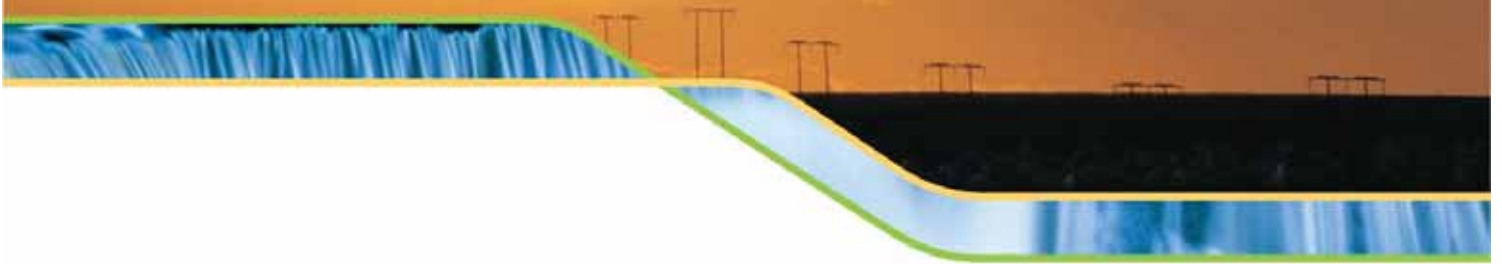


## Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line Project



## Appendix K—Operations, Maintenance and Emergency Response Plan

*Prepared by:*  
Idaho Power Company  
1221 W Idaho Street  
Boise, ID 83702

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE</b> .....	<b>1</b>
2.1 Routine Maintenance (Preventative Maintenance) .....	1
2.2 Corrective Maintenance .....	3
<b>3.0 EMERGENCY SITUATIONS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES</b> .....	<b>4</b>
4.1 Site Access and Road Management .....	4
4.2 Seasonal Timing Restrictions.....	5
4.3 Vegetation Management .....	5
4.4 Noxious-Weed Control .....	7
4.5 Protection Measures for Aquatic Resources .....	7
4.6 Protection for Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Plant and Animal Species .....	7
4.7 Restoration and Revegetation.....	8
4.8 Protection Measures for Cultural Resources .....	8
4.9 Fire Protection.....	8
<b>5.0 O&amp;M PLAN HISTORY</b> .....	<b>9</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 4-1. IPC In-Water Operations and Maintenance Restrictions by Location and Date .....	7
Table 5-1. O&M Agency Contact List .....	10



## 1 1.0 INTRODUCTION

2 This Plan for Operations, Maintenance, and Emergency Response (Plan) presents how Idaho  
3 Power Company (IPC) and/or its contractors will conduct routine, corrective, and emergency  
4 operation and maintenance (O&M) activities for the Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Line  
5 Project (Project). This plan ensures the following:

- 6 • O&M activities comply with applicable state and federal laws and policies.
- 7 • Consistency is maintained across and within federal jurisdictions.
- 8 • IPC maintains access to the transmission line and ancillary facilities and implements the  
9 necessary O&M activities in a timely, cost effective, and safe manner.
- 10 • Impacts to the environment are avoided, when practical, or minimized through the  
11 implementation of environmental protection measures (EPMs).
- 12 • IPC complies with the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) and the  
13 Western Electric Coordinating Council (WECC) reliability and service requirements.

## 14 2.0 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

15 IPC performs a number of activities to keep transmission lines operational and in good repair.  
16 Most of these activities, such as routine patrols, inspections, or scheduled maintenance, are  
17 planned in advance. However, an occasional need for emergency response arises to protect  
18 public safety and property, to prevent imminent damage to the transmission line and ancillary  
19 facilities, or to restore service in the event of an outage.

20 Routine, corrective, and emergency-response activities will be conducted in accordance with  
21 this Plan without previous notification or approval from the federal and state agencies.  
22 Exceptions where prior notification and approval are required are described in Section 4.  
23 Maintenance activities outside of the ROW, outside of established service and access roads  
24 and other Project-related ancillary facilities, or that are not identified in this Plan will not be  
25 conducted until approved by the agencies. An exception to this occurs when emergency  
26 action/maintenance requires some outside ROW work to ensure reliable power to customers.

27 Typical schedules and equipment used for the O&M activities are provided below. However,  
28 additional vehicles and equipment may be necessary depending on the terrain, site access, and  
29 necessary maintenance work. Work may also be conducted outside of the typical schedule;  
30 schedule changes may occur as a result of weather, manpower, equipment availability, budgets,  
31 and other factors.

### 32 2.1 Routine Maintenance (Preventative Maintenance)

33 Routine maintenance activities are conducted on a regular basis to identify and repair any  
34 deficiencies. These activities do not damage vegetation or soil outside the ROW and do not  
35 adversely impact sensitive resources, including known federally and state-listed species, U.S.  
36 waters, and cultural resources. Routine maintenance does not typically require land-manager  
37 approval. Personnel are generally present in any one area for less than one day. The following  
38 are examples of routine maintenance activities:

- 39 • Air patrols from a helicopter to inspect for structural and conductor defects, conductor  
40 clearance problems, and hazardous trees.

- 1 • Ground patrols to inspect structural and conductor components. Such inspections  
2 generally require an all-terrain vehicle (ATV) or pickup and possibly additional support  
3 vehicles traveling on access and service roads and overland travel and may rely on  
4 direct line-of-sight or binoculars. In some cases, the inspector may walk the ROW.  
5 Follow-up maintenance is scheduled depending on the severity of the problem—either  
6 as soon as possible or as part of routine scheduled maintenance.
- 7 • Climbing surveys to inspect or repair hardware. Personnel generally access these  
8 structures by pickup, ATV, or foot.
- 9 • Structure or conductor maintenance from a bucket truck or boom truck. The  
10 maintenance vehicle may be located on or off a road, and no-to-minimal grading is  
11 necessary to create a safe work area.
- 12 • Cathodic protection surveys to check the integrity and functionality of the anodes and  
13 ground beds. These surveys typically require personnel to use an ATV or pickup and  
14 make brief stops.
- 15 • Routine cyclical vegetation clearing to trim or remove tall shrubs and trees to ensure  
16 adequate ground-to-conductor clearances. Vegetation clearing cycles vary from 3 to  
17 10 years or as needed (depending on the vegetation present). Personnel generally  
18 access the area by pickup, ATV, or foot; use chainsaws to clear the vegetation; and  
19 spend less than half a day in any one area. In some cases, vegetation may be cleared  
20 using mechanical means.
- 21 • Removal of individual trees or snags (hazard trees) that pose a risk of falling into  
22 conductors or structures and causing outages or fires. Personnel generally access  
23 hazard trees by truck, ATV, or by foot from an access or service road and cut them with  
24 a chainsaw or similar tool. Any felled trees or snags are left in place as sources of large  
25 woody debris or as previously directed by the land-management agency. Felled green  
26 trees are limbed to reduce fire hazard.
- 27 • Wood poles are periodically treated to slow rotting and structural degradation.  
28 Personnel typically access structures by pickup, ATV, or foot; inspect and test the poles  
29 (including the subsurface); and treat them by injecting preservatives into the poles if  
30 required. Wood-pole inspections and treatments generally occur on a 10- to 13-year  
31 cycle.
- 32 • Routine road maintenance, such as blading the road as needed to improve surface  
33 condition and drainage, or removing minor physical barriers, such as rocks and debris.  
34 All initial road maintenance is performed by field crews, typically using ATVs, pickups,  
35 chainsaws, and hand tools. Trees and brush are cut off at grade to minimize damage to  
36 vehicles. Depending on site topography, slash, deadfall, and boulders are placed at the  
37 edge of the road or down slope of the roadbed to serve as a filtering windrow to  
38 minimize erosion and sedimentation. Smaller vegetation (e.g., grasses) is left in the  
39 roadbed unless it is too tall, hinders access, or could be construed as a fire hazard to  
40 O&M vehicles.
- 41 • Vegetation removal on service roads to allow the necessary clearance for access and  
42 provide for worker safety. Field crews access the service roads by pickup or ATV and  
43 use chainsaws and hand tools to clear the vegetation. Where practical and feasible,  
44 mechanical methods may be used.
- 45 • Installation of bird protection devices and bird perch discouragers, and the relocation or  
46 removal of bird problem nests posing imminent fire or outage risk.

- 1 • Noxious-weed control and vegetation management activities that include the use of  
2 herbicides. Herbicide use is based on agreement with the landowner or federal  
3 land-management agency for the parcel in question, and the chemicals used are agreed  
4 to in advance. All herbicide use will be applied by a certified herbicide applicator.
- 5 • Reduction of fuel loads around wood poles in fire-prone areas by removing vegetation  
6 within a 20-foot radius and/or treating with herbicides by a certified applicator in  
7 accordance with the pesticide-use permit. If herbicides are used, IPC will report the  
8 amount used to the appropriate agencies.

## 9 **2.2 Corrective Maintenance**

10 Corrective maintenance activities are infrequent, relatively large-scale efforts that may result in  
11 more extensive vegetation clearing or earth movement and may include rehabilitation seeding  
12 and associated activities (e.g., measures to control noxious weeds). Personnel are generally  
13 present in any one location or area for a prolonged time, generally more than one day. The  
14 following are examples of corrective maintenance:

- 15 • Non-cyclical vegetation clearing to remove saplings or larger trees in the ROW.
- 16 • Structure or conductor maintenance in which earth must be moved, such as the creation  
17 of a landing pad for construction or maintenance equipment.
- 18 • Structure (e.g., cross-arm, insulator) replacement.
- 19 • Road maintenance involving erosion control, water drainage installation or repair (such  
20 as culverts or rock crossings), road rehabilitation after major disturbances (such as  
21 slumping or a storm event), or other road maintenance requiring heavy equipment (not  
22 including routine grading).
- 23 • Follow-up restoration activities, such as seeding, noxious-weed control, and erosion  
24 control.
- 25 • Conductor repair or replacement that requires the use of several types of trucks and  
26 equipment and grading to create a safe work area to hang and pull the conductor into  
27 place.

## 28 **3.0 EMERGENCY SITUATIONS**

29 Emergency situations are conditions that may result in imminent or direct threats to public safety  
30 or threaten/impair IPC's ability to provide reliable transmission service to its customers.  
31 Emergency situations may include the following:

- 32 • Failure of, but not limited to, structures, conductors, hardware, insulators, and conductor  
33 splices.
- 34 • Damage to structures or conductors from wildfire, high winds, ice, or other  
35 weather-related conditions.
- 36 • Line or system outages or fire hazards caused by trees falling into conductors.
- 37 • Breaking or imminent failure of structures, hardware, or insulators that could, or does,  
38 cause conductor failure.
- 39 • Damage to structures or conductors from vandalism.

40 In an emergency where life or substantial property is at risk or there is potential for or actual  
41 interruption in service, IPC will promptly respond to the emergency and conduct any and all  
42 activities, including emergency repair requiring heavy-equipment access to the structures or

1 other ancillary facilities, needed to remedy the emergency. IPC will implement all feasible and  
2 practical EPMs that do not prevent prompt response to the emergency situation. Follow-up  
3 actions will adhere to this Plan.

## 4 **4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES**

5 O&M activities are planned to minimize impacts to the environment. Environmental protection  
6 measures (EPMs) will be implemented by IPC during routine and corrective O&M activities and,  
7 to the extent possible, during emergency situations. EPMs are listed in Appendix E of the Plan  
8 of Development (POD).

### 9 **4.1 Site Access and Road Management**

10 Roads necessary for the O&M of transmission lines include access or service roads. IPC may  
11 also use overland travel to access structures. Access roads provide direct or indirect access to  
12 the transmission lines, but providing this access is not their primary purpose; access roads  
13 serve the broader purpose of contributing to the federal, county, or state road system. The sole  
14 purpose of service roads is to provide maintenance crews access to transmission lines; these  
15 roads would not exist if the transmission lines did not exist. Public access to service roads is  
16 determined on a case-by-case basis by the appropriate federal land management agency. IPC  
17 is responsible for maintaining roads that are closed to the public but accessible to federal  
18 personnel and IPC for maintenance purposes. Service and access roads are generally one of  
19 the following four types:

- 20 • **Public roads, including state highways and county roads**—These roads are for  
21 public use, and the appropriate state or county entity maintains them. IPC considers  
22 these access roads.
- 23 • **Open roads on federal land**—The appropriate federal agency (typically the Bureau of  
24 Land Management [BLM] or the U.S. Forest Service [USFS]) maintains these roads,  
25 which are open to the public. These roads, including drainage features, cut, and fill  
26 slopes, must be protected during O&M activities. IPC considers these access roads.
- 27 • **Closed federal land roads**—These roads are needed for administrative or emergency  
28 functions but have been closed to the public because of management policies to protect  
29 natural resources and reduce maintenance costs. If used during O&M activities, these  
30 roads, including drainage features, cuts, and fill slopes, must be protected. Parties  
31 wanting to use these roads for access must obtain approval from the applicable federal  
32 agency. Additionally, parties using these roads will be assigned some maintenance  
33 responsibility proportionate to their use of the closed road. Although these roads may  
34 serve a broader purpose, IPC will maintain them as needed for O&M activities. IPC  
35 considers these access roads.
- 36 • **Transmission line service roads**—These roads are necessary for access to, and  
37 maintenance of, transmission lines, structures, or ancillary facilities but are not part of  
38 the public or federal network of roads and are generally closed to the public. IPC will  
39 maintain these roads as needed. IPC considers these service roads.

40 IPC typically performs two types of road maintenance activities: 1) vegetation and debris  
41 clearing to maintain safe access and 2) repairs using heavy equipment. Typically, a small crew  
42 uses hand tools to cut small brush and trees (greater than 12-feet tall); remove dead-fall and  
43 debris; and repair and replace signs on access and service roads. Crews also prepare an  
44 inventory of road damage that will require ground disturbance (e.g., repair of a failed bank), and



1 repair work is scheduled accordingly. Inspections and maintenance are typically conducted from  
2 spring through summer when roads are clear of snow.

3 IPC will implement the EPMs listed in the POD (Appendix E) when maintaining roads.

#### 4 **4.2 Seasonal Timing Restrictions**

5 Although routine and corrective O&M is of limited duration, IPC will attempt to adhere to specific  
6 closure periods in areas supporting sensitive wildlife species. These seasonal timing restrictions  
7 are designated in the BLM Land Use Plans, U.S. Forest Service Land and Resource  
8 Management Plans, and Oregon State Department of Fish and Game guidelines. Timing  
9 restrictions for O&M activities will be implemented when feasible to avoid disruptions to the  
10 sensitive wildlife species identified in these plans.

#### 11 **4.3 Vegetation Management**

12 IPC manages vegetation within their ROWs and on access and service roads to minimize  
13 interference with the flow of electricity, to address safety issues, and to facilitate O&M activities.  
14 Vegetation management complies with the National Electric Safety Code (NESC), American  
15 National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 Part 7: *American Operations Integrated Vegetation*  
16 *Management and Electric Utility Rights-of-Way Best Management Practices*. Additionally, IPC  
17 complies with vegetation management standards required by NERC and WECC Vegetation  
18 Management guidelines; failure to comply with these requirements can result in substantial  
19 financial penalties.

20 Vegetation can interfere with power lines and the flow of electric power, pose safety problems,  
21 and interfere with O&M activities. Maintaining adequate clearance between vegetation and  
22 conductors is essential to safe and reliable operations. The intent of IPC's vegetation  
23 management program is to accomplish the following tasks:

- 24 • Trim trees and tall shrubs to the extent that clearance lasts for the duration of the cycle.
- 25 • Remove vegetation as necessary to provide required electrical clearance and improve  
26 access to facilities.
- 27 • Remove tall growing vegetation within tower structures. Clear brush and grass around  
28 wood poles to help protect structures from range fires.
- 29 • Facilitate a low-growing plant community that stabilizes the site, inhibits the growth of  
30 tall-growing shrubs and trees, and provides habitat for wildlife.
- 31 • Patrol lines at a minimum of once a year to identify hazardous vegetation within or  
32 adjacent to the ROWs that could fall on transmission lines or associated facilities. These  
33 hazardous trees, snags, or "hot spots" are removed. Any trees that will become a  
34 clearance violation prior to the next scheduled maintenance cycle are evaluated and  
35 trimmed or removed.

36 An imminent-threat tree is defined as any vegetation that poses an imminent threat of causing a  
37 line outage and that has a high risk of failure in the next few days or weeks. These imminent  
38 threats are normally tall trees that have one or more drastic defects that could cause the tree to  
39 fail and fall on transmission lines and cause an outage. An imminent threat could also be  
40 vegetation that is in good condition but has grown so close to the transmission line that it could  
41 be brought into contact with the line through a combination of conductor sag and/or wind-  
42 induced movement in the conductor or vegetation.

1 A hazard tree is defined as any vegetation issue that threatens to cause a line outage and has a  
2 low or medium risk of failure in the next year. These hazards are normally trees that have one or  
3 fewer defects that could cause the tree to fall on transmission lines and cause an outage.

4 In most cases, vegetation is cleared primarily through manual cutting of targeted trees and tall  
5 shrubs. However, when appropriate and allowed, tree-growth regulators and spot-herbicide  
6 treatments can be applied as effective techniques for reducing re-growth of sprouting deciduous  
7 shrubs and trees and extending maintenance cycles. Federal and state agencies must approve  
8 all herbicide applications in advance. These applications must also comply with the most current  
9 or applicable federal, state, and National Environmental Policy Act documents addressing  
10 herbicide use. Slash is to be lopped and scattered evenly as close to the ground as possible  
11 throughout the surrounding terrain. Stumps resulting from vegetation treatments are not to be  
12 over 1 foot tall.

13 **Cycle Time, Inspection Requirements, and Schedules**—Transmission lines are inspected  
14 and cleared on long-term cycles based on 3 years for urban and rural valley areas and 6 years  
15 for mountain areas; however, shorter clearing cycles may occur if conditions dictate out-of-cycle  
16 trimming. The line-clearing specialist sets the cycles based on the line needs and type of  
17 vegetation.

18 Transmission patrolmen will also patrol and inspect lines annually to identify any transmission  
19 defects and vegetation hazards that may develop between the long-term clearing cycles. During  
20 these inspections, the patrolman will identify hazardous vegetation within or adjacent to the  
21 ROW that could fall on the transmission lines or associated facilities and cause an outage. The  
22 patrolman will evaluate the hazardous vegetation's level of threat by categorizing the vegetation  
23 as an imminent threat, medium hazard, or low hazard. Any vegetation issue found is reported to  
24 the line-clearing specialist and documented on a transmission line patrol report. Any vegetation  
25 issue categorized as an imminent threat shall also be reported to System Dispatch. If possible,  
26 the patrolman will take photos of the imminent threat vegetation for further evaluation by the  
27 line-clearing specialist. The line-clearing specialist prioritizes and schedules any remedial action  
28 for all reported vegetation issues.

29 All identified NERC transmission lines will be patrolled and inspected by the line-clearing  
30 specialist to identify specific vegetation issues not being addressed. These inspections will,  
31 preferably, be done in conjunction with an aerial line-maintenance inspection done by the  
32 transmission patrolman. The line-clearing specialist will take action as he/she deems necessary  
33 to eliminate or mitigate any vegetation hazards identified. During these annual inspections of  
34 identified NERC lines, the line-clearing specialist will also inspect for any unusual vegetation  
35 growth patterns and make changes to the clearing schedule if necessary.

36 **Types of Trimming**—On federal- and state-managed lands, IPC prefers to clear-cut all tall  
37 growing trees in the ROW. Clear-cut methods involve crews using chain saws or tract-driven  
38 machines, such as Slash Buster or the Brontosaurus. On private property, removal is preferred;  
39 however, if removal is not approved, trees will be trimmed. Typical trimming methods are top  
40 trim or side trim.

41 **Imminent Threat and Hazard Trees**—Upon identification of an imminent threat or hazard tree,  
42 the transmission patrolman will contact the line-clearing specialist, who will evaluate the  
43 vegetation and arrange for the tree to be removed or trimmed as soon as possible. In certain  
44 simple situations, the transmission patrolman may remove or trim the vegetation immediately. If  
45 the imminent threat or hazard is initially identified by the line-clearing specialist, he/she will  
46 arrange for the tree to be removed or trimmed as soon as possible or do the work himself. Any  
47 trees that will become a clearance violation prior to the next scheduled maintenance cycle will

1 also be reported, evaluated, and trimmed or removed. The transmission patrolmen are trained  
2 by the line-clearing specialist, a certified arborist, to recognize imminent threat and hazard trees.

### 3 4.4 Noxious-Weed Control

4 Maintenance vehicles, ATVs, and equipment have the potential to transport weed seeds from  
5 one area to another via dirt and debris that inadvertently collects on the equipment. IPC will  
6 implement the EPMs listed in the POD (Appendix E) to limit the potential of transporting noxious  
7 weeds.

### 8 4.5 Protection Measures for Aquatic Resources

9 Streams or watercourses with definable streambeds or stream banks, regardless of whether  
10 water is flowing, are important because they provide habitat for a variety of animal and plant  
11 species. Table 4-1 lists streams in Oregon that support sensitive fish species that will be  
12 crossed by the project for which in-water work may be required for O&M activities. Although in-  
13 water work for O&M activities would be rare and of limited duration, IPC will attempt to adhere to  
14 the specific in-water work periods in streams supporting sensitive fish species identified in Table  
15 4-1. IPC will implement the EPMs listed in the POD (Appendix E) to protect aquatic resources.

16 **Table 4-1.** IPC In-Water Operations and Maintenance Restrictions by Location and  
17 Date

Stream	Tributary to	Milepost	In-Water Work Period	Species for Restriction
Birch Creek	Umatilla River	71.9	7/1–10/31	STS, RT*
Burnt River	Snake River	186.2–188.8 and 1.4–4.5 (double circuit 138/69-kV)	7/1–10/31	RB, BT*
Butter Creek	Umatilla River	38.4	7/1–12/31	RT*
Grande Ronde River	Snake River	106.7	7/1–7/31 above HWY 244 bridge, below bridge is 7/1–10/15)	CHS, STS, RB, BUT*
McKay Creek	Umatilla River	83	7/1–12/31	RT*
Owyhee River	Snake River	260.4	11/1–3/31	RB, BT*
Powder River	Snake River	134.7	7/1–10/31	RB*
Succor Creek	Snake River	272.3	10/1–3/31	RT*
Willow Creek	Columbia River	8.7, 10.6	7/1–12/31	RT, STS*

\* = primary species for seasonal restriction

STS = Steelhead summer (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

RT = Red band trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri*)

RB = Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

BT = Brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*)

CHS = Chinook, spring (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)

BUT = Bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*)

### 1 4.6 Protection for Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Plant and 2 Animal Species 3

4 IPC will implement the EPMs identified in the POD (Appendix E) to protect threatened,  
5 endangered, and sensitive plant and animal species during routine and corrective O&M  
6 activities.

7 In an emergency, if access is immediately needed, the appropriate federal agency will be  
8 notified as soon as possible. Depending on the urgency, the agency may not have responded

1 until after the repair work has begun. During emergency situations, timing restrictions may not  
2 be adhered to, but the other aforementioned measures will be followed to the extent possible.

### 3 **4.7 Restoration and Revegetation**

4 After ground-disturbing maintenance activities, IPC will implement the EPMs identified in the  
5 POD, Appendix E.

### 6 **4.8 Protection Measures for Cultural Resources**

7 If new probable historic, cultural, or paleontological resources are discovered during routine or  
8 corrective O&M activities, potentially destructive work within 300 feet of the find will be halted  
9 and the appropriate federal or state agency notified. IPC will also immediately implement the  
10 following measures:

- 11 • Flagging will be erected to prohibit potentially destructive activities.
- 12 • IPC's archaeologist or designated archaeologist will make a preliminary assessment of  
13 the newly discovered resource.
- 14 • If the archaeologist determines the discovery represents a potential new site or an  
15 undocumented feature of a documented site, the appropriate federal or state agency will  
16 be notified.
- 17 • O&M will not resume in the identified area until cleared by the appropriate agency.

18 When conducting routine and corrective O&M activities, IPC will implement the EPMs identified  
19 in the POD, Appendix E.

### 20 **4.9 Fire Protection**

21 In Idaho fire regulations on federally managed lands are in effect between May 10 and October  
22 20 each year as set by Idaho State Law, Title 38-115 and at other times with unusual weather  
23 conditions. In Oregon fire regulations on federally managed lands are set each year and are  
24 based on weather and other fire conditions forecast for the current year. O&M activities will  
25 follow the requirements and procedures specified by the appropriate federal or state agency  
26 when conducted on federal or state lands.

27 IPC is responsible for inspecting transmission lines for fire hazards. When working during fire  
28 season, IPC and/or its contractor will carry the following suppression tools and equipment:

- 29 • All power-driven equipment shall be equipped with 1 fire extinguisher having a UL rating  
30 of at least 5 BC and one D-handled or long handled round point shovel, size 0 or larger.
- 31 • Each motor-patrol, truck, and passenger-carrying vehicle shall be equipped with a  
32 double-bit axe or Pulaski, 3.5 pounds or larger.
- 33 • Each internal combustion engine shall be equipped with a spark arrester that meets the  
34 federal land-managing agency's standards.
- 35 • When performing routine O&M or emergency repair activities, IPC and/or its contractors  
36 will conduct inspections of vehicle undercarriages after driving over roads with high  
37 vegetation to make sure grass and brush have not accumulated near the vehicles  
38 exhaust system.
- 39 • During BLM's Stage II Fire Restrictions, smoking will be allowed only within crew  
40 vehicles.

1 IPC and the federal or state land manager will work cooperatively to evaluate requests for  
2 Industrial Fire Precaution Level (IFPL) waivers that would allow IPC and/or its contractors to  
3 continue working when certain fire restrictions are in place.

4 Transmission lines in the western U.S. may be interconnected with lines of other utilities.  
5 Continued operation of these lines provides stability to the entire interconnected western  
6 transmission system. In addition, continuous operation of these transmission lines is necessary  
7 for IPC to supply electric service to its customers. Therefore, the federal or state agency will use  
8 its best efforts to avoid using fire-suppression techniques that could take out the lines of service.  
9 If the federal or state land manager determines that it must use fire-suppression techniques,  
10 prior to initiating those efforts he/she will notify IPC of any and all fire-suppression efforts that  
11 could come into close proximity (2 miles) of the transmission lines.

12 The Agencies will notify IPC if they are planning a prescribed burn within 2 miles of a  
13 transmission line or ancillary facilities.

14 If IPC becomes aware of an emergency situation caused by a fire on or threatening federal or  
15 state land that could damage the transmission lines or their operation, IPC will notify the  
16 appropriate federal contact. Likewise, if the federal or state land manager becomes aware of an  
17 emergency situation caused by a fire on or threatening federal or state land and that could  
18 damage the transmission lines or their operation, he/she will notify IPC.

## 19 **5.0 O&M PLAN HISTORY**

20 This Plan is a living document, and changes are anticipated after the plan's acceptance.  
21 Amendments will include the date on which changes were made, a brief description of those  
22 changes, and the signatures of authorized representatives of IPC and the agency accepting the  
23 changes.

24 This plan and its updates will be distributed to the appropriate BLM field offices and USFS  
25 district offices (Table 5-1). Additionally, the Plan will be made available, as appropriate, to IPC  
26 personnel and their contractors. IPC will be responsible for distributing updates. If the federal  
27 agencies identify additional parties that require a copy of the Plan, they are responsible for  
28 distribution and ensuring that party has the current plan.

1 **Table 5-1.** O&M Agency Contact List

<b>Department/Role</b>	<b>Contact Name</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Cell Phone</b>	<b>Email</b>
<b>Idaho BLM</b>				
<b>Boise District Office</b> 3948 Development Avenue Boise, ID 83706	Cecil Werven	208-384-3455	None	cecil_werven@blm.gov
<b>Owyhee Field Office</b> 20 First Avenue West Marsing, ID 83639	Kelley Moore	208-896-5917	None	kelly_moore@blm.gov
<b>Oregon BLM</b>				
<b>Burns District Office</b> 28910 Hwy 20 West Hines, OR 97738	Holly Orr	541-573-4501	None	Holly_orr@blm.gov
<b>Vale District Office</b> 100 Oregon Street Vale, OR 97918	Don Gonzalez	541-473-3144	208-608-2340	donald_gonzalez@blm.gov
<b>Baker Office</b> 3285 11th Street P.O. Box 947 Baker City, OR 97814	Renee Straub	541-173-6289	208-740-4947	renee_straub@blm.gov
<b>Forest Service</b>				
<b>Regional Energy Team</b> PO Box 3623 Portland, OR 97208	Kristen Bonanno	503-808-2376	None	kbonanno@fs.fed.us
<b>La Grande Ranger District</b> 3502 Highway 30 La Grande, OR 97850	Arlene Blumton	541-962-8522	None	ablumton@fs.fed.us

2