MINUTE ITEM

This Calendar Item No. 23 was approved as Minute Item No. 23 by the State Lands Commission by a vote of 3 to 0 at its 1/31/85 meeting.

MINUTE ITEM

23

1/31/85
W 23215
PRC 6783
GRIGGS
MARICLE

GENERAL PERMIT - RIGHT-OF-WAY USE

During consideration of Calendar Item 23 attached, Leonard Jones, Vice President of Texaco Trading and Transportation Company, appeared to point out that the agenda item listed only the All American Pipeline Project, omitting the pipeline project from Gaviota to Emidio, filed by Texaco Trading and Transportation Company.

Assistant Executive Officer Jim Trout clarified that the All American Pipeline Project was the only project to cross State land; however, the Gaviota to Emidio Project should have been listed out of courtesy. The Environmental Impact Report before the Commission for certification does include the Gaviota to Emidio Pipeline Project.

Mr. Ron Hinn, Project Manager for All American Pipeline Company, appeared to clarify the filings for pipeline projects of the All American Pipeline Company

There being no further questions, and upon motion duly made and carried, the resolution in Calendar Item 23 was approved as presented by a vote of 3-0.

Attachment: Calendar Item 23

CALENDAR ITEM

23

A 68

S 36

01/31/85
W 23215 PRC 6783
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GENERAL LEASE - RIGHT-OF-WAY USE

APPLICANT: All American Pipeline Company
1321 Stine Road
Bakersfield, California 93309
Attn: Mr. John F. Oveson

AREA, TYPE LAND AND LOCATION:
A 1.05-acre parcel of filled sovereign lands, historic channel, Colorado River, Riverside County.

LAND USE: A 30-inch diameter pipeline to transport crude oil for refinement.

TERMS OF PROPOSED PERMIT:
Initial period: Thirty years beginning October 1, 1985.

Surety bond: $2,000.

Public liability insurance: Combined single limit coverage of $1,000,000 per occurrence.

CONSIDERATION: $546 per annum; with the State reserving the right to fix a different rental on each fifth anniversary of the lease. NOTE: Volumetric rental is not applicable to this transaction.

APPLICANT STATUS:
Applicant is a common carrier and is acquiring rights-of-way over the entire length of the pipeline project.

ADDED 01/28/85

Non-Substantial Revision 12/23/85

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PREREQUISITE CONDITIONS, FEES AND EXPENSES:
Filing fee and environmental costs have been received.

STATUTORY AND OTHER REFERENCES:

A. P.R.C.: Div. 6, Parts 1 and 2; Div. 13.

B. Cal. Adm. Code: Title 2, Div. 3; Title 14, Div. 6.

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION:

Pursuant to the Commission's delegation of authority and the State CEQA Guidelines (14 Cal. Adm. Code 15025), the staff has caused to be prepared an Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) identified as EIR No. 369, State Clearinghouse No. 83110902. Such EIR/EIS was prepared and circulated for public review pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

History of Document Preparation

The required Notice of Preparation (NOP) dated November 10, 1983 was sent, as specified in the CEQA Guidelines to responsible agencies and other interested federal, State and local agencies and jurisdictions.

During November and December, 1983, seven public meetings were held in cities in the general vicinity of the proposed pipeline route, both within and without California. These meetings were used to identify major issues and concerns. Comments received through the NOP process and as a result of these "scoping" meetings were addressed in the Draft EIR/EIS.

Copies of the Draft EIR/EIS were submitted to the State Clearinghouse (OPR) on August 3, 1984. Seventeen hundred (1,700) copies of the document were mailed to responsible agencies, other local, state and Federal agencies, environmental groups and interested parties. This document was a joint EIR/EIS. A 90-day public comment period was necessary because the proposed project would necessitate the amendment of the California Desert Plan by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Federal lead agency. This amendment process requires such a 90-day review period.

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The comment period ended November 1, 1984. During September and October of 1984, seven public hearings were held both within and without California along the proposed pipeline routes.

Seventy-nine letters were received during the public comment period. The Final EIR/EIS addresses all comments received in these letters as well as comments received during the public hearings.

The Final EIR/EIS was distributed on January 10, 1985. Once again 1,700 copies of the document were distributed.

This activity involves lands which have not been identified as possessing significant environmental values pursuant to PRC 6370 et seq. The land to be leased by the Commission is part of the "historic" bed of the Colorado River and is presently dry land devoted to agricultural uses. Those lands which have been identified as possessing significant environmental values, i.e., the existing bed of the Colorado River, are not under the jurisdiction of the State Lands Commission at the point of crossing by the project. Therefore, the finding of the project's consistency with the use classification as required by 2 Cal. Adm. Code 2954 is not applicable.

AB 884: 02/01/85.

EXHIBITS:

A. Land Description.
B. Location Map.
C. Executive Summary.
D. CEQA Findings.
E. Statement of Overriding Considerations.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE COMMISSION:

1. CERTIFY THAT AN EIR, NO. 369, STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NO. 83110902 WAS PREPARED FOR THIS PROJECT PURSUANT TO THE PROVISION OF CEQA AND THAT THE COMMISSION HAS REVIEWED AND CONSIDERED THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN;

2. ADOPT THE FINDINGS HERETO ATTACHED AS EXHIBIT "D" IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROJECT IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CEQA (P.R.C. SECTION 21000 AND ET SEQ.) AND THE STATE EIR GUIDELINES;

ADDED 01/28/85

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3. ADOPT THE STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS HERETO ATTACHED AS EXHIBIT "E".

4. AUTHORIZE ISSUANCE TO THE ALL AMERICAN PIPELINE COMPANY OF A 30-YEAR GENERAL LEASE - RIGHT-OF-WAY USE, BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1985; IN CONSIDERATION OF ANNUAL RENT IN THE AMOUNT OF $546, WITH THE STATE RESERVING THE RIGHT TO FIX A DIFFERENT RENTAL ON EACH FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEASE; FOR THE INSTALLATION, USE, AND MAINTENANCE OF AN OIL TRANSMISSION PIPE LINE ON THE LAND DESCRIBED ON EXHIBIT "A" ATTACHED AND BY REFERENCE MADE A PART HEREOF.

EXHIBIT "A"

LAND DESCRIPTION W 23215

All that State of California sovereign land in the bed of the Colorado River, Riverside County, California, lying within a strip of land 50 feet wide, the centerline of which is described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point from which the northwest corner of Section 1, T7S, R23E, SBM, as shown on the Record of Survey filed for record in Book 34, Page 36, Official Records of said Riverside County, bears N 16° 32' 12" W, 2350.65 feet and from which the southeast corner of Section 16, T3N, R22W, G&SRM, State of Arizona, bears S 57° 42' 33" E, 2016.17 feet; thence from said point of beginning N 70° 35' 39" W, 2350.00 feet; thence N 45° 16' 00" W, 380.00 feet; thence S 88° 04' 00" W, 1350 feet, more or less, to the meander line of the west bank of the Colorado River as shown on the U.S. Government Plat of 1875 and the end of the herein described line.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM any portion thereof lying easterly of the last natural centerline of said Colorado River.

ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM any portion thereof lying landward of the last natural location of the ordinary low water mark along the westerly bank of said Colorado River.

END OF DESCRIPTION

PREPARED NOVEMBER 29, 1984, BY BOUNDARY SERVICES UNIT, M. L. SHAFER, SUPERVISOR.

ADDED 01/30/85

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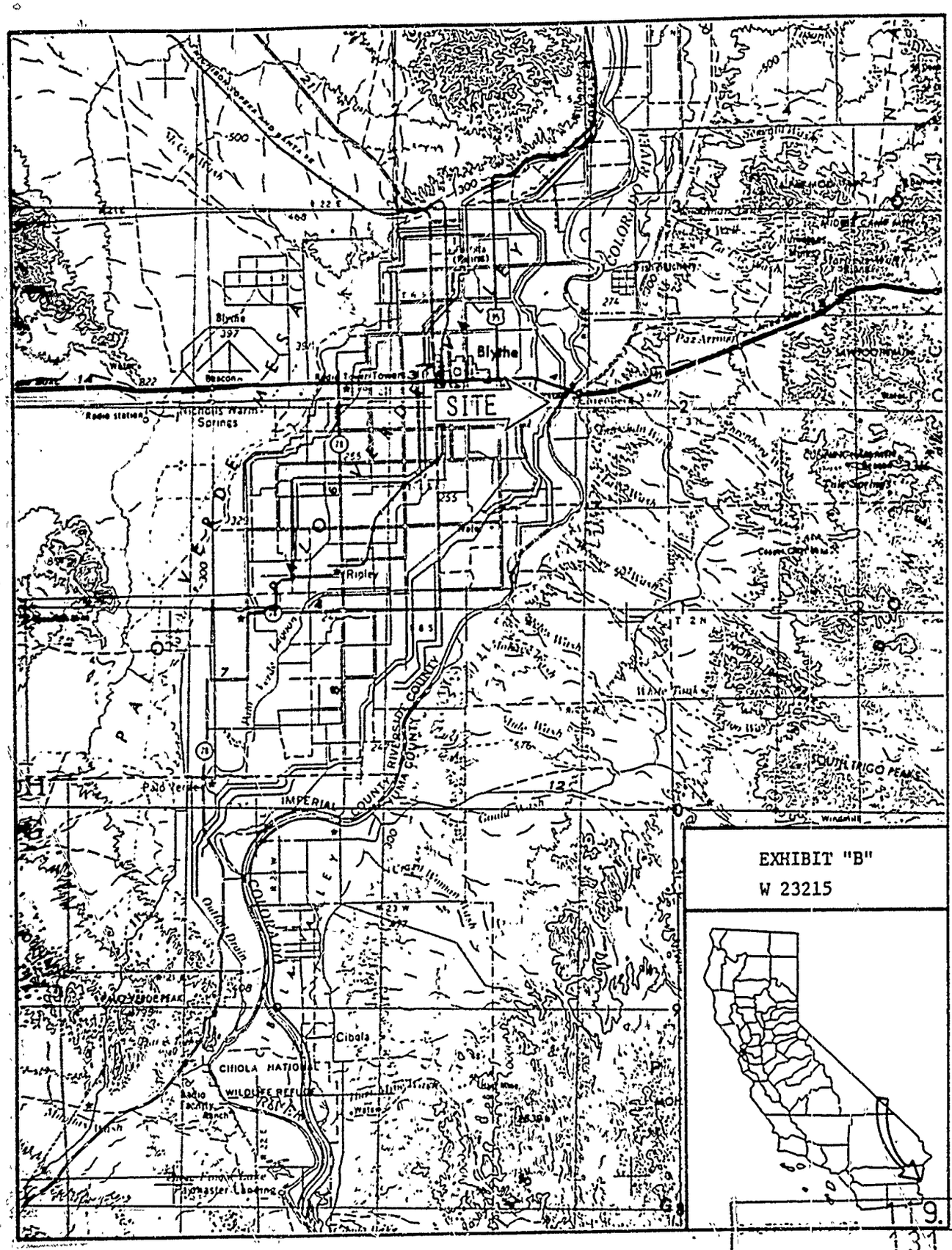

EXHIBIT "B"
W 23215

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ADDED: 01/30/85

EXHIBIT C

EIR/EIS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

The Celeron/All American and Getty Pipeline Projects EIR/EIS is a joint document prepared for the California State Lands Commission (SLC); and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). SLC is acting as lead agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and BLM, as lead agency pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). SLC, BLM and Santa Barbara County have formed a Joint Review Panel (JRP) to direct the completion of this joint State and Federal document.

The Celeron/All American and Getty Pipeline projects are not dependent upon each other and either or both pipelines could be approved by the agencies independently of the other. Celeron/All American has applied for right-of-way permits from the BLM to cross Federal land managed by the BLM, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Air Force, Army, and the Bureau of Reclamation, and from SLC for crossing land at the Colorado River.

Getty has applied for ROW permits from the BLM for crossing Federal lands managed by BLM and by the Los Padres National Forest (LPNF) and for a Conditional Use Permit from Santa Barbara County. Both applicants must receive U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 404 Permits and various county and local permits. Since the two proposed projects are independent of each other, authorization of the two ROW applications is not an either/or situation. Each project must be reviewed and approved or denied on its own merits.

The two pipeline projects would transport Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and other locally produced crude oil from the Santa Barbara and Santa Maria Basins to other crude oil transportation networks that serve refiners in the San Joaquin Valley, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Gulf Coast areas. The Celeron/All American Pipeline would transport up to 300,000 barrels per day (BPD). The 1,200-mile, 24 to 30-inch pipeline would travel from Exxon's proposed Santa Ynez Unit processing facility in Las Flores Canyon, west of Santa Barbara, California, across the Sierra Madre Mountains to the Bakersfield, California area, then to Blythe, California, and across Arizona and New Mexico to the McCamey, Texas area (Map 1-1). The Getty pipeline would transport up to 400,000 BPD in a 20 to 30-inch pipeline from Getty's proposed Consolidated Coastal Facility at Gaviota, west of Santa Barbara (and 6 miles east of Las Flores Canyon), to the Bakersfield area (about 113 miles).

The two proposals have similar proposed right-of-ways (ROW) from the coast to a terminal facility at Emidio, southwest of Bakersfield. Therefore, they are being considered in the same document. Getty's Consolidated Coastal Facility was evaluated in an EIR prepared for Santa Barbara County and released for public review in July, 1984; that document is incorporated by reference into this EIR/EIS. Exxon's facility was also evaluated in an EIS/EIR prepared for the County, released for public review in April 1984, finalized in July 1984, and is incorporated by reference into this EIR/EIS.

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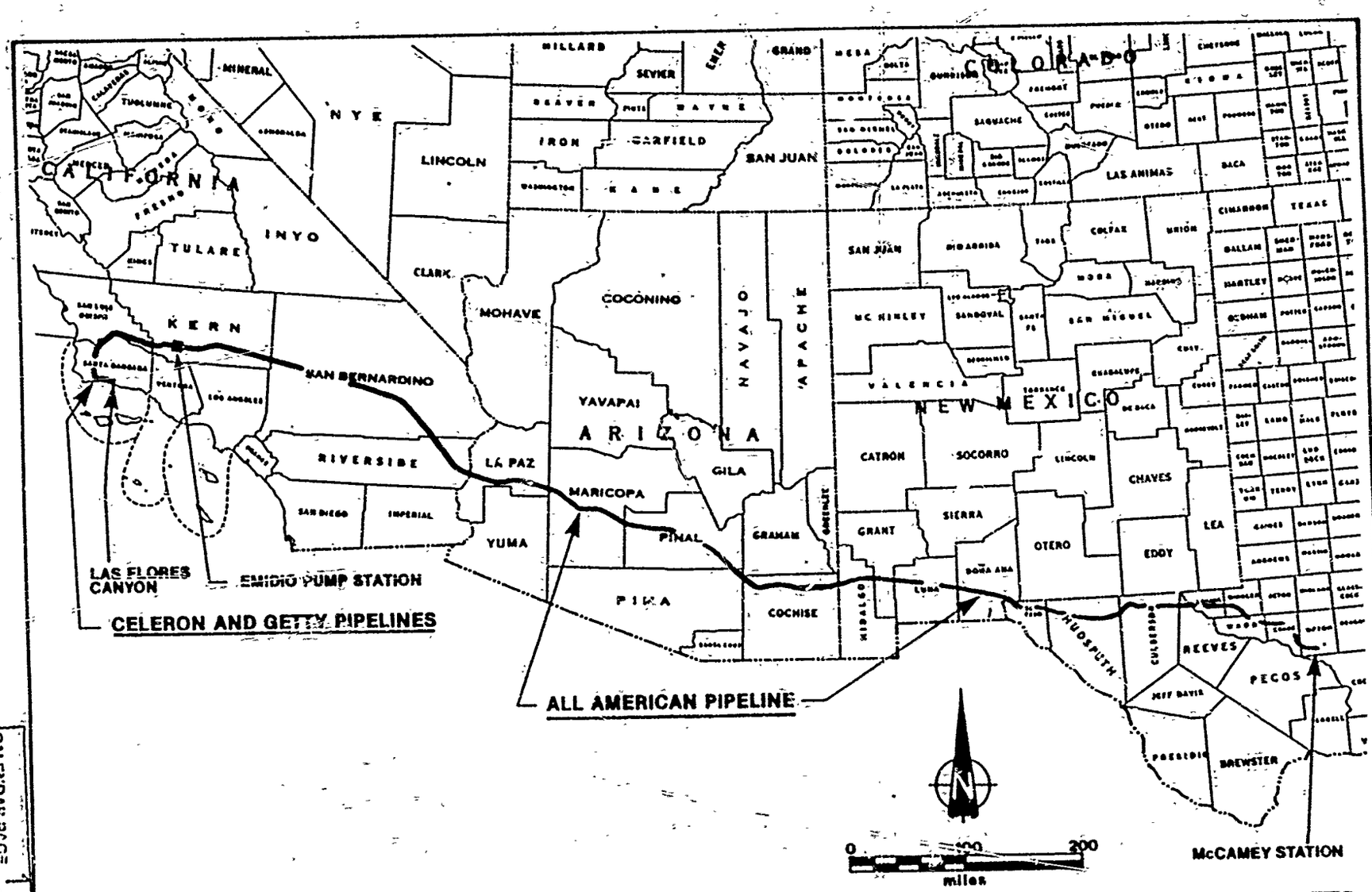

MAP 1-1 REGIONAL SETTING

ADDED 1/30/85

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2 a

Several pipeline routing alternatives were considered. The Santa Maria Canyon routes (one proposed by Getty and one by Celeron) are alternatives for crossing the Sierra Madre Mountains; the Desert Plan Utility Corridor is an alternative for crossing the California portion of the Mojave Desert; the Brenda route is an alternative around the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge (NWR); and the McCamey to Freeport route is an alternative from West Texas to the Gulf Coast. Single pipeline and no project alternatives were also evaluated. Alternatives considered but eliminated from detailed analysis included transportation alternatives of rail, truck, and other pipeline transportation developments and an alternate route across the Sierra Madre Mountains through Tunnel Canyon. The marine tanker alternative was studied in the Oil Transportation Plan for Santa Barbara County (ADL 1984) which is incorporated herein by reference.

1.2 Areas of Environmental Concern and Issues of Public Controversy

Comments on the Draft EIR/EIS identified several areas of environmental concern or issues of public controversy regarding the Celeron/All American and Getty proposals.

Areas of environmental concern include:

- Potential oil spills (Celeron/All American and Getty).
- Contamination of groundwater from an oil spill (Celeron/All American and Getty).
- Burial depth of the pipelines at river crossings (Celeron/All American and Getty).
- Effects on threatened or endangered species from pipeline construction (Celeron/All American and Getty).
- Loss of the desert tortoise and its habitat from pipeline construction (Celeron/All American).
- Crossing the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge (Celeron/All American).
- Crossing or constructing the pipeline adjacent to Further Planning Areas within the Los Padres National Forest (Celeron/All American and Getty).
- Crossing the California Desert Conservation Area (Celeron/All American).
- The McCamey to Freeport Alternative (Celeron/All American).

Responses to these areas of concern are presented in Section 2.3 of this document.

Issues of public controversy centered on oil development and transportation in California. The following paragraphs summarize the

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major areas of controversy with additional detail being provided in the responses to comments contained in Section 2.3. Areas of controversy include:

- The volume of OCS crude oil that will need to be transported.
- The final destination of crude oil to be shipped from Santa Barbara County and the San Joaquin Valley and the competition of other proposed pipeline projects in southern California.
- Marine tanker transportation versus pipeline transportation of OCS crude oil.
- Authorization of one or two crude oil pipelines between the Santa Barbara Coast and Emidio Station (see Preface).

The estimated volume of OCS crude oil that will need to be transported from the Western Santa Barbara Channel and Santa Maria Basin is currently unresolved. The California Department of Conservation (Comment 41-4) estimates that 274,000 BPD of crude oil will be produced, while the DEIR/EIS estimated 500,000 to 600,000 BPD. The exact reserves and rates of production are not known because of the proprietary nature of these statistics within the industry. However, both Applicants have proposed a range of throughputs for their pipelines to accommodate a range of final OCS production.

The final destinations of OCS crude oil to be shipped through the proposed Celeron/All American and Getty pipelines and the volume of San Joaquin Valley crude oil to be shipped by Celeron/All American is also unresolved. Both these issues would be determined by the market place at the time the pipelines come online since both pipelines would operate as common carriers, accepting oil from any producer (pipeline capacity permitting). At tie-ins with other pipeline systems (Emidio, Cadiz, Wink, Crane, and McCamey), oil producers would have the option of directing their oil to refineries with existing capacity via other pipelines. Other proposed pipeline projects are presented in Table 2-7 in the DEIR/EIS.

The transportation of OCS crude oil by marine tanker versus onshore pipeline is a controversial alternative. The issues concerning tanker and pipeline transport are oil spills that could affect recreation, sensitive marine and terrestrial resources, and the cost of that transportation. Uncertainty is associated with the cost estimates for the transportation of OCS crude oil. The tanker alternative was studied in detail in the Oil Transportation Plan for Santa Barbara County (ADL 1984). This EIR/EIS has reviewed studies that have analyzed the question of marine tanker transportation, and concludes at this time that oil can be moved to viable markets by pipeline at costs comparable to tankers.

1.3 Major Impact Conclusions

The Celeron/All American and Getty proposals have potential significant construction and operation impacts. Construction impacts would result primarily from the clearing, trenching, and backfilling construction activities, and by the presence and needs of the labor force. Operation impacts would result primarily from potential oil spills and leaks. Potential impacts have been analyzed in detail in Chapter 4 of the Draft EIR/EIS released in August 1984, and mitigation measures to be required of the Applicants are presented in Appendix 4.1 of this document. The impact summary tables summarize the significant impacts that would result from the construction and operation of the Celeron/All American and Getty proposals and the routing alternatives. This summary includes the committed (required) mitigation measures presented in Appendix 4.1; indicated numbers refer to the mitigation measures developed for each discipline. These tables also indicate whether impacts would still be significant following the implementation of mitigation measures (i.e., unavoidable adverse impacts).

1.4 Agency Preferred Alternative

Federal agencies are required by the Council on Environmental Quality's NEPA regulations (40 CFR 1502.14) to identify their preferred alternative for a project in the Draft and Final EISs prepared for the project. The preferred alternative is not a final agency decision; it is rather an indication of the agency's preliminary preference. The preferences identified below are those of the Federal lead agency; in the case of the LPNF, the preference was identified by the Forest Service and concurred by the BLM.

Construction of one or both of the proposed pipelines as mitigated in this document (rather than no action) is the Federal preferred alternative for both the Getty and Celeron/All American pipelines.

The preferred alternative through the LPNF is Santa Maria Canyon Alternative B. The Forest Service will require that both pipelines be constructed in a single ROW in order to minimize impacts. Because the alternative avoids Further Planning Areas, there would be no impacts on wilderness potential. The alternative would have no impacts on National Forest Campgrounds and avoids degradation of stream channels. This alternative has the least disturbance to riparian vegetation and is farther away from gold eagle and prairie falcon nests found along Santa Maria Canyon Alternative A. This alternative offers the greatest potential for concealing the pipeline from public view and would have significantly better future visual conditions and Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) achievement levels than the Celeron/All American and Getty proposals or Santa Maria Canyon Alternative A.

The preferred alternative across the central Mojave Desert is the Applicant's proposed route rather than the Desert Plan Utility Corridor Alternative. A pipeline route through designated corridors would be nearly twice as long (191 miles rather than 114 miles), far more expensive to construct due to its length, and would result in more significant environmental impacts. For example, the alternative would

cross desert tortoise crucial habitat and an unstable slope area. Although both routes cross Wilderness Study Areas (WSA), the area crossed by the Applicant's proposal (the Palen/McCoy WSA) would be avoided by a slight realignment of the route, while no realignment is practicable around the Coxcomb Mountains WSA crossed by the Alternative. The Desert Plan alternative would also affect more known cultural sites and more sites considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The preferred alternative in western Arizona would be the Brenda Alternative, north of the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge. Brenda is slightly longer than the proposed route through Kofa, and its eastern 20-miles would not follow an existing right-of-way. However, new information received during the public review (see Letter 23, E. Linwood Smith and Associates) indicates that the wildlife impacts of the two routes would not be equal in degree, and that construction in Copper Bottom pass in particular (along the Kofa route west of the refuge) would seriously affect bighorn sheep. The Brenda route is over 2 miles from the nearest bighorn lambing grounds, not within one-quarter mile as stated by the draft EIS. Brenda avoids impairing BLM's New Water Mountains WSA by crossing to the north side of Interstate 10 for several miles east of Quartzite. These two considerations, a lower level of impact on wildlife and the ability to avoid impairment of the WSA, have resulted in modification of the preferred alternative from that identified in the DEIR/EIS.

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ADDED 01/30/85

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Air Quality				
Construction	None	NA[1]	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Geology[2]				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Potential hazards and risks to pipeline due to the possible surface rupture of the South Branch Santa Ynez, San Andreas, and Garlock faults.	1, 1-A, 2, & 3	Minimize potential for serious damage leading to oil spills by site-specific definition of seismic and fault hazards in areas of high risk and implementing appropriate offset or design techniques.	No
	Potential hazards and risks due to slope failures in existing slide areas (Table 4-4).	1, 1-A, 2, & 3	Same as above	No
	Potential hazards and risks to pump and heater/pump stations and valves due to subsidence from fluid withdrawal at several locations in Arizona and karstic collapse at one location in west Texas.	1, 1-A	Identify risk areas so that appropriate design and monitoring measures can be implemented to minimize potential impacts.	No

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Soils				
Construction[3]	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Oil spill impacts on sensitive soils in agricultural lands in and around southwestern Kern County, Cuyama Valley, Barstow, Blythe, Rainbow Valley, and along the Gila and Rio Grande River valleys.	See Footnote[4]	NA	Yes
Surface Water				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Channel degradation could result in exposure of the pipeline and increase the possibility of an oil spill.	5	NA	Yes[5]
	Major oil spills or leaks would degrade water quality below federal and state standards. Impacts would occur at and downstream from any stream crossing (Tables 3-10 and 3-11).	See Footnote[4]	NA	Yes[5]

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ADDED 01/30/85

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Groundwater				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Potential degradation of groundwater quality resulting from an oil spill in a sensitive groundwater basin; estimated 28.7 spills over a 30-year project life.[6]	6 & 7	The application of mitigation measures and standard operating procedures is assumed to reduce the probability of significant impact to a sensitive groundwater basin by 50 percent.	Yes
Aquatic Biology				
Construction	Potential reduction in diversity and abundance of important fish species in Refugio Creek, Gaviota Creek, Colorado River, Gila River, Hot Springs Canyon Creek, Bass Canyon Creek, Rio Grande River, and the Pecos River due to fuel or lubricant spills.	8	Substantially reduce the probability and frequency of spills greater than 40 gallons reaching streams.	No

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ADDED 01/30/85

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Operation	Potential reductions in diversity and abundance of important fish species in Refugio Creek, Gaviota Creek, Colorado River, Gila River, Hot Springs Canyon Creek, Bass Canyon Creek, Rio Grande River, and the Pecos River due to a major oil spill.	See Footnote[4]	NA	Yes[5]
	Potential reductions in abundance of intertidal invertebrates, surface-feeding fish, and shore-birds in nearshore marine areas due to a major oil spill into coastal streams between Las Flores Canyon and Gaviota.	See Footnote[4]	NA	Yes[5]
Terrestrial Biology				
Construction	Loss of riparian woodlands.	9, 9-A	Reduces acreage affected by 50 percent.	Yes
	Loss of oak woodlands.	9, 9-A	Same as above	Yes
	Loss of Joshua trees.	9	Same as above	No
	Loss of ironwood washes.	9	Same as above	No

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ADDED 01/30/85

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Terrestrial Biology (continued)				
Construction	Loss of creosote scrub-land and vegetation productivity for long term; loss of wildlife habitat in Mojave Desert.	10 & 21	Minimize acreage affected by 50 percent.	Yes
	Disturbance to bighorn sheep lambing in the Dome Rock Mountains.	18	Minimizes impact	No
	Disturbance to bighorn sheep corridor movement in the Kofa National Wildlife Refuge (NWR).	19	Minimizes impact	No
	Disturbance causing raptor nest abandonment and loss of wildlife habitat in the Muleshoe Nature Preserve.	20	Minimizes impact	No
	Loss of Comanche layia and Barstow woolly sunflower (federal candidates for listing).	NA	NA	Insufficient data
Operation	Colorado River spill affecting wetlands and Yuma clapper rail (federally listed - endangered).	17	Minimizes risk of impact	Yes
	Spill in Hot Springs Creek, AZ.	8	Minimizes risk of impact	Yes

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Terrestrial Biology (continued)				
Construction	Loss of dune communities.	9	Same as above	Yes
	Loss of commercial cactus.	NA	Arizona state law protects commercial species.	No
	Construction vehicle use off ROW affecting wildlife and sensitive plants or communities.	12	Minimizes impact	No
	Open trench limits wildlife access to water, especially bighorn sheep.	13 & 18	Minimizes impact	No
	Construction activity causes raptor nest abandonment.	14	Minimizes impact	No
	Loss of individual blunt-nosed leopard lizard and kit fox, and their habitats.	15	Minimizes number affected and reduces acreage disturbed by 50 percent.	Yes
	Loss of individual desert tortoise and their habitat.	11 & 16	Minimize numbers injured	Yes

ADDED 01/30/85

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ADDED 01/30/85

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Socioeconomics				
Construction	Adequate housing does not exist within a commuting distance of 170 miles round trip between Barstow and Blythe, CA, and El Paso and Pecos, TX.	22, 23, & 24	These measures will reduce competition for housing between tourists and construction workers, centralize impacts on housing in areas which have sufficient accommodations, and/or reduce commuting distances.	No
Operation	Increase in the local tax base of Hudspeth County, TX, will be greater than 10 percent.	NA	This is a positive impact.	NA
Land Use and Recreation				
Construction	Not consistent with Santa Barbara County Coastal Plan:			
	--Policy 6-17, crossing of Gaviota State Park	None feasible	NA	Yes
	Alteration of La Brea Canyon and Kofa NWR recreation resources.	None feasible	NA	Yes

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ADDED 01/30/85

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Land Use and Recreation (continued)				
	100-ft wide ROW disturbance within portions of Gaviota State Park and La Brea Canyon.	9, 9-A, 28	Reduce disturbance by 50 percent.	Yes
	Crossing of 1 Further Planning Areas (for potential wilderness) in Los Padres National Forest (LPNF).	None feasible	NA	Yes
	Inconsistent with Riverside County General Plan utility corridors.	26	Brings ROW into compliance with plan.	No
	ROW would provide access to sensitive areas previously inaccessible.	25	Limits proliferation of spur roads and enhances revegetation.	No
	Pipeline would cross Palen-McCoy WSA in California.	27	Avoids WSA	No
Operation	Major spills into Coastal streams would affect beaches and water-oriented recreational opportunities.	See Footnote[4]	NA	Yes

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ADDED 07/30/85

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Transportation				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Cultural Resources				
Construction	Potential disturbance to at least 8 sites eligible for listing on the National Register.	30	Minimize or avoid disturbance to cultural resource sites.	Yes[7]
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Visual Resources				
Construction and Operation	Significant visual changes at 6 pump station sites and along the pipeline ROW in LPNF.	31, 32, & 33	Four pump stations will will be effectively screened and ROW width will be reduced by 50 percent.	Yes[8]
Noise				
Construction	Construction noise would exceed 60 dBA at residences along the pipeline ROW.	None prac. cal[9]	NA	Yes
Operation	Operation noise from the Gaviota pump station would exceed 60 dBA at the Vista del Mar Union School.	34	Project-related noise reduced below 60 dBA.	No[10]

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ADDED 01/30/85

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
System Safety and Reliability				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Oil Spill Potential				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Oil spill probabilities would vary based on the volume of oil lost and the age of the pipeline. There would be the probability of 1.08 spills/year of 50 barrels or greater (based on a 20-year old pipeline).	See Footnote[11]	NA	NA
	There would be the probability of 2.58 spills of 100 barrels or greater at the Cadiz tank farm during the life of the project (30 years).	See Footnote[11]	NA	NA

[1]Not Applicable

[2]Although no significant impacts were identified, certain hazards and risks would be associated with seismicity and faulting, slope stability, subsidence, and karstic collapse.

[3]Although certain construction activities would accelerate soil erosion and deposition, and decrease productivity in certain areas, no significant impacts would occur with the implementation of sound mechanical erosion control and revegetation techniques contained in the Construction and Use (CU) Plan.

[4]Use of automatic block valves and check valves and oil spill contingency plans, as part of the project description, would substantially reduce the oil spill risk.

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FOOTNOTES (Continued)

[5]Level of significance would depend upon volume of the spill, time of year, and physical characteristics of stream, and sensitivity of organisms present.

[6]Probability is based upon 0.0022 occurrence/pipeline-mile/year for a greater than 2.4 bbl spill (OWI 1978). This probability is the most conservative of several sources listed in Table 4-24 in the DEIR/EIS.

[7]Mitigation measures may not be completely effective in avoiding significant impacts to cultural resources (see Section 4.11 in the DEIR/EIS).

[8]Impacts still significant at 2 pump station sites and in the LPNF.

[9]Because of short duration of impacts, limitation to daytime hours for construction, and low probability of accomplishing effective mitigation for the noise of mobile construction activity, mitigation beyond standard use of equipment mufflers and similar OSHA requirements is not considered to be warranted.

[10]Project-related noise not significant; ambient noise will remain above 60 dBA.

[11]Oil spills could cause significant impacts to various resources depending on the size and location of the spill. Specific mitigation measures for oil spill impacts to sensitive resources are contained under those resources.

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE GETTY PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.10)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Air Quality				
Construction	None	NA[1]	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Geology[2]				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Potential hazards and risks to pipeline due to possible surface rupture of the South Branch Santa Ynez and San Andreas faults.	1, 1-A, 2, & 3	Minimize potential for serious damage leading to oil spills by site-specific definition of seismic and fault hazards in areas of high risk and implementing appropriate offset or design techniques.	No
	Potential hazards and risks to pipeline due to slope failures in existing slide areas (Table 4-4).	1, 1-A, 2, & 3	Same as above	No
Soils				
Construction[3]	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Oil spill impacts on sensitive soils in agricultural lands of southwestern Kern County and Cuyama Valley.	See Footnote[4]	NA	Yes

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE GETTY PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Surface Water				
Construction	Alteration of channel geometry would cause degradation in La Brea Creek during and after construction.	4	Minimize sediment loads and degradation due to construction activities.	Yes[5]
Operation	Channel degradation could result in exposure of the pipeline and increase the possibility of an oil spill.	5	NA	Yes[6]
	Major oil spills or leaks would degrade water quality below federal and state standards. Impacts would occur at and downstream from any stream crossing (Tables 3-10 and 3-11).	See Footnote[4]	NA	Yes[6]
Groundwater				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Potential Degradation of groundwater quality resulting from an oil spill in a sensitive groundwater basin; estimated 2.1 spills over a 30-year project life.[7]	6 & 7	The application of mitigation measures and standard operating procedures is assumed to reduce the probability of significant impact to a sensitive groundwater basin by 50 percent.	Yes, if a spill occurs and if it also contaminates the groundwater

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE GETTY PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Aquatic Biology				
Construction	Potential reductions in diversity and abundance of important fish species in Gaviota Creek due to fuel or lubricant spills.	8	Substantially reduce the probability and frequency of spills greater than 40 gallons reaching streams.	No
Operation	Potential reductions in diversity and abundance of important fish species in Gaviota Creek due to a major oil spill.	See Footnote[4]	NA	Yes[6]
	Potential reductions in diversity and abundance of intertidal invertebrates, surface-feeding fish, and shorebirds in the nearshore marine areas due to a major oil spill into Gaviota Creek.	See Footnote[4]	NA	Yes[6]
Terrestrial Biology				
Construction	Loss of riparian woodlands and oak woodlands.	9-A	Reduce clearing in riparian areas and oak woodlands.	Yes
	Construction vehicle use off ROW affecting wildlife and sensitive plants or communities.	12	Minimizes impact	No

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE GETTY PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Terrestrial Biology (continued)				
	Open trench limiting wildlife access to La Brea Creek.	13	Minimizes impact	No
	Construction activity causes raptor nest abandonment.	14	Minimizes impact	No
	Loss of individual blunt-nosed lizard and kit fox, and their habitats.	15	Minimizes numbers affected and reduces acreage disturbed by 50 percent.	Yes
	Loss of Hoffman's nightshade, Refugio manzanita, and Catalina mariposa.	NA	NA	Yes
Operation	Oil spill	NA	NA	Yes
Socioeconomics				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA

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ADDED 01/30/85

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE GETTY PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Land Use				
Construction	Not consistent with Santa Barbara County Coastal Plan: --Policy 6-17, crossing of Gaviota State Park	None feasible	NA	Yes
	Alteration of La Brea Canyon recreation resources.	None feasible	NA	Yes
	50-ft wide ROW disturbance within portions of Gaviota State Park and La Brea Canyon.	9-A	Reduce clearing of large trees along La Brea Creek.	Yes
Operation	Major spills into coastal streams would affect beaches and water-oriented recreational opportunities.	See Footnote[4]	NA	Yes
Transportation				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Cultural Resources				
Construction	Potential disturbance to at least 4 sites eligible for listing on the National Register.	30	Minimize or avoid disturbance to cultural resource sites.	Yes[8]
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE GETTY PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Visual Resources				
Construction and Operation	Significant visual changes along the pipeline ROW in LPNF.	9-A, 32	Reduce clearing in riparian areas and oak woodlands.	Yes[9]
Noise				
Construction	Construction noise would exceed 60 dBA at residences along the pipeline ROW.	None practical[10]	NA	Yes
Operation	Operation noise from the Gaviota pump station would exceed 60 dBA at the Vista del Mar Union School.	34	Project-related noise reduced below 60 dBA.	No[11]
System Safety and Reliability				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Oil Spill Potential				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE GETTY PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Operation	Oil spill probabilities would vary based on the volume of oil lost and the age of the pipeline. There would be a range of probabilities of 0.04 spills/year of 50 barrels or greater (based on a new pipeline) to 0.27 spills/year (based on a 40-year old pipeline). A spill is not considered likely over the life of the project.	See Footnote[12]	NA	Although an oil spill is not considered likely over the life of the project, if an oil spill should occur impacts would be significant (refer to other resource areas for significance)

[1]Not Applicable.

[2]Although no significant impacts were identified, certain hazards and risks would be associated with seismicity and faulting, and slope stability.

[3]Although construction activities would accelerate soil erosion and deposition and decrease productivity in certain areas, no significant impacts would occur with the implementation of sound mechanical erosion control and revegetation techniques contained in the CU Plan.

[4]Use of automatic block valves and check valves and oil spill contingency plans, as part of the project description, would substantially reduce the oil spill risk.

[5]Impact would be significant because of multiple crossings.

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FOOTNOTES (Continued)

[6]Level of significance would depend upon volume of the spill, time of year, physical characteristics of stream, and sensitivity of organisms present.

[7]Probability is based upon 0.0022 occurrence/pipeline-mile/year for a greater than 2.4 bbl spill (OIW 1978). This probability is the most conservative of several sources listed in Table 4-24 in the DEIR/EIS. It should be noted that a spill does not necessarily mean groundwater contamination, only a "potential" for contamination.

[8]Mitigation measures may not be completely effective in avoiding significant impacts to cultural resources (see Section 4.11 in the DEIR/EIS).

[9]Impacts still significant in the LPNF.

[10]Because of short duration of impacts, limitation to daytime hours for construction, and low probability of accomplishing effective mitigation for the noise of mobile construction activity, mitigation beyond standard use of equipment mufflers and similar OSHA requirements is not considered to be warranted.

[11]Project-related noise not significant; ambient noise will remain above 60 dBA.

[12]Oil spills could cause significant impacts to various resources depending on the size and location of the spill. Specific mitigation measures for oil spill impacts to sensitive resources are contained under those resources.

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Air Quality				
Construction	None	NA[1]	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Geology[2]				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Potential hazards and risks to pipeline due to possible surface rupture in vicinity of the Rinconada and south Cuyama faults.	1, 1-A, 2, & 3	Minimize potential for serious damage leading to oil spills by site-specific definition of seismic and fault hazards in areas of high risk and implementing appropriate offset design techniques.	No
	Potential hazards and risks to pipeline due to slope failure in existing or new slide areas (Table 4-4).	1, 1-A, 2, & 3	Same as above	No
Soils				
Construction[3]	None	NA	NA	NA

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.10)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Operation	Major oil spills or leaks would contaminate soil affecting erosion rates, water uptake, and productivity. Small areas of agricultural lands, located primarily in the Sisquoc Valley, would be the most sensitive soils.	See Footnote[4]	NA	Yes
Surface Water				
Construction	None[4]	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Channel degradation could result in exposure of the pipeline and increase the possibility of an oil spill.	5	NA	Yes[5]
	Major oil spills or leaks would degrade water quality below federal and state standards in Tepusquet Creek.[4]	See Footnote[4]	NA	Yes[5]
Groundwater				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Degradation of groundwater quality resulting from an oil spill in a sensitive groundwater basin; estimated 0.03 spills over a 30-year project life.[6]	6 & 7	The application of mitigation measures and standard operating procedures is assumed to reduce the probability of a spill in a sensitive groundwater basin by 50 percent.	Yes

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.10)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Aquatic Biology				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Terrestrial Biology				
Construction	Loss of riparian vegetation and oak woodlands.	9, 9-A	Reduces acreage affected by 50 percent for Celeron (compared to unmitigated alternative) and reduce clearing of oak woodlands for both Applicants.	Yes
	Construction vehicle use off ROW affecting wildlife and sensitive plants or communities.	12	Minimizes impact	No
	Construction activity causes raptor nest abandonment.	14	Minimizes impact	No
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Socioeconomics				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Land Use and Recreation				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Transportation				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Cultural Resources				
Construction	Potential disturbance to 6 cultural resource sites; eligibility for the National Register is unknown.	30.	Minimize or avoid disturbance to cultural resource sites.	No
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Visual Resources				
Construction	Significant visual changes along the pipeline ROW in LPNF.	32	ROW width will be reduced by 50 percent.	Yes
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Noise				
Construction	Construction noise would exceed 60 dBA at residences along the pipeline ROW.	None practical?	NA	Yes

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Noise (Continued)				
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
System Safety and Reliability				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Oil Spill Potential				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Oil spill probabilities would vary based on the volume of oil lost and the age of the pipeline. There would be the probability of 0.04 spills/year of 50 barrels or greater (based on a 20-year-old pipeline).[9]	See Footnote[8]	NA	Yes[8]

[1]Not Applicable.

[2]Although no significant impacts were identified, certain hazards and risks would be associated with seismicity and faulting, and slope stability.

[3]Although construction activities would accelerate soil erosion and deposition, and decrease productivity in certain areas, no significant impacts would occur with the implementation of sound mechanical erosion control and revegetation techniques contained in the CU Plan.

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
System Safety and Reliability				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Oil Spill Potential				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Oil spill probabilities would vary based on the volume of oil lost and the age of the pipeline. There would be the probability of 0.04 spills/year of 59 barrels or greater (based on a 20-year-old pipeline).[9]	See Footnote[8]	NA	Yes[8]

[1]Not Applicable.

[2]Although no significant impacts were identified, certain hazards and risks would be associated with seismicity and faulting, and slope stability.

[3]Although construction activities would accelerate soil erosion and deposition, and decrease productivity in certain areas, no significant impacts would occur with the implementation of sound mechanical erosion control and revegetation techniques contained in the CU Plan.

[4]Use of automatic block valves and check valves and oil spill contingency plans, as part of the project description, would substantially reduce the oil spill risk.

[5]Level of significance would depend upon volume of spill, time of year, physical characteristics of stream, and sensitivity of organisms.

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FOOTNOTE (Continued)

[4]Use of automatic block valves and check valves and oil spill contingency plans, as part of the project description, would substantially reduce the oil spill risk.

[5]Level of significance would depend upon volume of spill, time of year, physical characteristics of stream, and sensitivity of organisms.

[6]Probability is based upon .0022 occurrence/pipeline-mile/year for a greater than 2.4 bbl spill (OIW 1978). This probability is the most conservative of several sources listed in Table 4-24 in the DEIR/EIS.

[7]Because of short duration of impacts, limitation to daytime hours for construction, and low probability of accomplishing effective mitigation for the noise of mobile construction activity, mitigation beyond standard use of equipment mufflers and similar OSHA requirements is not considered to be warranted.

[8]Oil spills could cause significant impacts to various resources depending on the size and location of the spill. Specific mitigation measures for oil spill impacts to sensitive resources are contained under those resources.

[9]Alternative segment only; 38.5 miles long.

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE DESERT PLAN UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Air Quality				
Construction	None	NA[1]	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Geology[2]				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Potential hazards and risks to pipeline due to slope failure in existing or new slide areas (Table 4-4).	1, 1-A, 2, & 3	Minimize potential for serious damage leading to oil spills by site-specific definition of slope stability and implementing appropriate offset design techniques.	No
Soils				
Construction[3]	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Major oil spills or leaks would contaminate soil affecting erosion rates, water untake, and productivity. No agricultural lands occur along this route.	See Footnote[4]	NA	Yes
Surface Water				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE DESERT PLAN UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Surface Water (continued)				
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Groundwater				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Aquatic Biology				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Terrestrial Biology				
Construction	Loss of ironwood washes	9	Reduces acreage affected by 50 percent. (compared to unmitigated alternative)	Yes
	Construction activity causes raptor nest abandonment.	14	Minimizes impact	No
	Loss of individual desert tortoise and their habitat.	11 & 16	Minimizes numbers injured.	Yes
	Loss of creosote scrub-land vegetation productivity for long term; loss of wildlife habitat in Mojave Desert.	10 & 21	Reduces acreage affected by 50 percent.	Yes

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE DESERT PLAN UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Terrestrial Biology (continued)				
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Socioeconomics				
Construction	Adequate housing does not exist within commuting distance (170 miles round trip) between Barstow and Blythe, CA.	22, 23, & 24	These measures will reduce competition for for housing between tourists and construction workers, centralize impacts on housing in areas which have sufficient accommodations, and/or reduce commuting distances.	No
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Land Use and Recreation				
Construction	The Coxcomb WSA would be crossed by the proposed route and this would adversely affect wilderness values.	None feasible	NA	Yes
	ROW would provide access to a BLM Area of Critical Environmental Concern near Granite Pass.	29	Pipeline would avoid protected areas.	No

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE DESERT PLAN UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Land Use and Recreation (continued)				
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Transportation				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Cultural Resources				
Construction	Potential disturbance to at least 3 sites eligible for listing on the National Register.	30	Minimize or avoid disturbance to cultural resource sites.	Yes[5]
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Visual Resources				
Construction and Operation	Significant visual change at Essex tank farm and heating/pumping station.	31	Tank farm will be effectively screened.	No
Noise				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE DESERT PLAN UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
System Safety and Reliability				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Oil Spill Potential				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Oil spill probabilities would vary based on the volume of oil lost and the age of the pipeline. There would be the probability of 0.17 spills/year of 50 barrels or greater (based on a 20-year-old pipeline).[7] There would be the probability of 2.58 spills of 100 barrels or greater at the Essex tank farm during the life of the project (30 years).	See Footnote[6]	NA	Yes[6]

[1]Not Applicable.

[2]Although no significant impacts were identified, certain hazards and risks would be associated with slope stability.

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FOOTNOTE (Continued)

[3]Although construction activities would accelerate soil erosion and deposition, and decrease productivity in certain areas, no significant impacts would occur with the implementation of sound mechanical erosion control and revegetation techniques contained in the CU Plan.

[4]Use of automatic block valves and check valves and oil spill contingency plans, as part of the project description, would substantially reduce the oil spill risk.

[5]Mitigation measures may not be completely effective in avoiding significant impacts to cultural resources (see Section 4.11 in the DEIR/EIS).

[6]Oil spills could cause significant impacts to various resources depending on the size and location of the spill. Specific mitigation measures for oil spill impacts to sensitive resources are contained under those resources.

[7]Alternative segment only; 191 miles long.

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE BRENDA ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Air Quality				
Construction	None	NA[1]	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Geology				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Soils				
Construction[2]	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Major oil spills or leaks would contaminate soil affecting erosion rates, water uptake, and productivity. No agricultural lands occur along this route.	See Footnote[4]	NA	Yes
Surface Water				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Groundwater				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE BRENDA ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Groundwater (continued)				
Operation	Degradation of groundwater quality resulting from an oil spill in a sensitive groundwater basin; estimated 0.13 spills over a 30-year project life.[3]	6 & 7	The application of mitigation measures and standard operating procedures is assumed to reduce the probability of a spill in a sensitive groundwater basin by 50 percent.	No
Aquatic Biology				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Terrestrial Biology				
Construction	Loss of ironwood washes.	9	Reduces acreage affected by 50 percent (compared to unmitigated alternative).	Yes
	Loss of commercial cactus.	NA	Arizona state laws protect commercial species.	No
	Construction activity causes raptor nest abandonment.	14	Minimizes impact	No
	Loss of individual desert tortoise and their habitat.	11 & 16	Minimizes numbers injured.	Yes

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE BRENDA ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Terrestrial Biology (continued)				
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Socioeconomics				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Land Use and Recreation				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Transportation				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Cultural Resources				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Visual Resources				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA

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IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE BRENDA ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Noise				
Construction	Construction noise would exceed 60 dBA at residences along the pipeline ROW.	None practical[5]	NA	Yes
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
System Safety and Reliability				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Oil Spill Potential				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Oil spill probabilities would vary based on the volume of oil lost and the age of the pipeline. There would be the probability of 0.06 spills/year of 50 barrels or greater (based on a 20-year-old pipeline).[7]	See Footnote[6]	NA	Yes[6]

[1]Not Applicable.

[2]Although construction activities would accelerate soil erosion and deposition, and decrease productivity in certain areas, no significant impacts would occur with the implementation of sound mechanical erosion control and revegetation techniques contained in the CU Plan.

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FOOTNOTE (Continued)

[3]Probability is based upon .0022 occurrence/pipeline-mile/year for a greater than 2.4 bbl spill (OIW 1978). This probability is the most conservative of several sources listed in Table 4-24 in the DEIR/EIS.

[4]Use of automatic block valves and check valves and oil spill contingency plans, as part of the project description, would substantially reduce the oil spill risk.

[5]Because of short duration of impacts, limitation to daytime hours for construction, and low probability of accomplishing effective mitigation for the noise of mobile construction activity, mitigation beyond standard use of equipment mufflers and similar OSHA requirements is not considered to be warranted.

[6]Oil spills could cause significant impacts to various resources depending on the size and location of the spill. Specific mitigation measures for oil spill impacts to sensitive resources are contained under these resources.

[7]Alternative segment only; 63 miles long.

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EXHIBIT D

CEQA FINDINGS

Explanatory Notes:

Herewith are presented the findings made by the State Lands Commission, pursuant to Section 15091, Title 14, California Administrative Code, on the proposed Celeron/All American and Getty Pipeline Projects EIR/EIS. All significant impacts of the projects identified in the EIR/EIS are listed for each major separate pipeline route analyzed:

Celeron/All American
Getty Trading and Transportation Company
Santa Maria Canyon Alternative
Desert Plan Utility Corridor Alternative
Brenda Alternative

The impacts are organized under each of the above routes according to the resource affected (air quality, geology, etc.), and whether the impact is due to pipeline construction or operation.

For each significant impact, a finding has been made of one or more of the following as appropriate.

a) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR.

b) Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency .

c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

It will be seen that for many of the impacts all three findings have been made. Finding b) appears often because although the State Lands Commission is the CEQA Lead Agency, it has jurisdiction only over a small part of the route and, thus, has limited power to require mitigation. Whenever finding b) occurs, agencies with jurisdiction over the location and/or operation of the pipeline have been specified. It is these agencies,

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within their respective spheres of influence, which would have the ultimate responsibilities to adopt, implement and enforce the mitigation discussed within each type of potential impact which could result from the installation and/or operation of the pipeline or its ancillary components. Finding c) appears whenever an unavoidable significant impact has been identified and sufficient mitigation is not practicable to reduce that impact to a level where no residual impact remains. Due to the linear nature of the project, many such impacts have been identified along the length of the pipeline.

The appropriate findings are followed by a narrative of facts supporting them. When possible, reference is made, by number, to a specific mitigation measure presented in Appendix 4.1, Section 4.1.1, of the FEIR/EIS.

The impacts, findings, and facts supporting the findings for Terrestial Biology are necessarily presented in a slightly different fashion. Because of the ecological linkages between plants, animals, habitats, and communities, many impacts and mitigation measures apply simultaneously to several resource issues. The material for Terrestrial Biology has thus been organized in an ecosystem framework, combining many of the impacts identified separately in the FEIR/EIS summary tables, Chapter 1. Additionally, mitigation measures for Terrestrial Biology include not only the numbered ones listed in Appendix 4.1, Section 4.1.1, but also unnumbered measures discussed in Sections 4.1.2, 4.1.3 and Appendix 4.2. Reference back to specific mitigation measure numbers was therefore not possible for Terrestrial Biology.

Whenever finding c) is made, the State Lands Commission has determined there will be, even after mitigation, an unavoidable significant level of impact due to the project. This impact is always specifically identified in the supporting discussions. The Statement of Overriding Considerations, Appendix E, applies to all such unavoidable impacts, as required by Sections 15092 and 15093, Title 14, California Administrative Code.

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Glossary:

ACEC	Area of critical environmental concern (BLM)
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDMG	California Department of Mines and Geology
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
dBA	Noise Measurement (decibels A-weighted)
DEIR/EIS	Draft Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement
EIR/EIS	Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (this refers to both the Draft and Final documents)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EVC	Existing Visual Condition
FEIR/EIS	Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (Finalizing Addendum)
FPA	Further Planning Area (USFS)
FVC	Future Visual Condition
LPNF	Los Padres National Forest
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
ROW	Right of Way
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

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GEOLOGY: Operation

IMPACT: Potential hazards and risks to pipeline due to the possible surface rupture of the South Branch Santa Ynez, San Andreas, and Garlock faults.

FINDING:

a) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR.

b) Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency. (California counties; United States Forest Service (USFS); Bureau of Land Management (BLM))

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Although it is difficult to quantify the probability of surface fault rupture, it is generally accepted that the more recently a fault has moved, the more likely it is to move again in any given period of time in the future. The State of California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG) has identified certain faults which are judged sufficiently capable of surface rupture in the short term (tens of years) that they deserve special study and design before human-occupancy structures can be built in their vicinity. Among other criteria, evidence of Holocene offset is sufficient to cause a fault to be zoned.

Of the geologically young (quanternary-age) faults, only the San Andreas is zoned by the CDMG at the crossings of the applicants' proposed routes. Although not zoned, there is sufficient evidence to regard the South Branch Santa Ynez fault as having a probability of offset during the pipeline life on the order of, or greater than, 1 in 10,000 per year. The probability of surface rupture on the other Quaternary faults from Las Flores to Emidio is uncertain, but judged to be quite low.

Surface offset of the San Andreas fault during a large earthquake is judged sufficiently probable to require specific mitigation. Movement would likely be horizontal with the ground on the southwest side of the fault moving northwest relative the opposite side of the fault (i.e., right-lateral offset). The amount of movement is difficult to predict, but could be as much as 10 to 30' based on past behavior. Without

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special design provisions, this amount of offset would almost certainly result in rupture of the pipeline with oil spillage and the resultant impacts. A much smaller offset would be expected on the South Branch Santa Ynez fault due to its significantly shorter length and structural character as a splay of a larger fault.

Because of the linear nature of the pipeline, many government agencies have land use responsibility and jurisdiction over the project and, thus, can require mitigation measures as part of a right of way (ROW) or construction permit or grant. In California, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, San Bernardino and Riverside counties have jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the Los Padres National Forest (LPNF); and BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the deserts.

The following mitigation measures are suggested, which each of the above agencies, as appropriate, can require to reduce the impact of ROW construction.

Appropriately detailed geologic, seismologic and geotechnical studies should be conducted to identify and characterize geologic hazards and to provide information for design of earthwork and foundations along the pipeline route and at pump and heater stations, tank farms, and delivery stations. (See Mitigation 1) Special geologic/seismologic studies should be conducted to characterize potential surface effects at the South Branch Santa Ynez, San Andreas and Garlock faults and appropriate crossings should be designed. (See Mitigation 3)

Geologic hazards identified and characterized as a result of the above should be dealt with by specific mitigation which may involve avoidance by re-routing, remedial earthwork, or special structural or foundation design. (See Mitigation 1-A)

Appropriate ground motion parameters should be developed for use in seismic design of critical structure and equipment, including pumps, valves, piping, communications systems, and instrumentation. (See Mitigation 2)

Implementation of above-listed mitigation measures (1, 1-A, 2 and 3) will minimize potential for serious damage leading to oil spills by defining site-specific of seismic and fault hazards in areas of high risk and by implementing appropriate offset or design techniques.

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GEOLOGY: Operation

IMPACT: Potential hazards and risks due to slope failures in existing slide areas.

FINDING: a) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR.

b) Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency (California counties, BLM, USFS).

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Slope instability could result in rupture of the pipelines, a potential significant impact. Landslides of various types and sizes exist on or near the routes. Continued movement of active slides or reactivation of dormant slides due to intense rainfall, seismic shaking, construction grading, or other natural or manmade causes could result in failures leading to oil spills.

In addition to reactivating existing slides, new natural landsliding may occur in similar geologic units on slopes subjected to destabilizing conditions. This would include enlargement of existing slides, as well as separate new slides. The main factors which could lead to new natural instability would be undercutting slopes by erosion, excessive rainfall, and seismic shaking, acting either separately or together. The risk of these types of failures is judged moderate for enlargement of existing slides, and moderate to low for completely new natural slides along the applicants' proposed routes.

In California, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, San Bernardino and Riverside counties have jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the LPNF and BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the deserts.

The following mitigation measures are suggested, which each of the above agencies, as appropriate, can require to reduce the impact of ROW construction.

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Appropriately detailed geologic, seismologic and geotechnical studies should be conducted to identify and characterize geologic hazards and to provide information for design of earthwork and foundations along the pipeline route and at pump and heator stations, tank farms, and delivery stations. (See Mitigation 1) Special geologic/seismologic studies should be conducted to characterize potential surface affect at the South Branch Santa Ynez, San Andreas and Garlock faults and appropriate crossings will be designed. (See Mitigation 3)

Geologic hazards identified and characterized as a result of the above should be dealt with by specific mitigation which may involve avoidance by re-routing, remedial earthwork, or special structural or foundation design. (See Mitigation 1-A)

Appropriate ground motion parameters should be developed for use in seismic design of critical structures and equipment, including pumps, valves, piping, communications systems, and instrumentation. (See Mitigation 2)

Implementation of above-listed mitigation measures (1, 1-A, 2 and 3) will minimize potential for serious damage leading to oil spills by defining site-specific seismic and fault hazards in areas of high risk and by implementing appropriate offset or design techniques.

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GEOLOGY: Operation

IMPACT: Potential hazards and risks to pump and heater/pump stations and valves due to subsidence from fluid withdrawal at several locations in Arizona and karstic collapse at one location in west Texas.

FINDING: a) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the projectwhich avoid or substantially lessen the sigificant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR.

b) Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency. (Bureau of Land Management)

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Subsidence. Subsidence due to fluid withdrawal is occurring along the applicant's proposed route at several locations in Arizona. Surface effects include subtle changes in grade over relatively long distances, and scarps and fissures in more localized areas. Vertical offsets up to several feet high and fissures up to several feet wide and 100 or more feet deep have been reported.

Although fissures and ground surface offsets of the type described may expose short sections of the pipeline over time, the strength of steel pipe is sufficient to prevent rupture until the problem can be corrected during routine maintenance. The changes in grade over longer distances are so slight that no adverse effect on the pipeline would occur. Fissuring and offsets directly beneath rigid structures such as the pump or heater stations, valves, or other appurtenant facilities could result in more significant damage due to cracking or tilting if the condition was not discovered early on.

Karstic Terrain. An area in west Texas delineated on Map 1-2 of the Draft EIR/EIS is locally characterized by the presence of sinkholes. These are surface depressions formed by solution and collapse of underlying soluble rock. These features may subside gradually over hundreds to thousands of years, or abruptly when the underlying solution cavern reaches a critical size. In the latter case, scarps from inches to many feet high can form over a short period of time.

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Possible damage from karstic collapse is generally similar to that associated with subsidence. As for subsidence, the most effective strategies are avoidance of known or suspected sinkholes and frequent surveillance for signs of incipient failures.

The Bureau of Land Management administers public (Federal) lands in the deserts. Several mitigation measures are suggested in the EIR which BLM can require to reduce the impact of ROW construction.

Appropriately detailed geologic, seismologic and geotechnical studies should be conducted to identify and characterize geologic hazards and to provide information for design of earthwork and foundations along the pipeline route and at pump and heater stations, tank forms, and delivery stations. (See Mitigation 1)

Geologic hazards identified and characterized as a result of Mitigation 1 should be dealt with by specific mitigation which may involve avoidance by re-routing,, remedial earthwork, or special structural or foundation design. In some cases, a program of surveillance and/or monitoring will be established to verify adequate performance (e.g., at a crossing of an inactive landslide), or warn of developing hazards (e.g., in proximity to an active karst feature or a slope judged susceptible to failure during an extremely wet year). (See Mitigation 1-A)

The appropriate mitigation measure selected to accommodate a geologic hazard will be site and problem specific, further enhancing the recognized effectiveness of the measure.

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SOILS: Operation

IMPACT: Oil spill impacts on sensitive soils in agricultural lands in and around southwestern Kern County, Cuyama Valley, Barstow, Blythe, Rainbow Valley, and along the Gila and Rio Grande River valleys.

FINDING:

a) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR.

b) Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency (California counties, BLM).

c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Significant adverse impacts to soils would result from oil pipeline leaks and ruptures. Contamination of soils would result in increased microbial activity and decreased water uptake and infiltration rates. Soil productivity would be reduced within a spill area and result in a temporary decrease in vegetation production levels. The size and duration of soil impacts due to oil spills would be dictated by the extent of the spill, infiltration depth of the oil, soil characteristics, local topography and type of vegetative cover.

Agricultural areas would be the most sensitive to oil spill impacts. The impacts would be soil contamination and subsequent loss of production. Depending on the depth of oil penetration and climatic conditions, reclamation of oil-damaged soils can take from one to many years following contamination. Since reclamation practices can be feasibility implemented in agricultural areas, reclamation of agricultural lands would most likely occur more quickly than in native plant communities.

Many government agencies have land use responsibility and jurisdiction over the project and, thus, can require mitigation measures as part of a ROW or construction permit or grant. In California, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, San Bernardino and Riverside counties have jurisdiction over

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private lands along the pipeline route; and BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the deserts.

Several mitigation measures are suggested in the EIR which the appropriate agency can require to reduce the impact of pipeline operation.

A number of project components are discussed in the project description in the Draft EIR/EIS which will substantially decrease the oil spill risk or the amount of oil to be released in the event of a spill occurence. For example, the proposed project includes the use of automatic block and check valves at all major stream crossings and sensitive areas. The use of such valves could isolate a section of pipeline in the event of a rupture and substantially reduce the amount of release of oil into the environment. In addition, prior to operation, an oil spill contingency plan for the entire project will be formulated and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency and authorities of the respective states. The oil spill contingency plan will include procedures for containment and cleanup.

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SURFACE WATER: Operation

IMPACT: Channel degradation could result in exposure of the pipeline and increase the possibility of an oil spill.

FINDING:

a) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR.

b) Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency (California counties, USFS; BLM).

c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

The pipeline could be affected by scour and natural channel geometry changes over its operational life. During large flow events, the moving water could move large quantities of bed material (scour) or uncover the pipeline. This is undesirable not only because the possibility exists that a pipeline break may occur (only on the largest streams) but also because the pipe may act as a dam, catching trash and flooding surrounding areas. The following is a summary of expected impacts to the major streams crossed by the pipeline in California:

Santa Ynez River and La Brea Creek - If the pipeline were buried 4' feet below the 100-year scour depth it is unlikely that any single runoff event would disturb the pipeline. Degradation of the channel is evident in the reach where the pipeline would be buried and it is possible that the pipeline could be disturbed during its operational life. The disturbance of the line would increase the likelihood of a rupture or change in channel conveyance, both significant impacts.

Sisquoc River - Impacts on the Sisquoc River would be essentially the same as Santa Ynez River with the following exception. Gravel mining in the Sisquoc River

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channel downstream of the proposed pipeline crossing has resulted in continuing channel degradation. This degradation would increase the difficulty of burying the pipeline deep enough so that it would not be disturbed during its operational lifetime.

Cuyama River - Impacts would be similar to those described for the Santa Ynez River, with the exception that the channel is agrading instead of degrading.

Colorado River - No change in channel geometrics is expected.

Many government agencies have land use responsibility and jurisdiction over the project and, thus, can require mitigation measures as part of a ROW or construction permit or grant. In California, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, San Bernardino and Riverside counties have jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; the USFS has jurdisdiction over the route through the LPNF; and BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the deserts and the California Department of Fish and Game has permit authority over all stream crossings in California.

Several mitigation measures are suggested which the appropriate agency can require to reduce the impact of ROW construction.

The burial depth of 4 feet below the scour of the 100-year, 24-hour storm runoff event is required by DOT regulations. This requirement minimizes the chances of possible pipeline breaks during large runoff events. Maintaining deep enough pipeline burial is important to minimizing the risk of an oil spill. Mitigation 5 would require that pipeline operators check the pipeline burial depth yearly at major crossings identified in the EIR/EIS. At crossings where channel degradation has reduced the depth of fill to less than the 100-year scour depth, reburial of the pipeline to the proper depth will be required.

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SURFACE WATER: Operation

IMPACT: Major oil spills or leaks would degrade water quality below Federal and State standards. Impacts would occur at and downstream from any stream crossing.

FINDING:

a) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR.

b) Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency (BLM; EPA; California counties, USFS).

c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

The most significant impact on surface water would result from crude oil spilled into a watercourse from a pipeline leak or rupture. A spill resulting from a small leak may involve as much as 500 barrels of oil before being detected. The amount of oil involved in a large spill would be the volume in the pipeline between the break and the nearest block and check valves on either side. The amount of oil which would flow through the line until the safety equipment shut the pipeline down must also be included. Oil spill volume estimates for sensitive streams range from 1,750 to 4,800 barrels. Small streams would be temporarily overwhelmed by this quantity of oil and larger streams would carry the oil many miles downstream.

Water quality would be degraded by more volatile fractions of the oil going into solution. Depending on the flow regime at the time of the spill, oil could be incorporated into the sediment or the stream bottom so that some oil would be released after the spill was originally cleaned up. Duration of the water quality impacts would probably be only a few weeks after the oil was cleaned up, particularly on larger streams with a large enough flow to dilute oil remaining after

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cleanup. Water polluted with crude oil would be unsuitable for domestic or irrigation use.

As noted in the discussion on channel degradation, a pipeline rupture would cause surface water contamination by the release of crude oil. The probability of these occurrences is very low. Just a small quantity of oil can contaminate a water supply, although spills into a stream would likely be quickly detected and cleaned up. Major spills could be cleaned up quickly. Any spill poses a significant short-term impact but long-term impacts would not be significant.

A number of project components are discussed in the project description in the Draft EIR/EIS which will substantially decrease the oil spill risk or the amount of oil to be released in the event of a spill occurence. For example, the proposed project includes the use of automatic block and check valves at all major stream crossings and sensitive areas. The use of such valves could isolate a section of pipeline in the event of a rupture and substantially reduce the amount of release of oil into the environment. In addition, prior to operation, an oil spill contingency plan for the entire project will be formulated and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency and authorities of the respective states. The oil spill contingency plan will include procedures for containment and cleanup.

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GROUNDWATER: Operation

IMPACT: Potential degradation of groundwater quality resulting from an oil spill in a sensitive groundwater basin.

FINDING:

a) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR.

b) Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency (California counties; USFS; BLM).

c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Significant groundwater impacts could occur primarily during operation of the pipeline. Impacts would include groundwater contamination by introduction of crude oil which would occur only in the event of pipeline leaks, ruptures, or spills. Although the probability of these events is low , their occurrence may be significant in terms of groundwater impacts. The greatest potential for groundwater problems is associated with small undetected leaks in the pipeline. This is due to the larger probability of occurrence, relatively small amount of oil needed to contaminate a water supply, the long lasting effects of such a leak, and the difficulty of aquifer decontamination. Major spills, ruptures, and detectable leaks could probably be cleaned up before significant groundwater contamination results and have lower probabilities of occurrence than smaller leaks.

Many government agencies have land use responsibility and jurisdiction over the project and, thus, can require mitigation measures as part of a ROW or construction permit or grant. In California, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, San Bernardino and Riverside counties have jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the LPNF; and BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the desert.

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The following mitigation measures can be required by the appropriate agency to reduce the impact of pipeline operation.

Detailed hydrogeologic investigations should be conducted for each sensitive area along the pipeline alignment as shown in Table3-14 of the EIR/EIS. These investigations should include definition of groundwater depth, recharge sources, properties of overlying soils, hydraulic gradient, background water quality and existing water uses. Existing wells should be inventoried in an area extending hydrogeologicaly down gradient from the pipeline for 2 miles or in accordance with the formula as noted in Mitigation 6 of the FEIR/EIS. This information should be used to formulate the Oil Spill Contingency Plan that will include plans for monitoring and early detection of groundwater contamination, notification of affected groundwater users and appropriate governmental agencies, site-specific cleanup and response, and identification of emergency alternate water supplies.

In addition, low permeability backfill should be used in the bottom and sides of 20-feet sections of pipeline trench where the ROW approaches sensitive aquifers that are at risk from oil spills and leaks, as identified by Mitigation Measure 6. (See Mitigation 7)

The application of mitigation measures and standard operating procedures is assumed to reduce the probability of significant impact to a sensitive groundwater basin by 50 percent; however, if a spill occurs which contaminates the groundwater, this would be an unavoidable significant impact.

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AQUATIC BIOLOGY: Constructon

IMPACT: Potential reduction in diversity and abundance of important fish species in Refugio Creek, Gaviota Creek, Colorado River, Gila River, Hot Springs Canyon Creek, Bass Canyon Creek, Rio Grande, and the Pecos River due to fuel or lubricant spills.

FINDING: a) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR.

b) Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency (California counties; USFS; BLM; California Department of Parks and Recreation).

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

A possible concern during construction would be a fuel or lubricant spill in the vicinity of a stream. However, the volume of fuel spilled should be relatively small (less then 40 gallons) which reduces the risk to aquatic organisms. If a spill does reach a stream containing important fish species, significant impacts could occur due to direct toxicity or damage to important habitat. The extent of damage and duration would depend upon the volume of fuel or lubricant reaching the stream, physical characteristics of the stream, sensitivity of organisms present, and time of year.

Spills in small streams would likely be more persistent in their negative effects. After the oil has degraded, aquatic communities should be able to return to prespill conditions by recolonization from unaffected areas.

Many government agencies have land use responsibility and jurisdiction over the project and, thus, can require mitigation measures as part of a ROW or construction permit or grant. In California, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, San Bernardino and Riverside counties have jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; California Department of Parks and Recreation administers Gaviota State Park; the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the LPNF; BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the deserts; and the

California Department of Fish and Game has permit authority over all stream crossings in California.

The following mitigation measures are suggested which the appropriate agency can require to reduce the impact of ROW construction.

In order to minimize impacts, fueling and lublication of construction equipment should occur within 0.25 miles of streams. No more than 2 barrels of fuel (84 gallons) should be kept at construction sites within 0.5 mile of sensitive streams. Equipment should be periodically checked for leakage to avoid spills. (See Mitigation 8) This measure will substantially reduce the probability and frequency of fuel or lubricant spills greater than 40 gallons reaching streams.

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AQUATIC BIOLOGY: Operation

IMPACT: Potential reductions in diversity and abundance of important fish species in Refugio Creek, Gaviota Creek, Colorado River, Gila River,, Hot Springs Canyon Creek, Bass Canyon Creek, Rio Grande River, and the Pecos River due to a major oil spill.

FINDING:

a) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final.

b) Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency (BLM; EPA; USFS; California counties; CDFG).

c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

The major concern during the operation of the pipeline would be an oil spill near or at stream crossings. Although the probability of occurrence (0.04-0.2 spills/year), use of automatic block valves and check valves, and oil contingency plans indicate a low oil spill risk; if a spill occurred, impacts could be significant. The level of impact to aquatic resources in terms of duration and length of stream reach affected would depend upon the size of the spill, time of year, physical characteristics of the stream (e.g., bottom substrate, flow, channel configuration), cleanup and control techniques, and susceptibility of the dominant or important aquatic organisms to oil. Spills in small streams would likely be more persistent in their negative effects. After the oil has degraded, aquatic communities would be able to return to prespill conditions by recolonization from unaffected areas. The recovery period is usually several months for benthic macroinvertebrates and several months to two years for fish except for sensitive species.

Sensitive streams are those that contain fish considered to be important game fish, threatened or endangered species, or other sensitive native species. Examples of sensitive streams

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are all coastal streams or those in the Muleshoe Ranch Preserve. A major spill in any of these streams would be an unavoidable significant impact.

A number of project components are discussed in the project desciption in the draft EIR/EIS which will substantially decrease the oil spill risk or the amount of oil to be released in the event of a spill occurence. For example, the proposed project includes the use of automatic block and check valves at all major stream crossings and sensitive areas. The use of such valves could isolate a section of pipeline in the event of a rupture and substantially reduce the amount of release of oil into the environment. In addition, prior to operation, an oil spill contingency plan for the entire project will be formulated and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency and authorities of the respective states. The oil spill contingency plan will include procedures for containment and cleanup.

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AQUATIC BIOLOGY: Operation

IMPACT: Potential reductions in abundance of intertidal invertebrates, surface-feeding fish, and shore-birds in nearshore marine areas due to major oil spill into coastal streams between Las Flores Canyon and Gaviota.

FINDING: a) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR.

c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

A major oil spill into any of the coastal streams between Las Flores Canyon and Gaviota could measurably affect nearshore marine communities downstream. Benthic macroinvertebrates, surface-feeding fish, and shorebirds would be the most sensitive species in nearshore marine areas. If a large spill occurred in the Winter, the entire population of tidewater Goby, a Federal candidate species, would be lost.

A major spill in coastal streams reaching nearshore and estuarine habitats would cause unavoidable significant impacts.

A number of project components are discussed in the project description in the Draft EIR/EIS which will substantially decrease the oil spill risk or the amount of oil to be released i the event of a spill occurence. For example, the proposed project includes the use of automatic block and check valves at all major stream crossings and sensitive areas. The use of such valves could isolate a section of pipelie in the event of rupture and substantially reduce the amount of release of oil into the environment. In addition, prior to operation, an oil spill contingency plan for the entire project will be formulated and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency and authorities of the respective states. The oil spill contingency plan will include procedures for containment and cleanup.

Use of automatic block valves and check valves and oil spill contingency plans as part of the project description, will substantially reduce the oil spill risk.

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SOCIOECONOMICS: Construction

IMPACT: Adequate housing does not exist within a commuting distance of 170 miles round trip between Barstow and Blythe, CA, and El Paso and Pecos, TX.

FINDING: a) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.

b) Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency (Riverside County; San Bernardino County; BLM).

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Housing problems would occur along the Celeron/All American pipeline route. The EIR/EIS identifies communities with accommodations within commuting distances of the pipeline route. It also shows the total number of overnight rooms and recreational vehicle sites in the area. If all accommodations within each spread are tallied, there would be more than adequate accommodations for the construction workers. If each spread is divided into segments that represent reasonable commuting distances there are a number of areas where housing availability would be lower. The two major areas of impact would be between Barstow and Blythe, California, and El Paso and Pecos, Texas.

Total mileage between Barstow and Blythe is approximately 240 miles. The only lodging between these two points is in Amboy, which has 34 units. Self-contained recreational vehicles would be able to stay close to the construction location, but total demand for both rental units and motels would total 169 units. Because of the lodging limitations, this stretch would require very long distance commutes. Needles, California is approximately 60 miles east of Cadiz, which is located halfway between Barstow and Blythe. Needles has adequate accommodations for the construction workforce. There are approximately 560 motel units and 220 R.V. sites available in Needles. The Cadiz tank farm construction workforce could temporarily locate in Needles and commute 120 miles daily to and from Cadiz. Blythe, California has limited overnight accommodations; there are currently a total of 488

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rooms. If all non-local construction workers who prefer motel accommodations stayed in Blythe, 21 percent of the units would be occupied. Blythe is an important service center for Colorado River recreationists and experiences high occupancy rates during peak tourist season from April through September. Construction worker demand would conflict with tourist demand. Rental housing would also be impacted if all workers who prefer to rent units would locate in Blythe. The demand by construction workers for rental units would potentially occupy 31 percent of all vacant units.

Another area of potential impact to housing would be between El Paso and Pecos. The stretch of pipeline that runs from El Paso through Loving County north of Pecos is approximately 184 miles long. There are no overnight accommodations between these two points. Self-contained recreational vehicles would be able to camp along the route, but approximately 150 workers would be required to commute long distances daily. In general, western Texas provides few motel accommodations. The smaller towns closest to the pipeline, which do have accommodations, could experience 100 percent occupancies during the period of time construction workers would be in the area. This would inconvenience travelers who expected to stay in those locations overnight. Based on the significance criteria, significant impacts will occur at some points along these two stretches of pipeline due to lack of adequate temporary accommodations within a commuting distance of 170 miles round-trip.

San Bernardino and Riverside counties have jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; and BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the deserts.

Several mitigation measures follow which the appropriate agency can require to reduce the impact of ROW construction.

The following mitigation wil reduce competition for housing between tourists and construction workers, centralize impacts on housing in areas which have sufficient accommodations, and/or reduce commuting distances.

The pipeline construction period should be scheduled so as not to coincide with peak tourist seasons. (See Mitigation 22)

Between Barstow and Blythe, and Blythe and Phoenix, workers should be accommodated in areas where housing is available, and transportation to and from the job site will be provided. (See Mitigation 23)

Temporary accommodations for construction worker, such as mobile home units equipped with bunkbed and trailers providing kitchen facilities and leisure activities such as television,

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should be provided at locations where housing is limited (eastern California and western Arizona)(See Mitigation 24). These measures would reduce the level of impacts to insignificant.

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