co.coos.or.us]
Sent: Monday, October 06, 2003 6:58 AM
To: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3
Subject: Re: Slope Remediation Recommendations

Frank,

My only comment/question is please get me your proposal ASAP as cleanup is ongoing on this project in areas we previously discussed as areas of interest to you. So get me your comments/ideas as soon as possible and we will incorporate as much as is possible and feasible.

Thanks.

~~~~~  
**Paul Slater**  
**Environmental Planner**  
**Coos County Highway Department**  
**1281 West Central (Physical Address)**  
**Coos County Courthouse**  
**Coquille, OR 97423**  
**541-396-3121 Ext. 788**  
**slaterp@co.coos.or.us**  
**www.co.coos.or.us**  
~~~~~

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

From: "Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3" <fsworth@bpa.gov>
To: <slaterp@co.coos.or.us>
Sent: Monday, October 06, 2003 9:03 AM
Subject: Slope Remediation Recommendations

> Paul,

>
> I had to deal with some construction problems on another project for a few days last week, so I didn't get much time to work on my proposed recommendations for steep slope remediation. I'll try to get you something by Wednesday or Thursday.

>
> Sorry for the delay. I know the rains are probably on the way this week.

>
> If you have any questions, give me a call, or send me an e-mail.

> Franklin S. Worth

> Senior Geotechnical Engineer

> TNFF - TPP3

> 360-619-6565

> 503-604-8940 (Pager)

> 360-619-6984 (fax)

>
>

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,

Original Created
Sept. 5, 2003
Finalized
Sept. 29, 2003

Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4

From: Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey
Sent: Tuesday, October 07, 2003 2:36 PM
To: Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: FW: September 22 Conference Call

Another Melanie Little email.

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

From: Melanie Little [mailto:melaniejl77@hotmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, September 18, 2003 12:10 PM
To: Justin.Simms@usace.army.mil; coosproj@att.net;
alan.d.ritchey@state.or.us; bjtilley@bpa.gov; Bob_Gunther@or.blm.gov;
Craig_Tuss@r1.fws.gov; kerrie_palermo@or.blm.gov;
Merina.E.Christoffersen@nwp01.usace.army.mil; pipeline@rof.net;
sam_friedman@r1.fws.gov; slaterp@co.coos.or.us;
steve_langenstein@or.blm.gov
Subject: September 22 Conference Call

A conference call has been scheduled for Monday September 22 at 2:00 p.m. to discuss priority sites during the remainder of clean-up/restoration efforts.

Paul Slater will lead the discussion. I will be sending a second email with a conference call number and password. Please forward this email to others that anyone feels may want to participate and are not included in the current email list. The discussion is anticipated to last one hour. At least one representative has been notified about this discussion from the following agencies/corporations:

Coos Bay District BLM
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife
U.S. Army Core of Engineers
Bonneville Power Administration
Pacific Power & Light
Coos County Commissioners
Industrial Gas Services
MasTec

Get a FREE computer virus scan online from McAfee.
<http://clinic.mcafee.com/clinic/ibuy/campaign.asp?cid=3963>

Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4

From: Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey
Sent: Tuesday, October 07, 2003 2:33 PM
To: Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: FW: Pipeline sugestions

Cathy:

In response to Renee's email about the FOIA request: This is an email from Melanie Little, Coos County hired help for environmental compliance. The email is to set up a meeting to discuss endangered species/habitat issues. I did not attend. I will have several more on the way today. If the addressee is Melanie or Dave Imper (USF&W), it is in relation to the ESA issues out near Morrision road for construction of the lateral.

Let me know if you need more info.

Benjamin J. Tilley
(541) 465-6553 office
(541) 954-1426 cell phone

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

From: Melanie Little [mailto:melaniejl77@hotmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, September 16, 2003 6:53 PM
To: alan.d.ritchey@state.or.us; bjtilley@bpa.gov;
Bob_Gunther@or.blm.gov; cmiller@cooscurryelectric.com;
Craig_Tuss@r1.fws.gov; kerrie_palermo@or.blm.gov;
Merina.E.Christoffersen@nwp01.usace.army.mil; pipeline@rof.net;
sam_friedman@r1.fws.gov; slaterp@co.coos.or.us;
steve_langenstein@or.blm.gov
Subject: Pipeline sugestions

Hello everyone - grab your peanuts!
After talking with Bob Gunther today, I realized that there are multiple concerns regarding clean-up - not just mine. ROW clean-up has begun, however, I propose that folks get together so that clean-up sites can be delt with on a priority basis rather than the anticipated linear "get to it when I get there" approach. Anyone interested in participating in a conversation and expressing concerns should let me know ASAP. I will put this together if everyone feels that it would be a constructive effort. Please let me know.

Melanie Little, Wildlife Biologist
541-572-5699/541-297-4172

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<http://join.msn.com/?PAGE=features/es>

Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, October 08, 2003 8:48 AM
To: Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: FW: Northwest Natural - Coos Bay Gas Pipeline Tour

Yesterday's e-mail to Marge/Renee.....

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

From: Nelson, Marg - T-DITT2
Sent: Tuesday, October 07, 2003 3:14 PM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Subject: RE: Northwest Natural - Coos Bay Gas Pipeline Tour

Thanks for the information Don and thank for making sure Renee had the pertinent contact information on the ROW and access road issues. I appreciate you being willing to cover for me. You would obviously be the one who could answer any questions they might have about BPA's concerns or involvement. But I owe you a huge **THANK YOU** for doing this on your own.

Marg

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

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Tuesday, October 07, 2003 10:10 AM
To: Nelson, Marg - T-DITT2
Cc: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Subject: Northwest Natural - Coos Bay Gas Pipeline Tour

Marg,

Just a quick note while stopping at the North Bend Maint. H.Q.:

I arrived at Northwest Natural's (NWN) Coos Bay office about 10:30 yesterday (Monday). Bob Oxford (a Coos County gas pipeline consultant) was giving an overview of the project status to about 13 individuals in attendance (see list below). I believe they all understood you could not make it do to weather restrictions for your flight.

We all departed for a "show me trip" of the pipeline (three separate vehicles with radio contact between them). Oxford led the trip and described the various stages of construction as we viewed them. We stopped often to look at specific sites. We toured (the pipeline route) south Coos Bay area, east along Sumner Road to a hill just east of Fairview Sub and then along part of the Lateral route towards Coquille.

I inquired about who to contact reference NWN's access road and vegetation management needs so we could coordinate our respective future needs. I was give the name of a NWN person in "Eugene" as an initial contact for those subjects (John Radosevich - contact via 503-226-4211).

The following were in attendance:

Bob Oxford - Coos County gas pipeline consultant (Industrial Gas Services - Colorado)

Representing NWN -

Denny Henderson - General Mgr.

Cal Grimmer (Mgr. - South Coast District)

Gary Bauer

Mike McCoy

Jerry Fish - attorney who does work for NWN

Jennie Bricker - attorney who does work for NWN

Teresa Haggins - Williams NW Pipeline

Ron Opitz - South Coast Development Council

Ken Messerle - State Senator

Involved local parties:

Tim Bishop

Ray Penny - local real estate

Doug Fletcher

Please call or e-mail if you have questions.

Thanks,

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

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

*Original Created
Sept. 8, 2003
Finalized
Oct. 8, 2003*

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%	50 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.

Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, November 20, 2003 8:43 AM
To: Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: FW: trees by the pipeline

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

From: Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, November 20, 2003 7:41 AM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Subject: FW: trees by the pipeline

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

From: Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4
Sent: Friday, October 24, 2003 10:47 AM
To: Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Subject: FW: trees by the pipeline

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

From: Andy Brint [mailto:andyb@direcway.com]
Sent: Friday, October 24, 2003 9:40 AM
To: 'Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4'
Subject: RE: trees by the pipeline

Hi Lee,

Thanks for the quick response. If you need to take a few that are potential hazards but are not ones that the gas company will reimburse, let us know, and we can take some of those as well. Since your guys are there anyhow, we should work together to thin some trees for my mom while making your maintenance job easier in the future. Let me know what works for you, and we can go from there.

Visiting next month or sending Ben earlier will work fine. If you can let me know the day before, I can hopefully arrange to take time off work and take a look as well. Thanks,
Andy

> -----Original Message-----

> **From:** Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4 [mailto:olrose@bpa.gov]
> **Sent:** Friday, October 24, 2003 8:49 AM
> **To:** 'andyb@direcway.com'
> **Subject:** RE: trees by the pipeline

>
>
> Hi Andy;

> Thanks for the note. It is possible that the cutters
> could have an easier time of it if they cut a few more trees.
> Should that be the case I will pay for any other trees that
> they cut. I will ask Ben Tilley to send me a diameter and
> having been there I can estimate the volume fairly closely.
> Any thing that leans to the line is of course a risk to us
> but I hate to intrude on people any more than I have to.
> However within some limits what is good for you can be better for us.
> I have to fly over to Idaho to do some work next week
> so I can't get back there very soon. In all likely hood I

> can get down there some time in the middle of next month but
> if I don't Ben can feed me the information that I will need
> to adjust the appraisal.
>
> Thanks again Lee
>
> -----Original Message-----
> From: Andy Brint [mailto:andyb@direcway.com]
> Sent: Thursday, October 23, 2003 9:32 PM
> To: olrose@bpa.gov
> Subject: trees by the pipeline
>
> Hi Lee,
>
> This is Andy Brint, the guy who lives in the log house that
> you stopped by
> down in Roseburg. Let me know if you want to take any more
> of the trees
> down along the line. I let my mom know that she gets paid
> for the ones that
> have had their roots whacked by the line, and she's more
> willing to get them
> cut. Funny how that works :-). Thanks,
>
> Andy

Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, November 20, 2003 11:09 AM
To: Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Cc: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Subject: FOIA Info ? (Reston-Fairview)

Ben just sent me this info. Is it needed for the FOIA? Do you already have it?

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

From: Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, November 20, 2003 10:45 AM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Subject: FW: Reston-Fairview

Appraisals of identified danger trees in relation to the pipeline.

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

From: Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4
Sent: Monday, November 03, 2003 11:20 AM
To: Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey
Subject: Reston-Fairview



R-MK 04-01 Apr
03.doc



R-MK-25-02 App
03.doc



R-MK-28-01 Apr-4
03.doc



R-MK-28-01 Apr-3
03.doc



R-MK-28-01 Apr-2
03.doc



R-MK-28-01 Apr
03.doc

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
 REAL PROPERTY SERVICES

DANGER TREE APPRAISAL
 PAGE NUMBER: 3

TRACT NO: R-MK-28-MT-01

NO. OF TREES	DIA. Of TREES	SPECIES	DIRECTION AHEAD ON LINE	DISTANCE OUT FROM EASEMENT	DISTANCE FROM TOWER +/- FT.	DISTANCE TO TOWER +/- FT.
1	22"	Douglas fir	Right	63-80'	-20' 29/4 to	+10' 29/5
1	34"	"	"	"	"	"
1	22"	"	"	63-75"	+300' 29/5 to	+350' 29/5
1	24"	"	"	"	"	"
1	20"	Grand fir	"	"	"	"
1	24"	"	"	"	"	"
1	12"	"	"	"	-180' 29/6	-120' 29/6
1	16"	"	"	"	"	"
2	18"	"	"	"	"	"
1	20"	"	"	"	"	"
1	22"	"	"	"	"	"
1	24"	"	"	"	"	"
1	22"	Douglas fir	"	"	"	"
2	24"	"	"	"	"	"
1	10"	"	"	63-80'	+130' 29/6 to	-90' 29/7
1	16"	"	"	"	"	"
5	18"	"	"	"	"	"
3	20"	"	"	"	"	"
2	22"	"	"	"	"	"
1	28"	"	"	"	"	"
1	18"	Grand fir	"	"	"	"
1	20"	"	"	"	"	"
1	26"	"	"	"	"	"
1	30"	"	"	"	"	"
1	34"	"	"	"	"	"
2	12"	Hemlock	"	"	"	"
1	14"	"	"	"	"	"
2	18"	"	"	"	"	"
1	30"	Douglas fir	"	"		+160' 29/7
1	10"	"	"	"	-350' 29/8 to	-200' 29/8
1	12"	"	"	"	"	"
2	14"	"	"	"	"	"
3	10"	"	"	63-120"	-80' 29/8 to	+100' 29/8
3	12"	"	"	"	"	"
1	14"	"	"	"	"	"

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
 REAL PROPERTY SERVICES

DANGER TREE APPRAISAL
 PAGE NUMBER: 2

TRACT NO: R-MK-28-MT-01

NO. OF TREES	DIA. Of TREES	SPECIES	DIRECTION AHEAD ON LINE	DISTANCE OUT FROM EASEMENT	DISTANCE FROM TOWER +/- FT.	DISTANCE TO TOWER +/- FT.
1	16"	Hemlock	Right	63-80'		+150' 28/3
*3	12"	Douglas fir	"	63-90'	+50' 28/4 to	+380' 28/4
3	16"	"	"	"	"	"
3	18"	"	"	"	"	"
2	20"	"	"	"	"	"
4	22"	"	"	"	"	"
1	32"	"	"	"	"	"
1	34"	"	"	"	"	"
2	8"	"	"	63-80'	+170' 28/8 to	-70' 29/1
1	10"	"	"	"	"	"
4	12"	"	"	"	"	"
1	16"	"	"	"	"	"
1	24"	Grand Fir	"	"	"	"
1	30"	"	"	"	"	"
2	12"	Douglas fir	"	"	+75' 29/2 to	+270' 29/2
1	16"	"	"	"	"	"
1	20"	"	"	"	"	"
1	24"	"	"	"	"	"
1	16"	Grand fir	"	"	"	"
1	24"	Douglas fir	"	"		+320' 29/2
2	14"	"	"	63-90'	-220' 29/3 to	-120' 29/3
1	22"	"	"	"	"	"
1	24"	"	"	"	"	"
1	16"	"	"	63-75'	+150' 29/3 to	+225' 29/3
1	16"	Hemlock	"	"	"	"
1	18"	"	"	"	"	"
1	8"	"	"	63-80'	-20' 29/4 to	+10' 29/5
2	10"	"	"	"	"	"
1	16"	"	"	"	"	"
1	18"	"	"	"	"	"
1	20"	"	"	"	"	"
1	26"	"	"	"	"	"
1	16"	Grand fir	"	"	"	"
1	20"	"	"	"	"	"
1	14"	Douglas fir	"	"	"	"

* One dead tree.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
 REAL PROPERTY SERVICES

DANGER TREE APPRAISAL
 Tract No.: R-MK-28-MT-01

Operated as: Alvey-Fairview No.1 (Reston-Fairview Section) Map Sta.: 3004+25 to Sta.: 3125+05

Constructed as: Reston-Fairview No.1 230 kV Transmission Line

Owner-C/P: Menasha Forest Products Corp. C/O Tom Hoesly Telephone: (541) 756-1193

Address: P.O. Box 588, North Bend, OR 97459

Description of ownership in: Sec.: 30 & 32 Twp.: 27S Rg.: 11W WM County: Coos, OR

Assessor's Description: Sec. 30: Lot 1, E1/2NW1/4, SW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4NE1/4 & E1/2NW1/4

Sec. 32: SW1/4NE1/4 & E1/2NW1/4

Danger trees marked individually with: Orange "DT"

Route of travel: Reston to Fairview

Acquisition # R-MK 74, 75 & 78 (See also 2R-F parallel Tracts)

NO. OF TREES	DIA. Of TREES	SPECIES	DIRECTION AHEAD ON LINE	DISTANCE OUT FROM EASEMENT CENTER LINE	DISTANCE FROM TOWER +/- FT.	DISTANCE TO TOWER +/- FT.
					TOWER ID. →	RF 1 or AF 1 *
1	18"	Douglas fir	Right	63-80'		-75' 28/1
5	-8"	"	"	"	+70' 28/1 to	+240' 28/1
1	8"	"	"	"	"	"
2	10"	"	"	"	"	"
1	12"	"	"	"	"	"
1	16"	"	"	"	"	"
1	22"	"	"	"	"	"
1	10"	"	"	"	"	-500' 28/2
1	10"	"	"	63-110'	-110' 28/2 to	+190' 28/2
1	12"	"	"	"	"	"
2	14"	"	"	"	"	"
4	16"	"	"	"	"	"
5	18"	"	"	"	"	"
4	20"	"	"	"	"	"
1	22"	"	"	"	"	"
2	24"	"	"	"	"	"
1	26"	"	"	"	"	"
1	10"	Grand fir	"	"	"	"
1	12"	"	"	"	"	"
2	14"	"	"	"	"	"
1	18"	"	"	"	"	"
1	20"	"	"	"	"	"
1	22"	"	"	"	"	"
1	26"	"	"	"	"	"
2	14"	Hemlock	"	"	"	"
1	18"	"	"	"	"	"
1	20"	"	"	"	"	"

* Not all towers have operating identifiers.

Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, November 20, 2003 8:44 AM
To: Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: FW: BLM Verbal Okay to Cut - R-MK-25-MT-02 on RESTON-FAIRVIEW NO. 1 GAS LINE (aka ALVEY-FAIRVIEW NO. 1)

Importance: High

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

From: Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, November 20, 2003 7:31 AM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Subject: FW: BLM Verbal Okay to Cut - R-MK-25-MT-02 on RESTON-FAIRVIEW NO. 1 GAS LINE (aka ALVEY-FAIRVIEW NO. 1)
Importance: High

This is all I have that I haven't yet forwarded. Let me know if you have any questions.

Benjamin J. Tilley
(541) 465-6553 office
(541) 954-1426 cell phone

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

From: Younts, Lynda M - TRV-TPP-4
Sent: Tuesday, November 18, 2003 10:00 AM
To: Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey
Cc: Younts, Lynda M - TRV-TPP-4; Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Jordan, Jim L - TRV-TPP-4
Subject: BLM Verbal Okay to Cut - R-MK-25-MT-02 on RESTON-FAIRVIEW NO. 1 GAS LINE (aka ALVEY-FAIRVIEW NO. 1)
Importance: High

Hi, Ben! Lee Rose asked that I forward you the attached Appraisal page for R-MK-25-MT-02, on the Reston-Fairview No. 1 Gas Line (aka Alvey-Fairview No. 1):



R-MK-25-MT-02
App 03.doc



R-MK-25-MT-02
Office Notes.doc...

Once the paperwork has been finalized and mailed out, I'll be posting all of the tracts to your FIELD DT FILES then.

Thanks, Ben.

Lynda Younts ... blessings

Bonneville Power Administration
Realty Valuation and Forestry - TRV-TPP-4
Phone No.: 360.619.6472
Fax No.: 360.619.6995
E-mail: lmyounts@bpa.gov

Office Notes:

R-MK-25-MT-02 (Reston-Fairview No. 1 Gas Line)

11/18/03: Per Lee Rose, verbal okay to cut DTs has been received from John Menton of BLM. Lee requests that Appraisal Page be e-mailed to Ben Tilley in North Bend. Done.
LMY

11/4/2003

**BPA TRFS/Alvey Case No. 2000 0649
Coos County Natural Gas Pipeline Project**

On June 25, 2003, Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and Coos County, Oregon (County) signed a Land Use Agreement to allow the County's natural gas pipeline to occupy certain BPA corridors.

The Land Use Agreement conditions require that County "shall not make any changes or additions to [County] use of the right-of-way without BPA's review and written approval". County has met onsite with BPA representatives for approval of Variances to the Permit, which variances are described herein.

These changes will be shown on the final as-built drawings. The descriptions herein are attributed to the BPA maps (Exhibits A through V to the agreement), and are listed in order of approval:

Reston-Fairview 230kV circuits RF1 and RF2

1. **Exhibit N.** Beginning at RF1 Structure 30/2, and running back (east) to 29/3, the pipeline is laid approximately 22 ft. north of the outside (northerly) conductor of RF1. Pipeline distance is about 4550 lineal ft.
2. **Exhibit N & M-a.** [Exhibit M-a was not in the original set.] At RF1 29/3, the pipeline crosses under RF1 at a 45° angle to a point BOL (back online or southeast), 22 ft. south of the south conductor of RF1 and 64 ft. north of the north conductor of RF2. The pipe has a minimum cover of 6 ft. and has a heavier 3/8" wall thickness ("XH"). Pipeline distance is about 120 lineal ft.
3. **Exhibit M-a.** Beginning at the crossing near RF1 29/3, the pipeline is between RF1 and RF2 with a minimum cover of 6 ft. to a point about 350 ft. BOL, maintaining over 20 ft. distance from nearest RF1 conductor and about 65 ft. from nearest conductor of RF2. At this point, the pipeline meanders BOL along an access road between RF1 and RF2 to RF1 28/8. At no point is the pipe closer than 20 ft. from the conductors of either RF1 or RF2. At RF1 29/1, the pipe is 25 ft. from the base of RF2 28/5, and 50 ft. from nearest conductor of RF1. Pipeline distance is about 1700 lineal ft.
4. **Exhibit L & M.** At about 50 ft. ahead online (AHOL) of RF1 28/8, the pipeline crosses under RF1 at a 90° angle. There is concrete hardening over the pipeline crossing. The pipeline continues BOL on the north side of RF1 approximately 22 ft. outside the north conductor of RF1 to a point about 200 ft. BOL of RF1 27/9. The pipeline crosses under RF1 and RF2 at a 45° angle. The

pipeline then follows RF2 about 25 ft. outside the south conductor of RF2 to the intersection of RF2 and Lone Pine Lane, commonly known as the Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR). The pipeline leaves the RF2 corridor and enters the road. Pipeline distance is about 7,000 lineal ft.

5. **Exhibit K.** The pipeline leaves CBWR at a point of intersection with RF2 about 150 ft. BOL of RF2 26/5 and follows RF2 about 25 ft. outside the south conductor. From a point about 500 ft. BOL of RF2 26/5 the pipe is directionally drilled about 15 ft beneath Cherry Creek, exiting the bore about 1000 ft. AHOL of RF2 26/4. Pipeline distance is about 900 lineal ft.

6. **Exhibit K.** From the exit point of the Cherry Creek bore, the pipeline crosses the RF2 conductors at a 45° angle to a point midway between RF2 and RF1. The pipeline goes up the steep hill between RF1 and RF2 and at distances greater than 20 ft. from the nearest conductor. The pipeline is buried at a depth ranging from 6 to 20 ft. At about 250 ft. AHOL of RF2 26/3 the pipeline follows BPA access road R-MK-AR-251, crossing under RF2 about 50 ft. AHOL of the foot of RF2 26/3. The pipeline follows the access road off the RF2 corridor to the south and east, then crosses back under RF2 and RF1 to a point about 150 ft BOL of RF1 26/3. At this point the pipeline is about 17 ft. north of the outside conductor of RF1. Pipeline distance is about 2900 lineal ft.

7. **Exhibit J & K.** The pipeline follows RF1 BOL, remaining about 17 ft. outside the north conductor, east to a point of intersection with Sitkum Lane (Myrtle Point-Sitkum Road), about 650 ft. BOL of RF1 25/3. At the road, the pipeline leaves the BPA corridor. Pipeline distance is about 3,600 lineal ft.

8. **Exhibit N.** At RF1 30/2, the pipeline lies about 22.5 ft. north of the north conductor of RF1. The pipeline crosses the CBWR parallel RF1, running ahead to a point about 200 ft. AHOL of RF1 30/3, then turns 30° left to cross under RF1 at an angle, to a point 80 ft. BOL of RF1 30/4.

The pipeline then runs ahead starting 30 ft south of the south conductor, to a point 50 ft. perpendicular from the base of RF1 30/5, then converging with the inner RF1 conductor about 230 ft BOL RF1 30/6.

From this point the pipeline is directionally drilled under the North Fork River. The pipeline crosses RF1 under River Road and is about 24 ft. perpendicular from the north pole of RF1 30/6. The pipeline bore then follows and converges into the ROW of Fairview-Bandon No. 1 circuit (built as Coos-McKinley), and leaves BPA to enter Sitkum Lane about 40 ft south of the centerline of FB1. Pipeline distance of the variance is about 3,400 lineal ft.

The following variances are described in Douglas County near Reston Station.

9. **Exhibit F-G-H.** Beginning at the Coos County line near RF1 9/6, there is no variance going east until a point 50 ft. BOL of RF1 8/1, where the pipe crosses over to the south side of RF1 and more than 20 ft. from and between the conductors of both RF1 and RF2; then back to a point 300 ft. BOL of RF1 7/6, crossing under RF1 to the north 12.5 ft. of the RF1 ROW. The pipe runs in this northern edge to a point 100 ft. AHOL of RF1 6/9. At this point near Iverson Park the pipeline leaves the power line and follows the CBWR. Pipeline distance of the variance is about 3,500 lineal ft.

10. **Exhibit D-E-F.** At a point on the CBWR about 100 ft. AHOL of RF1 Pole 6/3, the pipe enters the powerline corridor between RF1 and RF2, then converges with and enters RF1, remaining at least 20 ft from the south conductor.

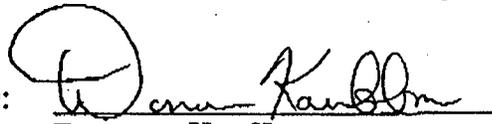
At a point about 100 ft BOL of RF1 6/2, the pipeline turns about 45° left to cross the conductors of RF1; then the pipeline follows RF1 in the outer 12.5 ft. of the north side of the ROW. Pipeline distance of the variance is about 700 lineal ft.

It proceeds back (east and northeast) in the north edge from RF1 6/2 to a point near RF1 4/1. The pipe is routed around the south side of RF1 4/1, maintaining a distance of more than 20 ft., from about 200 ft. AHOL to 200 ft BOL, and returning to the north 12 ½ ft. edge of the corridor. Pipeline distance of the variance is about 400 lineal ft.

11. **Exhibit C.** The pipeline route between RF1 3/6 and 3/3 near Rock Creek is approximately as shown on Exhibit C. There are two horizontal drills, one under a wetland and one under Rock Creek. The pipeline angles across all RF1 and RF2 conductors in the wetland drill from about 200 ft BOL 3/6 to 800 ft. AHOL RF2 3/4. The Rock Creek drill angles from the southern edge of RF2 at about 600 ft. AHOL of RF2 3/4 to the north side of RF1 at about 500 ft BOL of RF1 3/5. Pipeline distance of the variance is about 1,600 lineal ft.

The pipeline follows RF1 with no further variances, in the north 12.5 ft edge from 3/3 through the Reston Station, where the pipeline leaves the BPA ROW.

AGREED:



Donovan Kauffman
BPA
November 4, 2003



Steven Shute
Coos Co Project Advisor
November 4, 2003

Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, October 08, 2003 10:18 AM
To: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Cc: Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: RE: Pipeline Photos

Don K. says things are pretty much the same. We have asked for their plans re restoring/stabilizing some of the undercut structure areas so that Frank Worth and Paul Slater could review. We do not have their plans yet.

Also, Don is concerned about them not getting rock on access roads (25/3 - 30/2) in a timely manner. He would like to know if we can have it rocked and bill the County.

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

From: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Sent: Wednesday, October 08, 2003 9:46 AM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Cc: Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: RE: Pipeline Photos

Don - its really hard to tell from these pictures, but is the situation improving any? These looked kind of scary, with what appears to be cuts right under our poles.

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

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, October 08, 2003 9:23 AM
To: Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Cc: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Subject: Pipeline Photos

These are pictures I took yesterday (10/07/03). They were taken from basically 3 locations:

- 1) Reston-Fairview 30 mile (on hill just east of Fairview Sub)
- 2) Reston-Fairview 26 mile (Cherry Creek)
- 3) Reston-Fairview 25 mile (bottom of hill east of Cherry Creek)

<< File: MVC-001F.JPG >> << File: MVC-002F.JPG >> << File: MVC-003F.JPG >> << File: MVC-004F.JPG >>
<< File: MVC-005F.JPG >> << File: MVC-006F.JPG >> << File: MVC-007F.JPG >> << File: MVC-008F.JPG >>
<< File: MVC-009F.JPG >> << File: MVC-0010F.JPG >> << File: MVC-0011F.JPG >>

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

Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4

From: Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Sent: Tuesday, October 14, 2003 6:53 AM
To: Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: FW: 26/4 & 26/5 Reston/Fairview

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

From: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3
Sent: Monday, September 15, 2003 8:47 AM
To: Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Subject: RE: 26/4 & 26/5 Reston/Fairview

Don, I wasn't in the office on Friday because of some unexpected personal matters. Thanks for the info.

I will attempt to contact Paul Slater today. In addition to your questions, I plan on asking about restoration of the steep slopes in general, i.e. Cherry Creek, Mile 7, etc. For the time being, that should be enough questions.

I'll keep you posted.

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

From: Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Sent: Thursday, September 11, 2003 5:10 PM
To: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3
Subject: 26/4 & 26/5 Reston/Fairview

Paul Slater is road and environmental contact. 541-290-3849.

Questions for Paul,

1. How do they plan to stabilize hillside at 26/4&5?
2. When are they going to apply seed?
3. What if stabilization plan does not work?

Let's put a little pressure on him and see what kind of response we get. Thank you.

Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4

From: Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Sent: Tuesday, October 14, 2003 6:54 AM
To: Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: FW: Coos Pipeline

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

From: Kiser, Robert E - TFE/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, September 04, 2003 11:22 AM
To: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Subject: RE: Coos Pipeline

I got the CD.....Thank you very much.

B.K.

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

From: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3
Sent: Thursday, September 04, 2003 10:32 AM
To: Kiser, Robert E - TFE/Alvey; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Subject: RE: Coos Pipeline

WO# 97810 is the one we've been charging for the personnel time riding herd on the pipeline. I'll find a pre-engineering WO to use for the photography.

Cherry Creek and any other long slope over 45 degrees where a deep cut was made before the pipeline trench was cut concerns me after the rains come. Grass alone isn't going to be able to hold those slopes if the soil gets saturated.

FYI, I am preparing to write a report about the lateral to Bandon. I am going to make some recommendations for the permit based on my field recon, aerial photography evaluation, and line file investigation. I'll send out a copy when I finish.

Don: Is there anything else I need to do at this time for Reston-Fairview? (Other than the list of recommendations for getting our severed roads back into shape.)

Did both of you get the CD of my August 20-22 trip?

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

From: Kiser, Robert E - TFE/Alvey
Sent: Thursday, September 04, 2003 10:09 AM
To: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Subject: RE: Coos Pipeline

Probably not a bad idea. There may be some Spotted Owl issues that we need to be sensitive to however. Regarding the charges...I'm not sure what 97810 is but I don't believe we should charge the pipeline project for it.

For what its worth, it looks to me like barring some possible erosion problems, for the most part we're going to end up with a much improved R.O.W. overall. I remain concerned about the Cherry Creek area and am very interested in how they restore it however.

B.K.

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

From: Worth, Franklin S - TNFF-TPP-3
Sent: Thursday, September 04, 2003 9:56 AM
To: Kiser, Robert E - TFE/Alvey; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2
Subject: Coos Pipeline

Bob, Don:

I was thinking a good way to document all the changes along the Reston-Fairview from the pipeline construction would be to get a low level flight of aerial photography. After construction, we should probably get another flight. This would give us a before-during-after picture of the work.

I can place a quick request to photogrammetry to get a flight in while we still have fairly decent weather now that work is going on or has been done along the entire corridor. If you think this would be beneficial to track the changes along the lines, please let me know as soon as you can. Of course, we need a work order and should it be charged to 97810?

Hope to hear from you soon. Thanks.

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



Department of Energy

Bonneville Power Administration
P.O. Box 61409
Vancouver, WA 98666-1409

TRANSMISSION BUSINESS LINE

August 18, 2003

In reply refer to: TOC/PPO2-1

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

Dear Ms. Whitty:

On June 25, 2003, the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and Coos County (County) executed Land Use Agreement No. 20000649 (Agreement), which allows the County to construct a portion of its natural gas pipeline on the BPA's Fairview-Reston Transmission Corridor. The impact of this project on BPA's transmission line right-of-way has been far more extensive than we anticipated. BPA has serious concerns regarding the on-going construction in terms of safety of its workers, restoration of our access needs, slope instability and its potential impact to our transmission towers, and destabilization of trees along the edge of our right-of-way which have now become danger trees to our conductors. We have, and are continuing to experience costs as a result of the pipeline project.

Specifically, the County was to provide an adequate number of BPA certified and approved safety watchers during construction. This did not occur. BPA observed numerous serious safety infractions with regard to keeping adequate clearances between the workers, their equipment, and our energized high voltage transmission lines. Because of our concern, we have provided BPA personnel to serve in this capacity on the construction site. We will continue to provide these watchers until such time as the County or its contractor can supply an adequate number of BPA approved safety watchers.

The Agreement also called for a pre-construction joint road inspection, and for the roads to be restored to their original or better condition following construction. The joint inspection did not occur, and we are now concerned that our solid based roads have been destroyed. We have seen no evidence that replaced roads will be stable. Our road and geotechnical engineers have indicated that the restoration methods being proposed by your contractors will not suffice in this very extreme terrain and soil conditions. We foresee the necessity of major restoration to preclude slide activity and damage to our structures, particularly once the winter rains start.

The contractor's construction practices have resulted in substantial damage to trees and their root systems along the edge of the right-of-way, creating "danger trees." A danger tree is any tree growing adjacent to and outside of the transmission line right-of-way, which is a present or future hazard to the transmission line. BPA has inspected, and must continue to inspect, mark

and remove those trees determined to be "danger trees" that pose a threat to the transmission line. Additionally, right-of-way and access road restoration activities may likewise create additional danger trees. BPA has incurred and will continue to incur considerable expense monitoring, marking and removing these danger trees.

The substantial clearing and leveling of the right-of-way will create a considerable temptation for four-wheelers and motorcyclists. BPA will need to restrict access to the right-of-way by constructing numerous fences and installing gates. These gates and fences will help reduce erosion of the right-of-way and access roads by preventing access by off road vehicles, and allow time for the seed mixture sprayed onto the right-of-way a chance to germinate and grow. BPA must also replace numerous guys, anchors and insulators that had to be moved or replaced as a result of the pipeline location.

The scope of the project and its resulting impact on BPA's right-of-way has necessitated the assignment of an on-site project manager for BPA. This entails making on-site decisions about alternate pipeline locations, additional crossings, and any other variances to the Agreement as may be deemed necessary. The scope of the project is such that one project manager may not be enough.

Enclosed are two originals of Reimbursable Agreement No. 03TX-11499 between the Coos County Board of Commissioners and BPA. This is an actual expense agreement, which we have estimated at \$370,000. Please be aware that this is just an estimate. If the costs described above are less than this amount, BPA will refund any excess. Alternately, costs may run higher than estimated. Particularly if we have to move any towers due to landslides.

Please sign both originals in Block 20 returning one, along with a check for \$370,000 made payable to BPA, to the address listed in Block 17. The remaining original is for your records.

If you have any questions, feel free to call me at (360) 619-6457, or Don Gerig at (541) 465-6555. We would also be happy to meet with you to discuss this project.

Sincerely,



Cathy Albrecht
Realty Specialist

cc:

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

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

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION**

AGREEMENT

1. AGREEMENT NUMBER 03TX-11499	2. AGREEMENT EFFECTIVE FROM DATE IN BLOCK 4 UNTIL Completion of Work	3. MODIFICATION NO. -0-	4. EFFECTIVE DATE (MM/DD/YY) Same as Block 20	5. PROCUREMENT REQUEST NUMBER
6. ORGANIZATION AND ADDRESS (Include 9-Digit ZIP Code) Coos County Board of Commissioners ATTN: Nikki Whitty 250 N. Baxter Street Coquille, OR 97423		9. ORGANIZATION AND ADDRESS U.S. Department of Energy Bonneville Power Administration ATTN: Edward A. Peterson - TOC/PPO2-1 P.O. Box 61409 Vancouver, WA 98666-1409		
7. TECHNICAL CONTACT Steve Shute	PHONE NUMBER (970) 928-9208	10. BPA TECHNICAL CONTACT Don Gehrig	PHONE NUMBER (541) 465-6555	
8. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTACT Nikki Whitty	PHONE NUMBER (541) 396-3121	11. BPA ADMINISTRATIVE CONTACT Ricky Poon	PHONE NUMBER (541) 465-6953	

12. TITLE/BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS AGREEMENT

FAIRVIEW-RESTON RIGHT-OF-WAY MITIGATION AND CONSTRUCTION MONITORING FOR THE COOS COUNTY NATURAL GAS PIPELINE

The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and Coos County have executed a Land Use Agreement, Case No. 20000649, which allows Coos County to construction a portion of its natural gas pipeline on BPA's Fairview - Reston corridor (Alvey-Fairview 230 kV No. 1 and Reston-Fairview 230 kV No. 2).

This reimbursable agreement provides for the necessary mitigation in right-of-way and access road restoration as a result of construction activities, as well as monitoring efforts during construction. Specific duties are described in the attached Division of Responsibilities Statement.

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

The following documents are attached to and become part of this agreement:

- Financial Terms and Conditions Statement dated August 18, 2003
- Division of Responsibilities Statement

15. AMOUNT TO BE PAID BY BPA \$	16. AMOUNT TO BE PAID TO BPA \$370,000 (estimated)																
17. SUBMIT INVOICE TO U.S. Department of Energy Bonneville Power Administration ATTN: Edward A. Peterson - TOC/PPO2-1 P.O. Box 61409 Vancouver, WA 98666-1409	18. ACCOUNTING INFORMATION (For BPA Use Only)																
	19. SUBMIT INVOICE TO (Name and Address) Coos County Board of Commissioners/ATTN: Nikki Whitty 250 N. Baxter Street Coquille, OR 97423																
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="2">PARTICIPANT</th> <th align="center" colspan="2">BPA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>20. APPROVED BY (Signature)</td> <td>DATE (MM/DD/YY)</td> <td>21. APPROVED BY (Signature)</td> <td>DATE (MM/DD/YY)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td><i>Edward A. Peterson</i></td> <td>8/18/03</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">NAME AND TITLE Nikki Whitty Coos County Commissioner</td> <td colspan="2">NAME AND TITLE Edward A. Peterson Manager, Customer Service Planning and Engineering</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PARTICIPANT		BPA		20. APPROVED BY (Signature)	DATE (MM/DD/YY)	21. APPROVED BY (Signature)	DATE (MM/DD/YY)			<i>Edward A. Peterson</i>	8/18/03	NAME AND TITLE Nikki Whitty Coos County Commissioner		NAME AND TITLE Edward A. Peterson Manager, Customer Service Planning and Engineering	
PARTICIPANT		BPA															
20. APPROVED BY (Signature)	DATE (MM/DD/YY)	21. APPROVED BY (Signature)	DATE (MM/DD/YY)														
		<i>Edward A. Peterson</i>	8/18/03														
NAME AND TITLE Nikki Whitty Coos County Commissioner		NAME AND TITLE Edward A. Peterson Manager, Customer Service Planning and Engineering															

FINANCIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS STATEMENT

Coos County hereby agrees to advance \$370,000, the estimated Project cost, to the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) to be held in an account established for this agreement. 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 27% for labor and 6% 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.

If at any time during the Project BPA needs additional funds to complete the work, Coos County, upon written notification, agrees to advance these funds to BPA for deposit in the account. At any time before completion of the Project Coos County may elect to stop work. In this event BPA will cease all work and restore, as a cost to the Project, government facilities and/or records (1) to their condition prior to work under the agreement, or (2) to some other mutually agreeable condition.

Within a reasonable time after completion of the Project BPA shall make a full accounting to Coos County showing the actual costs charged against the account. BPA shall either remit any unexpended balance in the account to Coos County or bill for any appropriate costs in excess of the deposits in the account. Coos County shall pay any excess costs within 30 days of the billing.

August 18, 2003

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and Coos County have executed Land Use Agreement Case No. 20000649 (Agreement) on June 25, 2003, which allows Coos County (County) to construction a portion of its natural gas pipeline on the Bonneville Power Administration's (BPA) Fairview – Reston Corridor (Alvey-Fairview 230 kV No. 1 and Reston-Fairview 230 kV No. 2 lines). The Agreement requires the County to 1) provide an adequate number of BPA certified and approved safety watchers during construction; 2) restore BPA's ROW to its original or better condition following construction; and 3) restore BPA's access roads to their original or better condition following construction.

This Division of Responsibilities Statement describes the responsibilities of Coos County and BPA in providing the necessary mitigation in right-of-way (ROW) and access road restoration as a result of construction activities, as well as monitoring efforts during construction and post-construction inspection of the ROW and access roads.

I. MONITOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

BPA, at the County's expense, will

- A. Provide BPA personnel to serve as safety watchers on the construction site until such time the County or its contractor can supply adequate number of BPA certified and BPA approved safety watchers.
- B. Provide increased monitoring of the ROW for slides or damage to BPA facilities.
- C. Provide project management of BPA activities and perform engineering analysis related to the pipeline construction.

II. REMOVE HAZARD TREES

BPA, at the County's expense, will

- A. Patrol the transmission lines on the Fairview – Reston corridor and mark all of the trees that have substantial damage to their root systems caused by cuts to level the ground for pipeline trenching.
- B. After the pipeline installation, return and mark trees that have been damaged in the restoration of the ROW.
- C. Remove hazard trees that have been marked and any additional trees that have become unstable or have been damaged.

DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

III. 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.

IV. 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.

V. PROJECT COMPLETION

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

bcc:

A. Morrow - DR/7-C
J. Margeson - L-7
J. Hilliard Creecy - T/DITT2
J. Domschot - TFE/Alvey
B. Kiser - TFE/Alvey
T. Cupp - TFEP/North Bend
D. Kauffman - TFEP/North Bend
R. Stearns - TNLD/TPP-3
R. Poon - TOC/Alvey
E. Peterson - TOC/PP02-1
D. Sauer - TOC/PPO2-1
R. Ferrera - TRF/TPP-4
D. Gerig - TRFS/Alvey
C. Albrecht - TRFS/TPP-2
Customer File - TOC/PPO2-1
Official File - TMC/OPP-2 (Agreement No. 03TX-11499)

CSAlbrecht:csa/djs:8/18/03(RS1F01:\TOC\AGREEMENTS\11499LTR.DOC)

8-18-03 Reimb. Agreement
with Cathy's Transmitted Ltr.

Variences

8/7/03 Agreement

Variences to the Permit granted by BPA to Coos County for the Construction of a Natural Gas Pipeline:

1. Beginning at RF 1, Pole 30/2, and running east to RF-1, Pole 29/3, the pipeline is laid approximately 22 ft. north of the outside conductor of RF-1.
2. At Pole 29/3, the pipeline crosses under RF-1 at a 45 degree angle to a point 22 ft. south of the outside of RF-1 and 64 ft. north of the outside conductor of RF-2. The pipe has a minimum cover of 6 ft. and is 3/8" wall thickness (WT).
3. The pipeline is laid between RF-1 and RF-2 with a minimum cover of 6 ft. to a point approximately 350 ft. east of RF-1, Pole 29/3, maintaining over 20 ft. distance from RF-1 outside conductor and about 65 ft. outside the outside conductor of RF-2. At this point, the pipe meanders east southeast between RF-1 and RF-2 to RF-1, Pole 29/1. At no point is the pipe closer than 20 ft. from the conductors of either RF-1 or RF-2. At RF-1, Pole 29/1, the pipe is 25 ft. from the base of RF-2, Tower 28/5., and 50 ft. south of the outside conductor of RF-1.
4. At a point approximately 50 ft. west of RF-1, Pole 28/8, the pipeline crosses under RF-1 at a 90 degree angle. There is concrete hardening over the pipeline crossing. The pipeline continues east on the north side of RF-1 approximately 22 ft. outside the north conductor of RF-1 to a point about 200 ft. east of RF-1, Pole 27/9. The pipeline crosses under RF-1 and RF-2 at a 45 degree angle to a point about 25 ft. outside the south conductor of RF-2. The pipeline then goes east parallel to and about 25 ft. outside the south conductor of RF-2 to the intersection of RF-2 and the Coos Bay Wagon Road. At this point the pipeline leaves the ROW of RF-2 and enters the Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR).
5. The pipeline leaves the CBWR at a point of intersection with RF-2 about 150 ft. east of RF-2, Tower 26/5 and enters the RF-2 ROW about 25 ft. outside the south conductor of RF-2 to a point about 500 ft. east of RF-2, Tower 26/5 where the pipe enters a drilled 18" bore that was drilled beneath Cherry Creek for about 600 ft. where the pipeline exits the bore at a point between RF-2 and RF-1 about 1000 ft. west of RF-2, Tower 26/4.
6. The pipeline goes up a steep hill between the south conductor of RF-1 and the north conductor of RF-2 and at distances greater than 20 ft. from either conductor. The pipeline is buried at a depth in excess of 6 ft. At a point about 250 ft. from RF-2, Tower 26/3 the pipeline follows a BPA access road in a southerly direction under RF-2 to a point about 50 ft. west of the foot of RF-2, Tower 26/3. The pipeline then follows the access road about 90 ft. southwest and 120 ft. south to the intersection of a main access road about 150 ft. south, southeast of RF-2, Tower 26/3. The pipeline follows the main access road west

under RF-2 and RF-1 to a point 150 ft. north and 100 ft. east of RF-2, Tower 26/2, or about 17 ft. north of the outside conductor of RF-1.

7. The pipeline goes east about 17 ft. outside the north conductor of RF-1 to a point of intersection with the Myrtle Point-Sitkum Road, about 650 ft. east of RF-1, Pole 25/3, where the pipeline leaves the BPA ROW.

8. Beginning at RF-1, Pole 30/2, the pipeline runs west across the CBWR approximately 22.5 ft. north of the outside conductor of RF-1 to a point about 200 ft. north of RF-1, Pole 30/3, the turns WSW under RF-1 to a point approximately 80 ft. south of RF-1, Pole 2/1. The pipeline then runs west to a point 50 ft. south of RF-1, Tower 30/2, then west across RF-1 to intersect the north 12.5 ft. corridor of the RF-1 ROW to the previously approved route.

30/4

AGREED:



Donovan Kauffman
BPA
August 7, 2003



Robert J. Oxford
Coos County Project Advisor
August 7, 2003

Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4

From: Kiser, Robert E - TFE/Alvey
Sent: Wednesday, August 06, 2003 3:50 PM
To: Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Staats, Michael L - TNLE-AMPN-2
Cc: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Volpe, HelenAnn - TNL-TPP-3; Kauffman, Donovan - TNLE-AMPN-2; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend
Subject: Gas Pipeline Specifications

The Coos Bay natural gas pipeline project is in full swing and while there have been several significant issues arise I believe we have, collectively, addressed most if not all of them. A new issue was presented to me this morning having to do with the status of the counties' request for use of the Fairview/ Bandon, Fairview/Rogue easement for the installation of 4 and 6" pipeline laterals. As I understand the primary concern, one of our earlier conditions for the main line was that the pipe be located no closer than 50 feet from any structure or guy. While that is generally possible on the currently underway main line project it is generally not possible on the lateral due the limited width of the easement. The Fairview/Bandon, Fairview/Rogue has a 100' easement. Requiring the pipe to be located 50 ft. from any tower leg would put the pipe off the easement by approximately 12 ft. at each tower. As I understand this would require more lengthy and intense negotiations with the underlying property owners and some, if not most, would not likely agree. If this is true, this will likely place that portion of the project in some jeopardy.

The question that arises is how firm are we on the requirement for 50 ft.? As I understand it, the need for 50 ft. was an Engineering requirement. We're not exactly sure how or what factors were considered in determining the need for 50 ft. or what the risks there would be in placing it closer. From an operations and maintenance perspective, once the pipe is safely placed in the ground and the right-of-way and access adequately restored, having the pipe 36 to 38 ft. from the tower leg probably is not a major concern. As I understand, there have been several situations where we have already authorized variances to the 50 ft. rule on the main line project.

While we are certainly not wanting to be perceived as second guessing the earlier Engineering determination, the Eugene Region would not be concerned if Engineering were to revisit their earlier requirement for 50 ft. and allow the lateral to be placed closer to the structures and on the right-of-way.

There is a timeliness consideration in deciding this issue. The county applied for the land use agreement sometime ago and is eager to begin that phase of construction. Additionally, it should be noted that there is considerable political momentum behind this project and I believe it is reasonable to predict that if and when BPA is perceived to be an encumbrance to completion of this project, our actions will be called into question at the U.S. congressional and or senatorial level very quickly. So if we decide to hold firm to our 50 ft. requirement I suggest that we be equally firm on our reasoning.

I am out of the office tomorrow and Friday but I will be in Vancouver on Monday morning, first thing, and will be available to discuss this further if necessary. If I do not hear from TNL by then I will likely try to set up a conference call where we can discuss this. In the mean time I'll be checking my e-mail.

Thanks!

Bob Kiser

Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4

From: Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4
Sent: Sunday, October 12, 2003 1:59 PM
To: Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: FW: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

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

From: Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4
Sent: Wednesday, July 30, 2003 6:49 AM
To: Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend
Subject: RE: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

Hi Todd;

I will be down next week to start marking trees. I would like to meet with you on Tuesday morning to have all of the changes drawn on a set of maps. I will be there whatever time is good for you.

Lee

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

From: Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend
Sent: Tuesday, July 29, 2003 4:16 PM
To: Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Cc: Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Wolcott, Marian - TRT-TPP-4
Subject: RE: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

Hello,

I just got back from the pipeline today with Cathy A, Don K., Rick S., and the geo tech guy Frank. The show me trip went well and I got some great in put.

Lee, thanks for taking a look at the trees.

Ricky, I will call you in the morning discuss the estimated amount of money I think we will need to be reimbursed.

Thanks, Todd

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

From: Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4
Sent: Friday, July 25, 2003 10:51 AM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Cc: Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Wolcott, Marian - TRT-TPP-4
Subject: RE: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

Any costs associated with the monitoring done by Todd were not covered in the estimate I sent.

Costs of increased monitoring in the ROW for slides or damage to facilities was not covered.

Todd was worried about increased tree mortality in the future and that was not covered. This could cost up to another 20K.

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

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Friday, July 25, 2003 9:54 AM
To: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Cc: Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4

Subject: RE: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

I spoke this date with Coos County Commissioner Nikki Whitty. Told her I was giving her a heads up re the need for us to generate a reimbursable agreement that would address several cost issues that have come up. Said we would get back to her when we had more specifics. She seemed to understand and did not raise any objections at this point.

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

From: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Sent: Friday, July 25, 2003 9:34 AM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Cc: Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: RE: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

Let's be sure that we include funding for the ongoing BPA monitoring of the work that is being done out there by the Countie's contractors. I understand Todd has been out there pretty much full time. The county should be paying for this. And if he wishes to obtain assistance in this from someone else on his crew, or someone from Mike Montgomery's shop, again the county should foot this bill.

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

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Friday, July 25, 2003 8:18 AM
To: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Cc: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

Ricky - per our phonecon, we would like to set up another reimbursable agreement with Coos County to cover several issues that have come up. Todd, Lee Rose (Danger Tree Crew) and I did a site inspection last Tuesday. Below (in red) is Lee's trip report on some of the issues that have come up. I understand that a BPA road man (Ken Adamson) will also be looking more closely at specific road issues that need to be addressed.

I will be on leave until August 4. You should be able to get most of the info you need for a draft Reimbursable from Todd, Lee Rose and Ken Adamson (after his inspection). I could get with you when I return.

Thanks for the help.

Hi Todd;

I wanted to let you know how I thought we should deal with the **Hazard trees** created by the gas pipe line installation on the Reston-Fairview corridor.

Taking into consideration the underlying fee owners, I think it best to remove only (as few trees) as is necessary to protect BPA's interests. The best way to do this is to visit the lines and paint all of the trees that have substantial damage to their root systems caused by the cuts to level the ground for trenching. We should then return and mark trees that have been damaged in the restoration of the ROW. Because the trees along the ROW edge are the ones that are wind firm we may need to remove other trees when the "edge of the ROW trees are removed. One of my major concerns is the burial of root systems as they try and restore the ROW to grade. In some places the roots of trees along the ROW are buried with a mixture of dirt, stumps and slash removed from the ROW. I do not know how nor have I seen any specific mention of the removal of this debris. It could be scattered back in the ROW for creature concerns and do BPA no harm if placed in the right areas.

I feel that the way to make BPA's tree risk as low as before this process is to do our tree selection is this two step process. The fewer trees we can take on the edge of the ROW the better off we will be. I know you are concerned with the health of the remaining trees. I agree that we could see effects of this project for several years but I think it will be minimal if we use this two step process. I do believe that we could have erosion in areas sever enough to bury the roots of trees off of the ROW deep enough to kill species that will not tolerate this. We could also have trees weakened or killed from the run off of the mulch-fertilizer mix put on the ROW. These would show up mostly in the first two years as soon as the weather gets hot. I would suggest extra patrols of the corridor at those times. I do believe that all of the dead

trees will be fewer that we would see from the occasional insect outbreaks that we have and it would be unacceptable to cut a "Safe Back line".

I obtained a copy of the Land Use agreement from Renee Ferrera this morning and on page 6 I believe the costs of these remedial actions to remove trees are covered.

Access Roads

The land use agreement states that the access roads will be restored to original or better condition. But prior to construction there was to be a joint road inspection that did not happen. However the EIS did describe our access roads generally as rocked roads with some dirt spurs to the towers. It described these dirt spurs as being cleared regularly with a dozer. This part I do not agree with. Whoever did this evaluation did not understand that they were dozer roads, but we had no reason to improve them. With these things in mind and ROW in the area that is not disturbed I would describe what we had at the start of the project and how it served our needs.

This is how I would describe our ROW and access roads before construction started.

The lines in the Reston-Fairview corridor were constructed in 1954 and 1962. Clearing for construction consisted of timber cutting removal where necessary, the removal of stumps and brush for the construction of towers and access roads. Low growing species of brush were left. The ROW and access roads have been cleared of tree species on regular intervals. The ROW and roads do have grass and low growing species in them. The ROW is densely covered with low growing species such as costal Huckleberry and vine maple. No attempts have been made to control wild grasses in the access roads. The roads have been rocked as needed over the years. They are well compacted and usable through all of the seasons, even short spurs that were not rocked. The vegetation is heavy enough to stabilize the soils and prevent runoff into the roads, we have had no trouble using the access roads even in periods of very heavy costal rain.

The road system and ROW were very stable at the start of this project. For BPA to have roads in "original or better condition" will require almost as much as it would to build a new road. I believe that we will need to rock all of the roads in the construction and temporary construction areas. The rock will need to be packed in because it will in essence be on fill. Because most of the vegetation will be gone we can expect heavy runoff into and off of the roads so we should have drainage designed into them. It will be several years before they are stable. Additional rock and grading may be necessary over the next few years.

Access roads to the ROW are also under heavy use and should be checked for damage.

Clearing and leveling the ROW is leaving bear ground, this is always a temptation to four wheelers and motor cyclist. We will need to restrict access to the ROW by building fences and gates. This will limit erosion of the ROW and access roads while giving the seed mixture sprayed into the ROW a chance to germinate and grow.

I talked with Ken Adamson about your access roads and he may have some free time next week to give you a good idea of what it will take to restore them. It appears that we are going to need some cost estimates for the trees as well and now is the time to start them so that we can give notice.

Oral Lee Rose
TRV/TPP4

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

Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4

From: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Sent: Friday, July 25, 2003 1:46 PM
To: Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Cc: Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Wolcott, Marian - TRT-TPP-4; Sauer, Dena J - TOC-PPO2-1
Subject: RE: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

Thank you, Lee, for the information. I will draft a reimbursable agreement for everyone's review sometime next week.

Dena, please assign a contract number. The project title should be: "Fairview - Reston ROW Mitigation and Construction Monitoring for the Coos County Natural Gas Pipeline".

Todd and Ken, let me know when you have an estimate for the monitoring and access road restoration efforts so I can come up with a total dollar figure.

Ricky

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

From: Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4
Sent: Friday, July 25, 2003 10:51 AM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Cc: Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Wolcott, Marian - TRT-TPP-4
Subject: RE: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

Any costs associated with the monitoring done by Todd were not covered in the estimate I sent.

Costs of increased monitoring in the ROW for slides or damage to facilities was not covered.

Todd was worried about increased tree mortality in the future and that was not covered. This could cost up to another 20K.

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

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Friday, July 25, 2003 9:54 AM
To: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Cc: Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: RE: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

I spoke this date with Coos County Commissioner Nikki Whitty. Told her I was giving her a heads up re the need for us to generate a reimbursable agreement that would address several cost issues that have come up. Said we would get back to her when we had more specifics. She seemed to understand and did not raise any objections at this point.

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

From: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Sent: Friday, July 25, 2003 9:34 AM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey
Cc: Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: RE: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

Let's be sure that we include funding for the ongoing BPA monitoring of the work that is being done out there by the County's contractors. I understand Todd has been out there pretty much full time. The county should be paying for this. And if he wishes to obtain assistance in this from someone else on his crew, or someone from Mike Montgomery's shop, again the county should foot this bill.

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

From: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey
Sent: Friday, July 25, 2003 8:18 AM
To: Poon, Ricky B - TOC/Alvey

Cc: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4; Rose, Oral L - TRV-TPP-4; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Adamson, Ken R - TNFF-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4
Subject: New Pipeline Reimbursable Agreement

Ricky - per our phonecon, we would like to set up another reimbursable agreement with Coos County to cover several issues that have come up. Todd, Lee Rose (Danger Tree Crew) and I did a site inspection last Tuesday. Below (in red) is Lee's trip report on some of the issues that have come up. I understand that a BPA road man (Ken Adamson) will also be looking more closely at specific road issues that need to be addressed.

I will be on leave until August 4. You should be able to get most of the info you need for a draft Reimbursable from Todd, Lee Rose and Ken Adamson (after his inspection). I could get with you when I return.

Thanks for the help.

Hi Todd;

I wanted to let you know how I thought we should deal with the **Hazard trees** created by the gas pipe line installation on the Reston-Fairview corridor.

Taking into consideration the underlying fee owners, I think it best to remove only (as few trees) as is necessary to protect BPA's interests. The best way to do this is to visit the lines and paint all of the trees that have substantial damage to their root systems caused by the cuts to level the ground for trenching. We should then return and mark trees that have been damaged in the restoration of the ROW. Because the trees along the ROW edge are the ones that are wind firm we may need to remove other trees when the "edge of the ROW trees are removed. One of my major concerns is the burial of root systems as they try and restore the ROW to grade. In some places the roots of trees along the ROW are buried with a mixture of dirt, stumps and slash removed from the ROW. I do not know how nor have I seen any specific mention of the removal of this debris. It could be scattered back in the ROW for creature concerns and do BPA no harm if placed in the right areas.

I feel that the way to make BPA's tree risk as low as before this process is to do our tree selection in this two step process. The fewer trees we can take on the edge of the ROW the better off we will be. I know you are concerned with the health of the remaining trees. I agree that we could see effects of this project for several years but I think it will be minimal if we use this two step process. I do believe that we could have erosion in areas sever enough to bury the roots of trees off of the ROW deep enough to kill species that will not tolerate this. We could also have trees weakened or killed from the run off of the mulch-fertilizer mix put on the ROW. These would show up mostly in the first two years as soon as the weather gets hot. I would suggest extra patrols of the corridor at those times. I do believe that all of the dead trees will be fewer that we would see from the occasional insect outbreaks that we have and it would be unacceptable to cut a "Safe Back line".

I obtained a copy of the Land Use agreement from Renee Ferrera this morning and on page 6 I believe the costs of these remedial actions to remove trees are covered.

Access Roads

The land use agreement states that the access roads will be restored to original or better condition. But prior to construction there was to be a joint road inspection that did not happen. However the EIS did describe our access roads generally as rocked roads with some dirt spurs to the towers. It described these dirt spurs as being cleared regularly with a dozer. This part I do not agree with. Whoever did this evaluation did not understand that they were dozer roads, but we had no reason to improve them. With these things in mind and ROW in the area that is not disturbed I would describe what we had at the start of the project and how it served our needs.

This is how I would describe our ROW and access roads before construction started.

The lines in the Reston-Fairview corridor were constructed in 1954 and 1962. Clearing for construction consisted of timber cutting removal where necessary, the removal of stumps and brush for the construction of towers and access roads. Low growing species of brush were left. The ROW and access roads have been cleared of tree species on regular intervals. The ROW and roads do have grass and low growing species in them. The ROW is densely covered with low growing species such as costal Huckleberry and vine maple. No attempts have been made to control wild grasses in the access roads. The roads have been rocked as needed over the years. They are well compacted and usable through all of the seasons, even short spurs that were not rocked. The vegetation is heavy enough to stabilize the soils and prevent runoff into the roads, we have had no trouble using the access roads even in periods of very heavy costal rain.

The road system and ROW were very stable at the start of this project. For BPA to have roads in "original or better condition" will require almost as much as it would to build a new road. I believe that we will need to rock all of the roads in the construction and temporary construction areas. The rock will need to be packed in because it will in essence be on fill. Because most of the vegetation will be gone we can expect heavy runoff into and off of the roads so we should have drainage designed into them. It will be several years before they are stable. Additional rock and grading may be necessary over the next few years.

Access roads to the ROW are also under heavy use and should be checked for damage.

Clearing and leveling the ROW is leaving bare ground, this is always a temptation to four wheelers and motor cyclist. We will need to restrict access to the ROW by building fences and gates. This will limit erosion of the ROW and access roads while giving the seed mixture sprayed into the ROW a chance to germinate and grow.

I talked with Ken Adamson about your access roads and he may have some free time next week to give you a good idea of what it will take to restore them. It appears that we are going to need some cost estimates for the trees as well and now is the time to start them so that we can give notice.

Oral Lee Rose
TRV/TPP4

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

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.

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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. In sloping 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



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MVC-001L.JPG



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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.

... 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

uch 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.

So, 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; Wort
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 Ne
from this mornings Eugene Register Guard.

*Response to
Regrett 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 builts") 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.

*Jamae Hilliard Creecy
Political Strategy and Public Affairs
Transmission Business Line
(360) 418-8637*

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Sent: Friday, July 25, 2003 1:14 PM
To: Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Albrecht, Cathy - TRFS-TPP-4; Tilley, Benjamin - TFE/Alvey
Cc: Kiser, Robert E - TFE/Alvey; Cowger, John R - TR-TPP-4; Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Margeson, Jacilyn R - L-7
Subject: Coos Pipeline Construction Issues

After talking with Rick Stearns today, it is clear to me that we need to take immediate action to insure the integrity of our structures. Below is my understanding of the current situation. If I have anything wrong here, please notify me immediately.

I understand that Steve Shute, the consulting project manager hired by Coos County, is unwilling to take the actions we need to protect our facilities. I understand we provided an on the ground approval to locate the pipeline further into our right of way to keep them from further destabilizing the hillside next to our line. But because they will be right under our conductor, we required that they either double harden the steel on the pipe, or bury the pipe deeper and cover it with concrete. They have indicated that they cannot get the steel in time, and to bury the pipe deeper and cover it with concrete will add too much cost to their project, so Steve Shute has instructed the construction contractor to continue with their original plans, cutting a 20 foot deep ditch along the far edge of our right of way. In addition to all the timber directly off the right of way that is being damaged by their roots being destroyed, the terrain is such that it is likely that the ditch as well as the removal of vegetation will trigger landslides that will take out our towers.

I understand that Todd Cupp has been our point person, on the ground observing the construction, and issuing the modifications to the locations we will allow the pipe to be built. I also understand that the contractors have not hired sufficient safety watchers, and that dangerous conditions are being observed. I also understand that time is of the essence here. The construction company has pretty much destroyed our access to the line. If they do not finish their project before the rains come (restoration of our access is part of their responsibility), we will be entering the rainy season with no access and a destabilized hillside likely to slide.

If all of my understandings above are correct, then I recommend the following. I think we must engage the "Hazard or Interference" language in our land use agreement. I think we need to provide immediate written notice to Coos County (the owner of the pipeline and the party who signed the agreement) that we are invoking this portion of the agreement. Depending on the severity of the hazard, they will have either 10 days or 30 days to work out a mutually acceptable resolution. In order to do this, we need to document the site specific issues, in writing. If the County fails to correct the problems within the time frame, we will stop the project, correct our access problems, stabilize the hillside, and send the county the bill. Our agreement makes it clear all of these costs are theirs.

All of the addressees have been invited to a conference call meeting next Monday at 9:30 a.m. We will be discussing this approach, as well as what elements would be included in the notice. Please do some thinking about this between now and then. Unfortunately, the realty specialist who has been engaged in this project, Don Gerig, is on leave today and all next week. But I don't think we can wait for his return. Don briefed his partner, Cathy Albrecht, on the project before he left. (I believe this latest wrinkle with Steve Shute happened after Don left for vacation). She will be taking the realty lead on this in his absence. And I will also stay engaged.

Below is the portion of the Land Use Agreement that is pertinent to this situation. The language is different from our normal hazard language, but I think it covers us just fine in this situation.

Jaci Margeson - you assisted us with this language. Do you think we are covered here?

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

Inspection, maintenance, repair, rebuild or expansion of the electrical facilities of BPA, or with the process 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.

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Ferrera, Renee - TRF-TPP-4
Sent: Thursday, July 17, 2003 4:47 PM
To: Jordan, Jim L - TRV-TPP-4
Cc: Gerig, Donald D - TRFS/Alvey; Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3; Cupp, Todd - TFEP/North Bend
Subject: Need for Forestry Expertise

Jim: Rick Stearns came to see me today regarding problems we are having with a natural gas pipeline we have permitted to be built on our r/w in the North Bend District. We asked that the pipeline be located in the outer 10' of our r/w. But we did not realize that they would be excavating to the extent that they are, and we did not realize they would be clearing off all the vegetation on 1/2 of our right of way. There is a concern that by their excavating as deep as they are right at the edge of our r/w, that they are cutting tree roots for trees that are off the right of way, but just off. We need to have someone take a look at what they are doing who knows forestry pretty well, who can tell us if it is likely that the cutting of these roots will destabilize these off right of way trees, making the likelihood that they will be danger trees stonger. It would also be helpful to know the probable timeframe of the destabilization and the current value of the trees that may need to come down.

I talked with Kathy Stephenson on the phone today about this situation, and she said a lot depends on how strong the trees are now, whether they are currently under stress or other forms of damage, etc. I asked how long it would be before they became weak enough to be a problem for us, and again she said it would take a site specific analysis. She indicated that she was totally tied up in Kangley project and unavailable, but she recommended Lee Rose.

Is there any chance that he could break away from what he is doing to take a look at the problem for us? If we have the potential to have to purchase danger trees in the near future as a result of the work that Coos County is doing, we want to collect the costs from them for doing this. I believe the trees are primarily fir. They may be on BLM land.

If he is available, then he should get together with Don Gerig and Todd Cupp to identify the locations of most concern. They are building as we speak (email).

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Ferrera, Renee - TSRF
Sent: Friday, July 02, 1999 3:25 PM
To: Gerig, Donald D - TSRF-Alvey
Cc: Rodrigues, Tony - TM; Stearns, Rick D. - TNL - 3
Subject: Coos County Gas Pipeline

I returned a call today that Tony had received, to Coos County Commissioner Nikki Whitty. She was inquiring about the process involved in establishing a new gas pipeline that would be within the BPA right-of-way for about 60 miles. She said it would start south of Reston area and head west. I explained that whomever the owner of the pipeline would be (she said it would be the County) would have to obtain rights from the underlying landowners. I also said that with the recent explosion of the Olympic Pipeline in Bellingham, our engineering department is taking a hard look at allowing these in our r/w. They are awaiting the evaluation of the explosion from Olympic to help their analysis.

She asked about the process to get discussions started with BPA. I said I would send her a landowners guide, and an application for use of BPA r/w. I told her she could start with you Don, as the point of contact on this with BPA. She asked about charges, and I told her for a parallel occupancy like she described, we would charge a \$2500 application fee, and then, because of all the work involved in reviewing this type of use, we would probably want to set up a reimbursable account to reclaim our actual costs of doing this work. She asked if I had any ideas about how much that would total, and I said no, but we had a recent experience with Olympic Pipeline, and might be able to give them an idea how much we charged on that case. Don - the Olympic case is Sue Kinish's, so you might give her a call to see if she can find out how much has been charged to the PL6 to date.

She asked if I knew when the line was built. I said no, but that you could help her with that once you and she talked. I gave her your phone number.

I put the brochure and application in the mail today to her. Her particulars are:

Nikki Whitty
Coos County Courthouse
250 Baxter
Coquille, OR 97423
(541) 396-3121 x247

Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3

From: Lamb, Doug J - TNLD-TPP-3
Sent: Friday, August 08, 2003 10:52 AM
To: Stearns, Rick D - TNLD-TPP-3
Subject: Coos County Gas Pipeline

Rick,
It is my recollection that I had a telephone conversation with Steve Shute of Pipeline Solutions on the need for the lateral pipelines of the Coos County Pipeline to be at least 50 feet from the towers of the Fairview - Bandon #2, the Fairview - Rogue #1 and the Fairview - Bandon #1 lines. I recall that the terms "bubbles" in the line to describe the skirting of the towers was coined by Steve and subsequently used by me in my review of the corresponding LURR on 7/15/2003. Thus our conversation over the phone had to come before 7/15, and in that conversation Steve seemed to be OK with the skirting of the towers.

E-mail from
Doug Lamb
Response to
Request # 3

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

ued. 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

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: 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
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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

