

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 11/31/85
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

A 68

F 23

01/31/85
W 23215 PRC 6783
Griggs
Maricle

S 36

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

-1-

Non-Substantial Revision 12/23/85

CALENDAR PAGE	119
MINUTE PAGE	126

CALENDAR ITEM NO. 23 (CONT'D)

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.

ADDED 01/28/85

-2-

CALENDAR ITEM NO.	119.1
NUMBER OF PAGES	127

CALENDAR ITEM NO. 23 (CONT'D)

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.

AS 80: 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

-3-

CALENDAR PAGE	119 .2
DATE	1/28

CALENDAR ITEM NO. 23 (CONT'D)

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.

ADDED 01/28/85

-4-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.3
MINUTE PAGE 129

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.

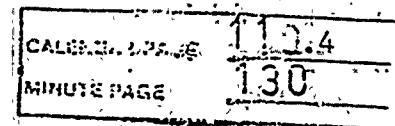
EXCEPTING THEREFROM any portion thereof lying easterly of the last natural centerline of said Colorado River.

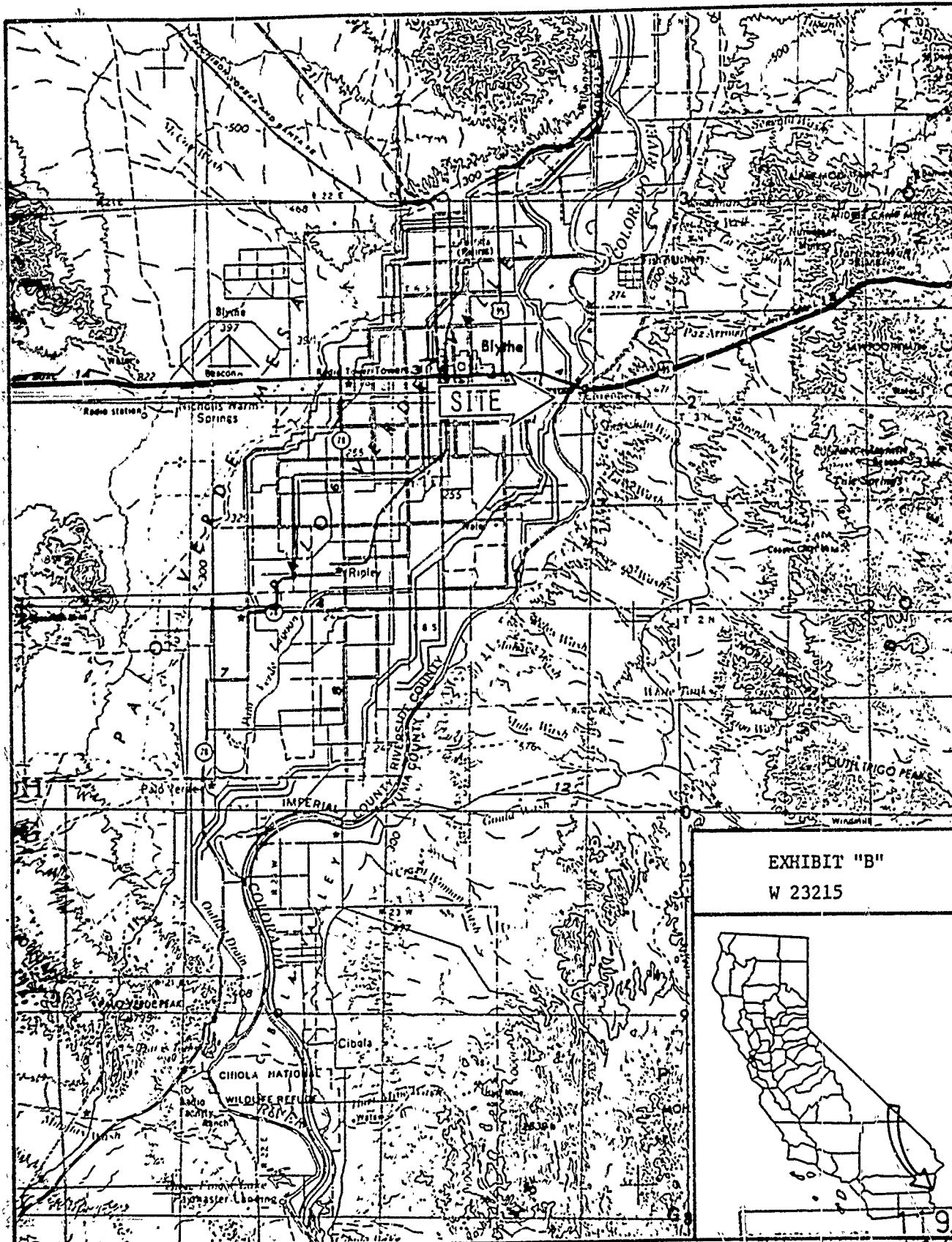
ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM any portion thereof lying landward of the last natural location of the ordinary low water mark along the westerly bank of said Colorado River.

END OF DESCRIPTION

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

ADDED 01/30/85





ADDED: 01/30/85

119.5
131

MINUTE

EXHIBIT C

EIR/EIS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

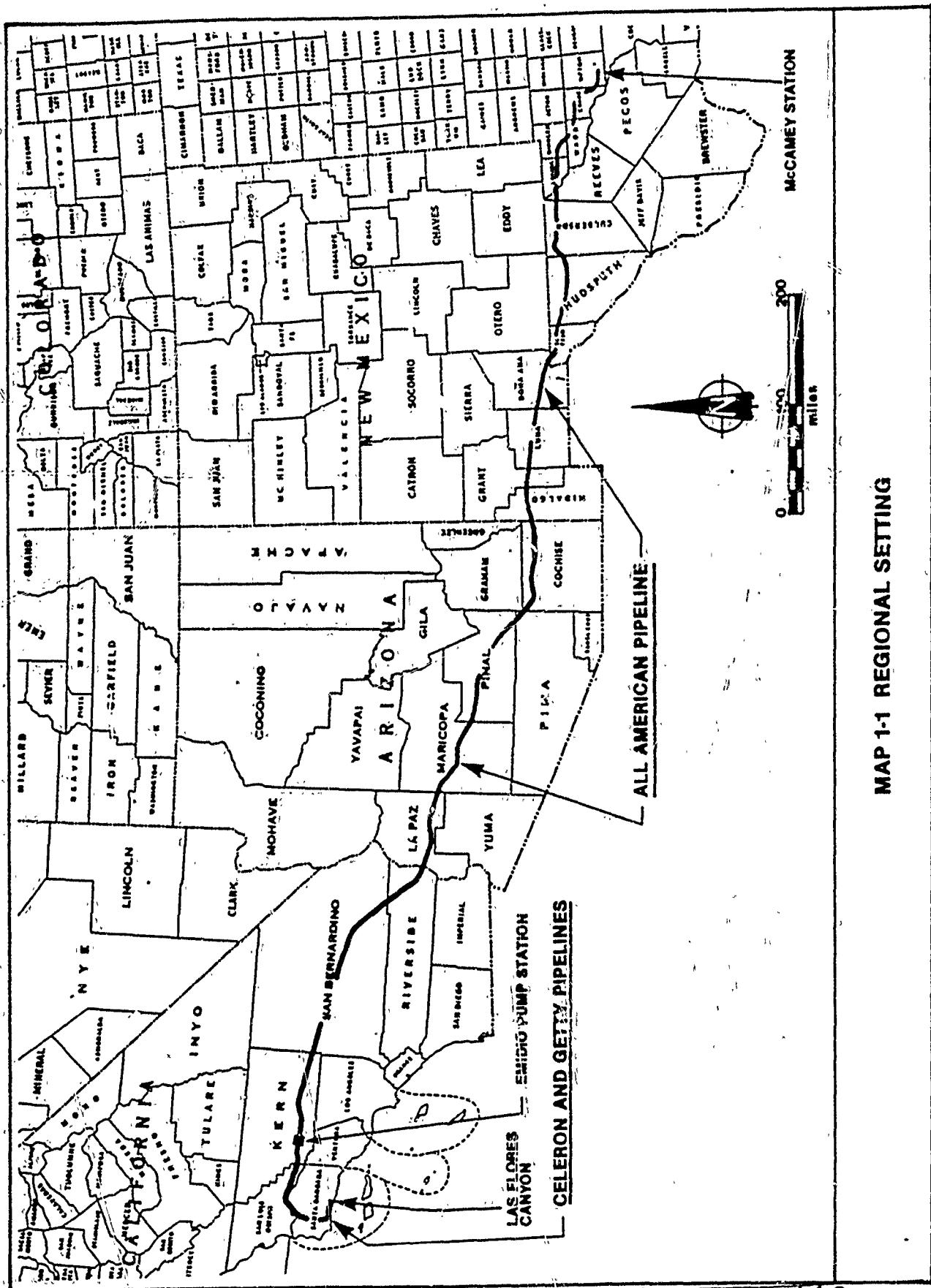
The Celeron/All American and Getty Pipeline Projects EIR/EIS is a joint document prepared for the California State Lands Commission (SLC); and the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). SLC is acting as lead agency pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) 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 Midway, 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.



MAP 1-1 REGIONAL SETTING

ADDED 1/30/85

1-2

CALENDAR PAGE 119, 2 a
MINUTE PAGE 133

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

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 golden 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

ADDED 01/30/85

1-5

CALENDAR PAGE	119.5 a
MINUTE PAGE	136

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 Quartzsite. 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.

ADDED 01/30/85

1-6

CALENDAR PAGE	119.6
MINUTE PAGE	137

ADDED 01/30/85

1-7

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

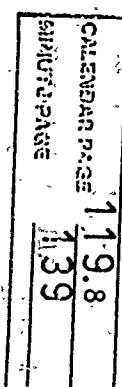
	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Air Quality				
Construction	None	NA ¹	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Geology²				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	Potential hazards and risks to pipeline due to the possible surface rupture of the South 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

CALENDAR PAGE	1197
MINUTE PAGE	138

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

ADDED 01/30/85

	<u>Significant Impacts</u>	<u>Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)</u>	<u>Effectiveness</u>	<u>Impact Still Significant</u>
	<u>Soils</u>			
	Construction ³	None	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
1-8	<u>Surface Water</u>			
	Construction	None	NA	NA
	Operation	Channel degradation could result in exposure of the pipeline and increase the possibility of an oil spill.	5	NA
		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



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
<u>Groundwater</u>				
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
<u>Aquatic Biology</u>				
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

CALENDAR PAGE 119.9
MINUTE PAGE 140

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 shorebirds 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
<u>Terrestrial Biology</u>				
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

AIDED 01/30/85

1-10

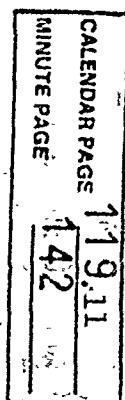
CALENDAR PAGE	119.19
MINUTE PAGE	141

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

ADDED 01/30/85

1-11

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
<u>Terrestrial Biology</u> (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 Mulehoe 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



CALENDAR PAGES	119-12
MINUTE PAGE	143

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

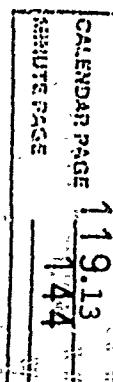
Significant Impacts		Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Terrestrial Biology (continued)				
Construction	Loss of dune communities.	9	Same as above	Yes
	Loss of commercial cactus.	NA	Arizona state law protects commercial species.	No
	Construction vehicle use off 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

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

ADDED 01/30/85.

1-13

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
<u>Socioeconomics</u>				
	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.
	Operation	Increase in the local tax base of Hudspeth County, TX, will be greater than 10 percent.	NA	This is a positive impact.
<u>Land Use and Recreation</u>				
	Construction	Not consistent with Santa Barbara County Coastal Plan: --Policy 6-17, crossing of Gaviota State Park	None feasible	NA
		Alteration of La Brea Canyon and Kofa NWR recreation resources.	None feasible	NA



IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

ADDED 01/30/85	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
1-14	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*	NA	Yes

CALENDAR PAGE	11914
MINUTE PAGE	1245

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

	<u>Significant Impacts</u>	<u>Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)</u>	<u>Effectiveness</u>	<u>Impact Still Significant</u>
<u>Transportation:</u>				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Cultural Resources</u>				
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
<u>Visual Resources</u>				
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 be effectively screened and ROW width will be reduced by 50 percent.	Yes ⁸
<u>Noise</u>				
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

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE CELERON/ALL AMERICAN PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
<u>System Safety and Reliability</u>				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Oil Spill Potential</u>				
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). 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
		See Footnote ¹¹	NA	NA

¹Not Applicable²Although no significant impacts were identified, certain hazards and risks would be associated with seismicity and faulting, slope stability, subsidence, and karstic collapse.³Although 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.⁴Use 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.

FOOTNOTES (Continued)

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

⁶Probability 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.

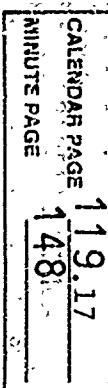
⁷Mitigation measures may not be completely effective in avoiding significant impacts to cultural resources (see Section 4.11 in the DEIR/EIS).

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

⁹Because 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.

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

¹¹Oil 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.



IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE GETTY PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.10)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
<u>Air Quality</u>				
Construction	None	NA ¹	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Geology²</u>				
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, I-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, I-A, 2, & 3	Same as above	No
<u>Soils</u>				
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 ¹	NA	Yes

CALENDA PAGE	11918
MINUTE PAGE	149

ADDED

01/30/85

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE GETTY PROPOSAL

	<u>Significant Impacts</u>	<u>Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)</u>	<u>Effectiveness</u>	<u>Impact Still Significant</u>
<u>Surface Water</u> 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 ^b
<u>Groundwater</u> Construction Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
	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 ground-water

CALENDAR PAGE 1.1.9.19

MINUTE PAGE

150

1-19

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 wild life and sensitive plants or communities.	12	Minimizes impact	No

ADDED 01/30/85

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE GETTY PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
	<u>Terrestrial Biology</u> (continued)			
	Open trench limiting wild-life access to La Brea Creek.	13	Minimizes impact	No
	Construction activity causes raptor nest abandonment.	14	Minimizes impact	No
1-21	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
	<u>Socioeconomics</u>			
	Construction	None	NA	NA
	Operation	None	NA	NA

CALENDAR PAGE	19.21
MINUTE PAGE	152

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE GETTY PROPOSAL

<u>Significant Impacts</u>	<u>Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)</u>	<u>Effectiveness</u>	<u>Impact Still Significant</u>	
<u>Land Use</u>				
Construction	<p>Not consistent with Santa Barbara County Coastal Plan:</p> <p>--Policy 6-17, crossing of Gaviota State Park</p> <p>Alteration of La Brea Canyon recreation resources.</p> <p>50-ft wide ROW disturbance within portions of Gaviota State Park and La Brea Canyon.</p>	<p>None feasible</p> <p>None feasible</p> <p>9-A</p> <p>See Footnote⁴</p>	<p>NA</p> <p>NA</p> <p>Reduce clearing of large trees along La Brea Creek.</p> <p>NA</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>
Operation	Major spills into coastal streams would affect beaches and water-oriented recreational opportunities.			Yes
<u>Transportation</u>				
Construction	None	NA	NA	
Operation	None	NA	NA	
<u>Cultural Resources</u>				
Construction	Potential disturbance to at least 4 sites eligible for listing on the National Register.	30	Minimize or avoid disturbance to cultural resource sites.	
Operation	None	NA	NA	

ADDED 01/30/85

1-22

CALENDAR PAGE	119.22
MINUTE PAGE	153

ADDED 01/30/85

1-23

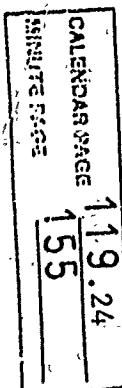
IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE GETTY PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
<u>Visual Resources</u>				
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
<u>Noise</u>				
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
<u>System Safety and Reliability</u>				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Oil Spill Potential</u>				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA

CALENDAR PAGE 119 23
MINUTE PAGE 154

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE GETTY PROPOSAL

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
Operation	<p>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.</p>	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)

¹Not Applicable.²Although no significant impacts were identified, certain hazards and risks would be associated with seismicity and faulting, and slope stability.³Although 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.⁴Use 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.⁵Impact would be significant because of multiple crossings.

FOOTNOTES (Continued)

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

⁷Probability 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.

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

⁹Impacts still significant in the LPNF.

¹⁰Because 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.

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

¹²Oil 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.



IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

ADDED 01/30/85

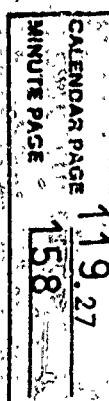
1-26

<u>Air Quality</u>	<u>Significant Impacts</u>	<u>Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)</u>	<u>Effectiveness</u>	<u>Impact Still Significant</u>
<u>Construction</u>	None	NA ¹	NA	NA
<u>Operation</u>	None	HA	NA	NA
<u>Geology²</u>				
<u>Construction</u>	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Operation</u>	Potential hazards and risks to pipeline due to possible surface rupture in vicinity of the Rinconada and south Tuyama 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
<u>Soils</u>				
<u>Construction³</u>	None	NA	Same as above	No
				NA

CALENDAR PAGE	119.26
MINUTE PAGE	157

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
<u>Surface Water</u>				
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
<u>Groundwater</u>				
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



IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

APPENDIX D 01/30/85

1-28

MINUTE PAGE	CALENDAR PAGE
159	119.28

	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

ADDED 01/30/85

1-29

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

Significant Impacts		Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
<u>Land Use and Recreation</u>				
Construction Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Transportation</u>				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Cultural Resources</u>				
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
<u>Visual Resources</u>				
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
<u>Noise</u>				
Construction	Construction noise would exceed 60 dBA at residences along the pipeline ROW.	None practical?	NA	Yes

CALENDAR PAGE	119
MINUTE PAGE	.29
160	

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
<u>Noise (Continued)</u>				
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>System Safety and Reliability</u>				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Oil Spill Potential</u>				
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

¹Not Applicable.

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

³Although 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.

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

Significant Impacts		Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
<u>System Safety and Reliability</u>				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Oil Spill Potential</u>				
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). ⁸	See Footnote ⁸	NA	Yes ⁸

¹Not Applicable.²Although no significant impacts were identified, certain hazards and risks would be associated with seismicity and faulting, and slope stability.³Although 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.⁴Use 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.⁵Level of significance would depend upon volume of spill, time of year, physical characteristics of stream, and sensitivity of organisms.

CALENDAR PAGE	119.31
MINUTE PAGE	162

ADDED 01/30/85

FOOTNOTE (Continued)

⁴Use 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.

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

⁶Probability 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.

⁷Because 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.

⁸Oil 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.

⁹Alternative segment only; 38.5 miles long.

CALENDAR PAGE	119.32
MINUTE PAGE	163

1-32

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE DESERT PLAN UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

	<u>Significant Impacts</u>	<u>Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)</u>	<u>Effectiveness</u>	<u>Impact Still Significant</u>
Air Quality				
Construction	None	NA ¹	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
Geology²				
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 uptake, and productivity. No agricultural lands occur along this route.	See Footnote ⁴	NA	Yes
Surface Water				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA



IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE DESERT PLAN UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

Significant Impacts		Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
<u>Surface Water</u> <u>(continued)</u>				
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Groundwater</u>				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Aquatic Biology</u>				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Terrestrial Biology</u>				
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

MILEAGE PAGE
 165
 119
 14

ADDED 10/3/05

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE DESERT PLAN UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
<u>Terrestrial Biology</u> (continued)				
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Socioeconomics</u>				
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 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
<u>Land Use and Recreation</u>				
Construction	The Coxcomb WSA would be crossed by the proposed route and this would adversely affect wilderness values. ROW would provide access to a BLM Area of Critical Environmental Concern near Granite Pass.	None feasible 29	NA Pipeline would avoid protected areas.	Yes No

ADDED 01/30/85

1-36

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE DESERT PLAN UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

Significant Impacts		Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
<u>Land Use and Recreation</u> (continued)				
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Transportation</u>				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Cultural Resources</u>				
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 ^s
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Visual Resources</u>				
Construction and Operation	Significant visual change at Essex tank farm and heating/pumping station.	31	Tank farm will be effectively screened.	No
<u>Noise</u>				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA



IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE DESERT PLAN UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

Significant Impacts		Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
<u>System Safety and Reliability</u>				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Oil Spill Potential</u>				
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

Not Applicable.

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

FOOTNOTE (Continued)

³Although 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.

⁴Use 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.

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

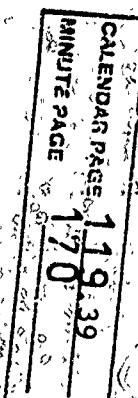
⁶Oil spills could cause significant impacts to various resources depending on the size and location of the spill. Specific mitigation measures for oil spill impacts to sensitive resources are contained under those resources.

⁷Alternative segment only; 191 miles long.

ADDED 01/30/85

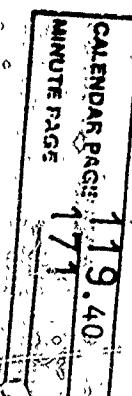
IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE BRENDA ALTERNATIVE

		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	NA	Yes
Surface Water					
Construction	None		NA	NA	NA
Operation	None		NA	NA	NA
Groundwater					
Construction	None		NA	NA	NA



IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE BRENDA ALTERNATIVE

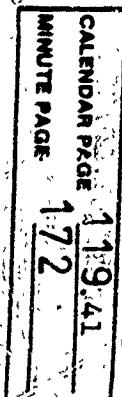
	<u>Significant Impacts</u>	<u>Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)</u>	<u>Effectiveness</u>	<u>Impact Still Significant</u>
<u>Groundwater</u> (continued)				
Operation	Degradation of groundwater quality resulting from an oil spill in a sensitive groundwater basin; estimated 0.13 spills over a 30-year 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
<u>Aquatic Biology</u>				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Terrestrial Biology</u>				
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



ADDED 01/30/85

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE BRENDA ALTERNATIVE

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



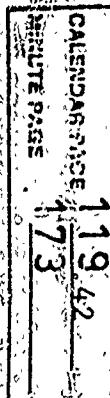
ADDED

01/30/85

1-42

IMPACT SUMMARY TABLE FOR THE BRENDA ALTERNATIVE

	Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measure (See Section 4.1)	Effectiveness	Impact Still Significant
<u>Noise</u>				
Construction	Construction noise would exceed 60 dBA at residences along the pipeline ROW.	None practical ⁵	NA	Yes
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>System Safety and Reliability</u>				
Construction	None	NA	NA	NA
Operation	None	NA	NA	NA
<u>Oil Spill Potential</u>				
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

¹Not Applicable.²Although 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.

FOOTNOTE (Continued)

³Probability 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.

⁴Use 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.

⁵Because 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.

⁶Oil 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.

⁷Alternative segment only; 63 miles long.

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,

ADDED 1/30/85

-1-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.44
MINUTE PAGE	175

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 Terrestrial 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-2-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.45
FRONT PAGE	176

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

ADDED 1/30/85

-3-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.46
MINUTE PAGE	77

CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

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 (quaternary-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 to 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

ADDED 1/30/85

-1-

CALENDAR PAGE	119	47
MINUTE PAGE	178	

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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-2-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.48
MINUTE PAGE	179

CELEON/ALL AMERICAN

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 low for enlargement of existing slides, and moderate to moderate 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-3-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.49
MINUTE PAGE	180

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 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-4-

CALENDAR PAGES	119.50
MINUTE PAGE	181

CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

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:
- 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.
 - 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-5-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.51
MINUTE PAGE	182

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 farms, 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-6-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.52
MINUTE PAGE	183

CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

SOILS: Operation

IMPACT: Oil spill impacts on sensitive soils in agricultural lands in and around southwestern Kern County, Gorman 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

ADDED 1/30/85

CALENDAR PAGE	119.53
MINUTE PAGE	184

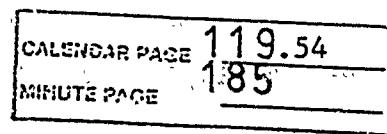
private lands along the pipeline route; and BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the deserts.

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 occurrence. 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-8-



CELETON/ALL AMERICAN

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

ADDED 1/30/85

-9-

CALENDAR	119.55
MONTH	186

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.

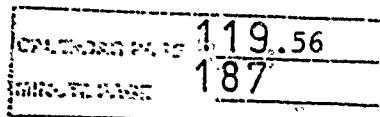
Cuyama River - Impacts would be similar to those described for the Santa Ynez River, with the exception that the channel is aggrading instead of degrading.

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 jurisdiction over the route through the LBNF; 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.



CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

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

ADDED 1/30/85

-11-

CALCULATIONS	119:57
MINUTES USED	188

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 occurrence. 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-12-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.58
MINUTE PAGE 189

CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-13-

CALENDAR TIME	119.59
MINUTES	190

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 Table 3-14 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 hydrogeologically 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-14-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.60
MIDDLE PAGE	191

CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

AQUATIC BIOLOGY: Construction

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:

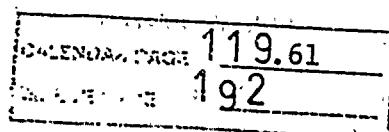
A possible concern during construction would be a fuel or lubricant spill in the vicinity of a stream. However, the volume of fuel spilled should be relatively small (less than 40 gallons) which reduces the risk to aquatic organisms. If a spill does reach a stream containing important fish species, significant 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

ADDED 1/30/85

-15-



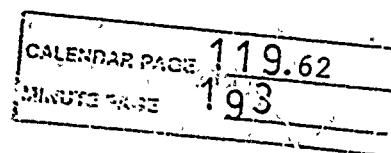
California Department of Fish and Game has permit authority over all stream crossings in California.

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 lubrication 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-16-



CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

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

ADDED 1/30/85

-17-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.63
MASTER PAGE	194

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 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 occurrence. 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-18-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.64
MINUTE PAGE	195

CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

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.
- b) 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 in the event of a spill occurrence. 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 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

SOCIOECONOMICS: Construcción

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

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 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.

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

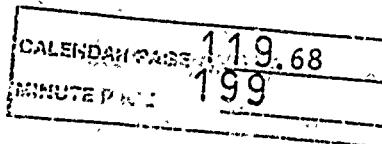
Between Barstow and Blythe, and Blythe and Phoenix, workers should be accommodated in areas where housing is available, and transportation to and from the job site will be provided. (See Mitigation 23)

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

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.

ADDED 4/30/85

-22-



CEDERON/ALL AMERICAN

SOCIOECONOMICS: Operation

IMPACT: Increase in the local tax base of Hudspeth County, TX, will be greater than 10 percent.

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.

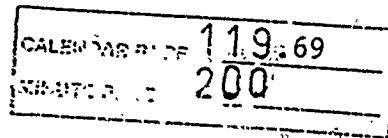
FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

The anticipated first-year project assessed valuations for each county traversed are compared with existing countywide tax bases in the EIR/EIS. Anticipated assessed valuations for new transmission line sections along the route are shown in Table 4-12 in the DEIR/EIS. Each county would benefit from the increased tax base. Tax revenues have not been estimated because of variability of tax rates from year to year. The most significant increase in the total tax base, attributed to the Celeron/All American line and facilities would occur in Hudspeth County, Texas, where total 1982 assessed valuation would increase by 13.5 percent. This is the only area which experiences a change in the local tax base greater than 10 percent which is considered a significant impact.

No mitigation is proposed. This is a positive impact.

ADDED: 1/30/85

-23-



CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

LAND USE AND RECREATION: Construction

IMPACT: Not consistent with Santa Barbara County Coastal Plan: -- Policy 6-17, crossing of Gaviota State Park

- 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. (Santa Barbara County; California Department of Parks and Recreation).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

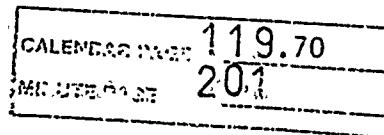
FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Land Use Regulations and Plans - The siting and design of the pipelines would be consistent with adopted land use regulations and plans, with the following exceptions:

Santa Barbara County, Local Coastal Plan - the proposed project is not consistent with the following Coastal Plan policy. Policy 6-17 - pipeline alignment generally avoids known important recreation, habitat, and archaeological areas. The only possible exception would be after the pipeline enters Gaviota State Park, which is under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. The Celeron route goes through a low-use area of the park, is screened from most of the park uses, and may be consistent with this policy.

In many areas both the Celeron and Getty pipelines would parallel each other to form a 150-ft wide ROW corridor. Disturbance to land use in Gaviota State Park could be reduced if both lines were constructed in the same ROW. This would be consistent with existing county and Forest Service land use regulations. (See Mitigation 28)

ADDED 1/30/85



CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

LAND USE AND RECREATION: Construction

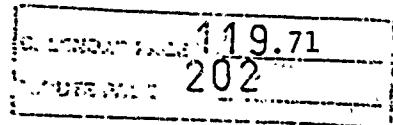
IMPACT: Crossing a USFS Further Planning Areas (FPA), (for potential wilderness in Los Padres National Forest (LPNF), and Kofa National Wildlife Refuge (NWR)).

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

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Los Padres National Forest: Celeron's ROW would cross the Horseshoe Springs Further Planning Area (FPA). Pipeline construction would result in significant adverse effects to this FPA because of reductions in its integrity, natural appearance, and opportunities for solitude. The proposed Getty route or the Santa Maria Canyon Alternative route would avoid this impact. The USFS has jurisdiction over the pipeline route through the LPNF.

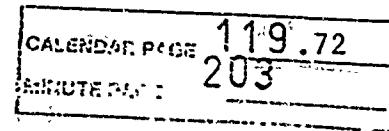
Pipeline construction would affect 25 miles of the Kofa NWR. This represents less than a 1 percent disturbance to the 660,000-acre refuge. The greatest impacts to recreationists using the commonly travelled road along the existing pipeline would last about 16 days (assuming a 1.5-mile per day construction rate, with additional time needed for ROW preparation, cleanup, and restoration). This road has a large amount of recreation use, compared to other parts of the refuge, because of the easy 2-wheel-drive access it provides. Long-term impacts to recreation, including aesthetic impacts, are expected to be minimal because the pipeline would be buried and would parallel an existing gas pipeline and 50-kv transmission line.



The existing El Paso pipeline ROW forms the northern border of three BLM wilderness study areas east of the refuge. As proposed the All American Pipeline would be to the north of the existing ROW and would be located outside the WSA's. Construction and operation would not result in adverse effects on the wilderness character of the WSAs because the area's naturalness, solitude, or unique features would be basically unchanged. However, BLM management policy in regard to WSA's does not permit any new ROW's. Therefore, crossing the KOFA NWR is an unavoidable significant impact. The Brenda Alternative would avoid this impact.

ADDED 1/30/85

-26-



CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

LAND USE AND RECREATION: Construction

IMPACT: Alteration of recreation resources within portions of Gaviota State Park and La Brea Canyon due to ROW disturbance.

- 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 (Santa Barbara County; USFS; California Department of Parks and Recreation).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Construction of the pipeline involves clearing a 100 foot ROW with heavy earth-moving equipment. Above-ground obstacles such as trees, brush and boulders are removed, and any stumps or roots in the ditch line are taken out. After clearing, the ROW is graded and leveled as necessary for vehicle and equipment operation.

La Brea Canyon is a moderately used recreation activity corridor with four Forest Service campgrounds. Three of the campgrounds would be directly affected by construction, an unavoidable significant impact. Even after these campgrounds are restored, the clearing of small oak and sycamore trees would result in a moderate visual change in the area. This would somewhat reduce the Canyon's recreational appeal and use in the long-term. Removal of a portion of the isolated stand of Coulter Pine near Miranda Pine Campground would be a unavoidable significant impact on the aesthetic quality of the campground.

Santa Barbara County has jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; California Department of Parks and Recreation administers Gaviota State Park; and the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the Los Padres NF.

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

Construction should avoid, to the maximum extent possible, disturbance to the stand of Coulter Pine near Miranda Pine Campground. The construction ROW should be reduced to 50-feet wide in this area and no staging areas should be located here. Large trees should not be removed or damaged without prior authorization by the USFS. This would reduce the impacts by 50 percent or more.

Within the section from Las Flores to Emidio, the Celeron and Getty pipelines should be constructed within the same ROW as designated by the Authorized Officer. This could be accomplished by phasing of construction, and laying one pipe as close as practicable from the ROW edge and then later placing the next pipeline as close as practicable from the other side of the ROW, resulting in a minimum distance between pipe centers. (See Mitigation 28) This would reduce all impacts by 50 percent.

ADDED 1/30/85

-28-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.74
MINUTE PAGE	205

CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

LAND USE AND RECREATION: Construction

IMPACT: Inconsistent with Riverside County General Plan utility corridors.

- 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).

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

The proposed route is inconsistent with the utility corridors identified in the Riverside County Comprehensive General Plan. Present utility corridors are defined in an "advisory" context and can be administratively modified by the Planning Department without requiring formal amendment. No action would be taken until BLM modified the utility corridors of the California Desert Conservation Plan and All American formally requests a modification to the Riverside County Comprehensive General Plan.

ADDED 1/30/85

-29-

CALENDAR NO. 32	119.75
IN USE	206
1/30/85	

CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

LAND USE AND RECREATION: Construction

IMPACT: ROW would provide access to sensitive areas previously inaccessible.

- 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).

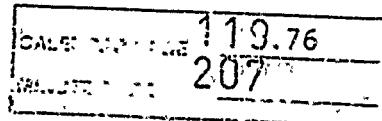
FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Recreation demand generated by the construction work force is not expected to have significant adverse impacts on regional recreation resources along the route because the 335-man crew for each spread would be a very small percentage of the recreation users in any region.

The ROW would provide access to some areas not now accessible by motor vehicle. This new access could, however, result in the proliferation of spur roads and impacts to fragile resources (See Terrestrial Biology). New spur roads would be in conflict with BLM recreation management policy that seeks to restrict Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) use to the adequate number of existing roads and trails. This is considered a significant adverse impact, unless access is controlled or limited.

After construction has been completed, motorized vehicle access to public lands crossed by the ROW would be restricted on federal lands (as requested by the appropriate agency) by gates or other barriers. (See Mitigation 25) This measure would enhance revegetation efforts and limit the proliferation of spur roads in sensitive resource areas. Agency regulations limit development of new roads in these areas.

ADDED 1/30/85



CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

LAND USE AND RECREATION: Construction

IMPACTS: Pipeline would cross Palen-McCoy WSA in California.

- 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).

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

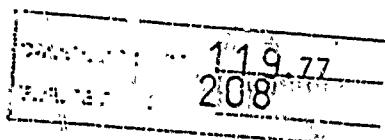
The BLM California Desert Conservation Area Plan lists approved utility corridors for pipelines and electric transmission lines. Even though the All American pipeline route through the desert parallels existing highway, railroad, or pipeline ROW's, a large segment of the proposed route is not within a designated BLM utility corridor and is inconsistent with the Plan provisions. Project proponents have submitted ROW applications to the BLM and this EIR/EIS will serve to amend the Plan. The Palen-McCoy WSA would be crossed by about 8 miles of the proposed route. This location will have a significant adverse impact on the WSA.

In order to mitigate this impact, the All American Pipeline ROW should be moved from the west side to the east side of the dirt road that forms the Palen to McCoy WSA boundary from milepost 260 to milepost 270. (See Mitigation 27)

This measure would remove the ROW from within the "boundary" of the WSA and ensure compliance with WSA Interim Management Policy.

DOED 1/30/85

-31-



CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

LAND USE AND RECREATION: Operation

IMPACT: Major spills into Coastal streams could affect beaches and water-oriented recreational opportunities.

- 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 (USFS; Santa Barbara County; COFG).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

The proposed pipeline from Las Flores to Gaviota Pass parallels a particularly scenic portion of the Santa Barbara coastline. Two state parks, Refugio and Gaviota, are located here. Although the probability of an oil spill (0.0003-0.0023 spills/year/mile of pipeline) indicates a low risk, a major oil spill into coastal streams would adversely affect the beaches and other water-oriented recreational opportunities in this area. This would be an unavoidable significant impact.

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 occurrence. 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-32-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.78
MINUTE PAGE	209

CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

CULTURAL RESOURCES: Construction

IMPACT:

Potential disturbance to at least 8 sites eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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 criteria for evaluating cultural resources on Federal lands and lands impacted by federally funded or licensed projects are the eligibility criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. The criteria apply to resources (historic and prehistoric sites) significant at the national, regional, state, and local levels. Adverse effects on resources that produce direct or indirect impacts are considered for sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places or which meet the criteria of eligibility.

For purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the criteria for evaluating cultural resources on state and private lands in California are significance criteria listed in Appendix K of the CEQA Guidelines. Effects which cause damage to cultural resources are considered for sites which meet these criteria.

Federal agencies cannot authorize federally licensed projects without prior compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This involves consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to determine the existence and significance of cultural resources sites and the development of procedures to mitigate adverse effects.

ADDED 1/30/85

-33-

Caltrans Proj	119.79
	210

Cultural Resources impacted by the Celeron/All American proposal include archaeological and historical sites that are located in areas which would be directly or indirectly affected by project construction and facilities operation. Sites located within the pipeline ROW would be exposed to potential direct and indirect impacts while sites located outside the ROW would be exposed to potential indirect impacts only.

Direct impacts would result from actual surface disturbance of a site's spatial configurations or stratigraphy during a facility's construction or use. In this case construction and maintenance activities would disturb or destroy cultural resources, including clearing and grading, ditching, hauling and stringing, pipe placement, and backfilling. Disturbances by project-related vehicular activity would also occur within the project ROW and along access roads.

Indirect impacts refer to the increased potential for site disturbances due to a general intensification of land use activities in the area surrounding cultural sites. The construction of improvement roads for project implementation purposes would make previously recorded sites in the surrounding project area more accessible. Many cultural resources have undergone varying amounts of previous disturbance due to non-professional excavation and the search for collectable items.

No ethnographic sites along the pipeline ROWs have been identified to date by any Native American groups; however, impacts to unknown sites could still occur, and potential impacts will be evaluated as sites are identified. Potentially significant historic and archaeological sites which have been identified for each segment of the pipeline routes are described in the following paragraphs.

Las Flores to Emidio - Thirteen cultural resource locations have been identified on the proposed Celeron route ROW. These sites include five campsites, three villages (at least one with a burial area), one bedrock mortar, two rock shelters, and two historic sites. No sites along this segment are listed on the National Register; however, two villages, one bedrock mortar site, and one historic site are considered eligible for inclusion; other sites require additional evaluation procedures. Thus, a significant impact to cultural resources could occur from pipeline construction.

Emidio to Blythe - Ten known sites identified are located within the ROW. Two sites within the pipeline route are considered eligible for the National Register and others require additional evaluation procedures. Thus, an unavoidable significant impact to these sites could occur from pipeline construction.

ADDED 1/30/85

-34-

CALENDAR YRS	119.80
ITEMS	211

Blythe to McCamey - Thirty-four known sites identified for Arizona are located directly within the pipeline ROW. Although some sites have been evaluated others require additional evaluation procedures. One site within the ROW is considered to be eligible for the National Register. Thus, a significant impact to cultural resources could occur from pipeline construction.

Five cultural resource locations identified for the New Mexico segment of the pipeline are located directly within the pipeline ROW. None of the five sites have been determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register at this time, although further survey and evaluation procedures are necessary. Significant impacts could occur.

In Texas, 5 known cultural resource sites are located directly within the pipeline ROW. Only one site along the pipeline ROW (Huero Tanks State Park) is located within a National Register District. Five sites located directly within the proposed ROW are to be evaluated for eligibility. Currently, no sites on the route are on the National register.

Summary - At least 8 cultural resource sites along the Celeron/All American ROW are considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register. In all states, further survey and evaluation procedures will be conducted prior to construction to determine National Register eligibility and the nature of site specific, applicable mitigation measures.

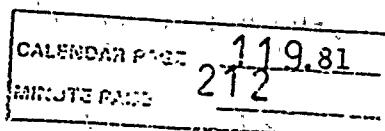
In California, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, San Bernardino and Riverside counties have jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; California Department of Parks and Recreation administers Gaviota State Park; the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the LPNF; and BLM administers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

Mitigation of adverse impacts to cultural resources should occur in the following manner:

Prior to construction an intensive (100%) cultural resource survey should be conducted on all affected Federal land surfaces that have not previously been surveyed. Survey on non-Federal lands should be conducted as specified by the Authorized Officer after consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in all states. During the survey, information should be gathered on all newly discovered and previously recorded archaeological sites to determine their potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Limited testing of some sites may be necessary in order to determine their eligibility. Sites located on non-Federal lands in California should be evaluated using criteria defined in CEQA Guidelines Appendix K. Following the survey, an inventory report should be prepared and submitted to the Authorized Officer for review and comment. The report

ADDED 1/30/85

-35-



should contain the results of the inventory, and all sites should be evaluated for potential eligibility to the National Register. Justifications should be given for the rationale. The report should include a proposed mitigation plan for all sites that are considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The mitigation plan may include avoidance of sites, data collection, site-specific control of access and construction, monitoring recommendations, and salvage excavation. (See Mitigation 30)

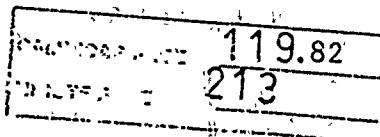
Based on the above mitigation plan, the Authorized Officer should submit a treatment plan to the SHPO in each state and to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Following the consultation period, the treatment plan should be implemented. All field work should be completed before construction can begin in a given area. Monitoring should be implemented during construction where required by the treatment plan.

Any sites located during construction or as the result of monitoring should be evaluated and a treatment plan should be developed as needed.

Contact should be maintained with appropriate Native American groups to determine the nature and extent of concerns regarding specific cultural resources. Native Americans should participate in data recovery consistent with federal agency requirements and where appropriate, with tribal policies.

ADDED 1/30/85

-36-



CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

VISUAL RESOURCES: Construction and Operation

IMPACT: Significant visual changes at 6 pump station sites and along the pipeline ROW in Los Padres National Forest (LPNF).

- 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 (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 ROW would generally not be visually evident to people from nearby highways, roadside rest areas, parks, or recreation areas. Examination of various existing underground pipelines, which the Celeron/All American proposal would parallel, indicated that it would not be visually evident from nearby travel routes or use areas.

One area of exception to the above generalization is where the pipeline would cross the LPNF in Santa Barbara County. Here the ROW clearing would be visually evident from nearby roads and campgrounds. Clearing of mature live oaks and sycamores in La Brea Canyon, plus ROW clearing through uniform brushfields on the Sierra Madre Mountains, would create significant visual impacts. Elsewhere, as the pipelines would cross the LPNF in existing fire breaks, there would not be significant changes from existing to future visual conditions. Both existing and future visual conditions would generally not meet Forest Service visual quality objectives for the affected areas on the LPNF.

Except for those areas in the LPNF and a short segment near Tejon California, the Celeron/All American pipeline would traverse mainly flat agricultural or desert lands. Where the pipeline traverses gentle slopes (less than 5 percent slope), observation of the pipeline scar would be limited laterally

ADDED 1/30/85

-27-

SEARCHED	INDEXED	1-19-83
SERIALIZED	FILED	214

From 0.25 to 0.5 mile. Traversal of steeper slopes (over 5 percent slope) would expose the pipeline scar to potential observation from the surrounding landscape. Portions of Celeron/All American's proposed project involving above ground facilities, such as pump stations and power line extensions would have greater exposure to observation from the surrounding landscape than the buried pipeline. Based on observations along Celeron/All American's proposed route, impacts from ROW clearing are not expected to be significant.

The following mitigations should be implemented by the USFS on the LPNF; BLM has jurisdiction over public (Federal) lands.

The Gaviota pump station, Sisquoc pump station, Essex pump station and tank farm, and Tom Mix pump station should be screened with native shrubs and trees and/or naturalized masses of evergreen shrubs and trees as is appropriate for location and climatic conditions. (See Mitigation 3)

The placement of trees and shrubs between the facility and existing sensitive receptors should eliminate the intrusive character of the facility.

In the pipeline segments on the LPNF, the Applicants should utilize a 50-ft wide construction corridor, protect existing large diameter trees, feather the edges of the cleared ROW, and reseed cleared areas as determined by the Authorized Officer. (See Mitigation 32)

The smaller construction corridor would provide selective protection for large trees in forested areas. Feathering the edges of the clearing would soften and partially disguise the visual impact resulting from cutting a path through the trees and brush. The effectiveness of this measure will depend on the pre-project visual condition of the specific site: areas previously characterized as "untouched landscape" (FVC I) or "unnoticed alterations" (FVC II) would be deteriorated to the category of "minor visual disturbance" (FVC III). Areas of existing visual disturbance ranging from minor to drastic can all be restored to "major visual disturbance" (FVC V) by scalloping edges of vegetative clearings.

The La Paz heating/pumping station should be moved 1,500 feet to the east behind topographic screening. (See Mitigation 33)

Relocation of the proposed facility will allow for natural topographic screening thereby improving the future visual condition from the "visual disturbance" (FVC IV) to "unnoticed alterations" (FVC II).

There will be unavoidable significant impacts remaining due to ROW construction.

ADDED 1/30/85

-38-

SEARCHED	INDEXED	119.84
SERIALIZED	FILED	215

CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

NOISE: Construction

IMPACT: Construction noise would exceed 60 dBA at residences along the pipeline ROW.

- 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:

Noise effects from construction of the Celeron/All American pipeline would be a function of the noise generated by construction equipment, the location and sensitivity of nearby land uses, and the timing and duration of the noise generating activities. Construction activities would occur throughout the length of the pipeline corridor.

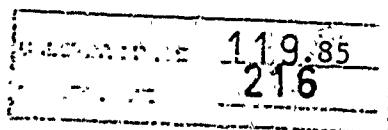
The Las Flores to Emidio corridor segment contains numerous land uses that would be classified as noise-sensitive receptors including the Vista del Mar School at Gaviota; state parks; residential subdivisions, notably at Buellton; and numerous individual residences scattered along and sometimes adjacent to the proposed ROW corridor. The closest of these to the construction activity would be several residences that are located within 100 to 500 feet of the proposed pipeline, notably at Buellton.

Applying the construction noise generation profile to the proposed corridor indicates that the nearest homes would be subject to pipeline construction noise levels in excess of 75 dBA. More than 100 homes between Las Flores and Emidio could be subject to construction noise levels of 60 dBA or greater, depending on detailed site conditions. This would be considered an unavoidable significant impact.

The Emidio to Blythe corridor segment contains numerous noise-sensitive land uses. Most are residences clustered in small communities along the corridor, including the towns of North Edwards, Desert Lake, Boron, Kramer Junction, and the City of Barstow. In addition, the proposed corridor passes near the California State Women's Prison and several unincorporated residential subdivisions and scattered individual residences.

ADDED 1/30/85

-39-



Application of the construction noise generation profile indicates that numerous residences, mostly in the communities listed above, would be exposed to project-related construction noise levels of 60 to 65 dBA but that only a few would be subject to noise levels exceeding 65 dBA. This would be an unavoidable significant impact.

The Blythe to McCamey corridor segment contains relatively few noise sensitive receptors for its more than 700-mile length. The key considerations are residential communities both incorporated and unincorporated. There are very few scattered individual residences near this segment of the corridor. The full list of identified sensitive receptors is included in Table 3-26 of the DEIR/EIS. The most notable among them are residential developments in Pinal County, Arizona; the communities of Lordsburg and Deming, New Mexico; and the communities of Wink, Monahans, Crane, and McCamey, Texas, all of which have residential land uses very near the proposed pipeline corridor.

Application of the construction noise generation profile indicates that several residences are near enough to the proposed corridor that project related construction noise could exceed 75 dBA during peak periods. Numerous other residences would fall inside the 60 dBA construction noise contour. This would be a significant impact. The Maricopa Indian Reservation would be the closest reservation to the proposed pipeline route (approximately 1 mile) and would not be subjected to significant noise levels because the 60 dBA noise contour extends only about 2,500 feet from the ROW.

Because of the short duration of constructed impacts in any one area (2 weeks or less), limiting construction to daytime hours (as described in the Project Description), and the low probability of accomplishing effective mitigation of high noise levels associated with construction activities, mitigation beyond the standard requirements for use of equipment mufflers and similar OSHA requirements is not considered to be warranted.

ADDED 1/30/85

-40-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.86
MINUTE PAGE	217

CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

NOISE: Operation

IMPACT: Operation noise from the Gaviota pump station would exceed 60 dBA at the Vista del Mar Union School.

- 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 (Santa Barbara County).

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Noise effects from operation of the proposed pipeline would be geographically isolated to the vicinity of the pump and heater stations. Noise emissions for pump stations were modeled using worst-case terrain assumptions of flat terrain with no barrier effects and no equipment directivity effects. The results for the Las Flores to Emidio corridor segment indicate the only sensitive receptors that could be within a 60 dBA or greater pump station noise contour (and thus significantly impacted) would be the Vista del Mar School near the Gaviota station. Actual noise impact levels would depend on the placement of the pump station on the site and other site design features. A more detailed analysis of the composite noise effects of the proposed pipeline and other petroleum development facilities at Gaviota is included in the Getty-Gaviota Consolidated Coastal Facility Draft EIR. This analysis indicates that, although the noise levels at the school would be approximately 73 dBA, the increment added by the petroleum development activity would be a barely discernable 3 dBA. Most of the noise is already existing due to traffic on US 101. Although the incremental increase in noise caused by the pump station would be small and barely noticeable, it would be considered significant because the ambient conditions already exceed the 60 dBA significance criterion.

The Gaviota pump station(s) should be shielded from Vista del Mar Union School by a noise barrier, such as a berm or structural enclosure. (See Mitigation 34)

ADDED 1/30/85

-41-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.87
MINUTES	218

The barrier should be designed and built to reduce project operation related noise below the 60 dBA significance threshold of the school.

This measure should apply to any pump station built by Celeron/All American within 1,500 feet of the Vista del Mar Union School. Santa Barbara has jurisdiction over private lands along the route.

ADDED 1/30/85.

-42-

SEARCHED	INDEXED	119.88
SERIALIZED	FILED	219

CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY: Construction

IMPACT: Loss of sensitive plant communities or individuals of sensitive plant species.

- 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; USFWS; State Fish and game departments).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Construction of the pipeline involves clearing a 100 foot ROW with heavy earth-moving equipment. Above-ground obstacles such as trees, brush and boulders are removed, and any stumps or roots in the ditch line are taken out. After clearing, the ROW is graded and leveled as necessary for vehicle and equipment operation. These construction activities would generally remove or kill all vegetation in the 100 foot ROW corridor. Furthermore, adjacent vegetation may be disturbed by cut-and-fill excavations, disposal of refuse, vegetation and rocky soil, and vehicle movement off the ROW.

Where the pipeline route crosses through sensitive and ecologically valuable communities such as riparian vegetation, oak woodlands, Joshua tree woodlands, ironwood washes and dune communities, or removes individuals of sensitive plant species, such as live oaks, the Barstow woolly sunflower, Comanche layia, Calico monkey flower or Crucifixion thorn, or any species of commercial cactus, ROW construction would cause a significant impact.

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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-43-

119.89

220

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 Los Padres NF; and BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the deserts. The USFWS may require stipulations to protect certain plant communities, on all Federal lands and the California Department of Fish and Game has permit authority over all stream crossings. Additionally, the USFWS administers certain protections for Federal threatened and endangered species, and local state fish and game departments are empowered to enforce certain protections for state-listed or otherwise state protected species.

Several mitigation measures are suggested in the EIR which the appropriate agency can require to reduce the impact of ROW construction on sensitive plant communities or species.

Construction should avoid, to the maximum extent possible, disturbance to sensitive and valuable plant communities, including riparian areas, oak woodlands, Coulter pine, live oaks, Joshua tree woodlands, desert dunes, and ironwood washes. Locations to be avoided should be determined by the applicable land management or regulatory agency. The construction ROW should be reduced to 50-feet wide in sensitive communities, and no staging areas should be located in these areas. Trees over six inches in diameter should not be removed or damaged without authorization by the appropriate management agency. This would reduce the impacts on sensitive plant communities by 50 percent or more.

Site restoration and revegetation plans should be required by the local land use authority prior to construction for all affected sensitive plant communities. The plans should be prepared and carried out in consultation with local State Fish and Game and/or USFWS personnel. Rehabilitation activities should restore the sites to their natural condition as much as feasible. The dominant native plant species should be re-established to original densities by natural succession if possible, by seed, seedlings, or cuttings. Planting non-native species should be avoided.

Revegetation of trees and many shrubs by artificial means or natural succession is not likely to be successful in grazed lands. In plant communities dominated by large, older trees, such as oak woodlands, restoration is not possible by any means for 70 years or more. Due to these factors there would be unavoidable significant adverse impacts due to construction in remaining riparian and oak woodlands.

The pipeline ROW should be required to use existing ROW's or roads, such as the La Brea Canyon Road or the El Paso

ADDED 1/30/85

Natural Gas ROW, to the extent possible. Vehicle operation off the ROW by construction workers should be prohibited except where specified by the land manager. These measures, would reduce impacts to sensitive plant communities and species by minimizing total area disturbed.

Using the Santa Maria Canyon Alternative would avoid the significant impacts on riparian woodlands in La Brea Canyon, but would increase the amount of oak woodland. Loss of oak woodlands would remain as an unavoidable significant impact.

At the Muleshoe Ranch Preserve in Arizona, revegetation should be in accordance with plans determined by the Nature Conservancy, BLM, and Forest Service. The ROW should utilize the existing El Paso ROW to the extent possible, and large sycamores in Bass Canyon should not be removed. These measures will decrease impacts on the sensitive riparian communities in the Preserve.

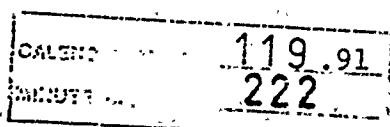
For California State-listed plant species, site-specific field inventories should be required prior to construction. This measure should be consistent with the intent and general provisions of Assembly Bill No. 3309, the California Endangered Species Act which will become effective January 1, 1985. A qualified biologist should survey the Applicant's ROW in areas suspected of having threatened and endangered state-listed species. Potential areas where these species may occur are identified in Appendix B of the DEIR/EIS. The California Fish and Game Department should be consulted concerning appropriate methods for survey as well as appropriate mitigation measures if these species are found on the ROW.

Commercial cactus are found along the ROW in Arizona. Cactus should be salvaged where practical, and their loss minimized under the authority and direction of the Arizona Department of Agriculture and Horticulture.

Other sensitive species may also occur on the ROW. These should also be protected by conducting a botanical survey of the ROW, and then modifying the project, if possible, to minimize impacts on any sensitive species present.

ADDED 1/30/85

-45-



CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY: Construction

IMPACT: Loss of sensitive wildlife habitat and loss or disturbance of sensitive wildlife species.

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

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Construction of the pipeline consists of a series of operations, including preparing the ROW, building and laying the pipe and cleaning up and restoring the site. The construction activities will require many machines, vehicles, and personnel and will be accompanied by noise, dust, and general human disturbance. Occasional blasting may be necessary as well.

Preparing the ROW involves clearing a 100 foot corridor with heavy earth-moving equipment followed by grading and leveling. These activities would generally remove all wildlife habitat, destroy dens and burrows, and could kill most small mammals, amphibians, and reptiles with limited mobility, in the ROW corridor.

Construction in general would cause displacement of large mammals, birds, and some reptiles from the area for the duration of the construction. This would be significant if there are impacts to sensitive species such as disruption of raptor nesting or California condor foraging, or disturbance of bighorn sheep lambing or migration. Additionally, the ROW and pipe ditch may temporarily be a barrier to normal movement patterns and may separate animals from habitat requirements such as watering holes. Increased use of vehicles and human

ADDED 1/30/85

-46-

SEARCHED	INDEXED	119.92
SERIALIZED	FILED	223

access into previously remote areas could increase the risk of wildlife harassment and illegal shooting, a significant impact if sensitive species are disturbed or killed.

Loss of wildlife habitat due to ROW construction would be significant in the desert, where revegetation could take up to 70 years; in sensitive and valuable habitat types such as riparian systems, and in habitats supporting rare, threatened, endangered or other sensitive species, such as the Blunt-nosed leopard lizard, San Joaquin Kit fox (both Federally-listed endangered species) and the desert tortoise or desert bighorn sheep (USFS and BLM sensitive species). Loss of individual animals of sensitive species is also considered a significant impact. (See Appendix B of DEIR/EIS for list of special concern species on route.)

Because of the linear nature of the pipeline, many 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 California Department of Parks and Recreation administers Gaviota State Park; and the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the Los Padres National Forest and BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the desert inside and outside of California. The USFWS may require certain stipulation on all Federal lands to protect wildlife resources, and the California Department of Fish and Game has permit authority over all stream crossings in California. Additionally, the USFWS administers certain protections for Federal threatened and endangered species, and local state fish and game departments are empowered to enforce certain protections for state-listed or otherwise state protected species.

The pipeline route crosses though several areas which possess many unique and valuable ecological resources: The La Brea Canyon area, in the Los Padres National Forest, managed by USFS; the KOFA National Wildlife Refuge, managed by USFWS; Muleshoe Ranch Preserve, managed by the Arizona Nature Conservancy in cooperation with USFS; and the Gypsum Dunes Preserve, managed by Texas Nature Conservancy.

The EIR/EIS describes many feasible mitigation measures, including alternative routes, which would serve to avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of project construction or wildlife resources.

The following discussion presents mitigation measures of general applicability first, followed by those specific to a particular sensitive species or location. Route alternatives are then discussed in the context of mitigating terrestrial wildlife impacts.

ADDED 1/30/85

-47-

119.93
224

GENERAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Construction should avoid, to the maximum extent possible, disturbance to all sensitive wildlife habitats, such as riparian communities, oak woodlands, and habitats for particular sensitive animal species. Locations to be avoided would be determined by the applicable land manager or regulatory agency in consultation with the appropriate wildlife management authority. When routing around such habitats is not feasible, the construction ROW should be reduced to 50-feet wide in sensitive habitats, and staging areas should not be located in these areas. Large trees (over 6 inches in diameter for oaks and riparian species) should not be removed or damaged without prior authorization by the appropriate management agency. This would reduce the impacts on sensitive habitats by 50 percent or more.

Site restoration and revegetation plans should be required by the local land use authority prior to construction for sensitive habitat areas. The plans should be prepared and carried out in consultation with local state fish and game and USFWS personnel. Rehabilitation activities should restore the sites to their natural condition as much as feasible, by using methods such as:

- Re-establishing the native dominant plant species to original densities, by natural succession if possible, or by seed, seedlings or cuttings.
- Where planting non-native species is necessary, using only those naturalized to the area and which are beneficial for wildlife and/or erosion control.
- Using natural materials and minimal construction when possible for bank protection and slope restoration.

Revegetation by artificial means or natural succession is not likely to be successful in grazed lands or in deserts. In habitats dominated by large, older trees, restoration is not possible by any means for 70 years or more. Due to these factors, there would be significant unavoidable adverse impacts from Celeron/All American pipeline construction on oak woodlands, riparian areas, and desert tortoise habitat.

During construction in creosote scrub and alkali scrub areas of the desert, ROW clearing should be limited to trimming or crushing whenever possible. This would limit the amount of shrub vegetation disturbed and reduce erosion. By not disturbing the root system, many crushed or clipped shrubs will resprout and revegetate the ROW more quickly. In all desert areas, some of the cleared or clipped vegetation should be piled in small thickets off the ROW (where acceptable to the landowner or land manager) to provide cover for displaced

ADDED 1/30/85

-48-

119.94
225

animals. This would provide cover for displaced small mammals and reptiles, especially small desert tortoises, and will decrease heat stress and minimize exposure to predators. These measures would reduce the loss of and speed the re-establishment of desert wildlife habitat.

Vehicle operation off the ROW by construction workers should be prohibited except where specified by the landowner or land management agency. Limiting vehicle use off the ROW will minimize the risk of impacting wildlife habitat or sensitive animal species. This would be especially important in desert bighorn sheep range.

The pipeline ROW should be required to use or follow existing ROWs or roads, such as the La Brea Canyon Road, Highway 166, or the El Paso Natural Gas ROW, to the extent possible. This would help minimize the amount of wildlife habitat lost and the number of individual animals disturbed or killed.

During construction, the open pipeline trench should be limited to 0.5 mile in areas where the pipeline could limit wildlife access to water, such as in La Brea Canyon in California, and Hot Springs Creek in Arizona. Skip sections or temporary bridges across the pipeline trench should also be used if more than 0.5 mile of trench must remain open for an extended period. Backfilling of the trench, especially at skip sections, should be a gentle grade to allow escape of animals from the trench. This would minimize impacts caused by water stress and disruption of movement patterns. Not all animals are accustomed to crossing skip sections; however, it will provide an opportunity for wildlife (like deer and coyotes) accustomed to human presence to cross the pipeline trench.

Development of additional water sources should also be considered as a partial compensation for loss or disturbance of sensitive wildlife habitat.

For California state-listed animal species, site-specific field inventories should be required prior to construction. This should be consistent with the intent and general provisions of Assembly Bill No. 3309, the California Endangered Species Act which will become effective January 1, 1985. A qualified biologist should survey the ROWs in areas suspected of having threatened and endangered state-listed species. Potential areas where these species may occur are identified in Appendix B of the DEIR/EIS. The California Fish and Game Department should be consulted concerning appropriate methods for survey as well as appropriate mitigation measures if these species are found on the ROW. This measure would eliminate most significant impacts to state-listed species. Loss of individuals or their habitat which occurs as a result of construction would be an unavoidable significant adverse impact.

ADDED 1/30/85

-49-

CALCULATED:	119.95
NUMBER:	228

Federal, state, and county laws and regulations pertaining to sensitive vegetation and wildlife (e.g., T & E species, game species) should be posted in conspicuous places at the job site and included in pipeline contractor's contract. The Applicants should provide basic educational materials concerning wildlife laws and regulations as well as the required mitigation measures designed to minimize impacts. Posted laws and regulations and educating field crews on the intent of mitigation measures will at least eliminate the violator's excuse for ignorance of the law or ROW grant provisions.

SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURES

Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard

In order to minimize the effects of construction of the proposed pipeline on the Blunt-nosed leopard lizard and its habitat, the following measures should be required and enforced by the USFWS, in conjunction with CDFG:

Blunt-nosed leopard lizard habitat in the Cuyama and San Joaquin Valleys should be evaluated prior to construction. Where suitable habitat occurs, attempts to relocate the pipeline (primarily to agricultural lands) should be considered. In habitat that must be affected, the construction disturbance on the ROW should be limited to 50 feet or less. The ROW should be revegetated with native species to encourage reestablishment of habitat and to discourage weed invasion. In addition, for the route in T11N, AR24W, Sections 18, 7, 8 and 9 (about 3.2 miles of blunt-nosed leopard lizard habitat), no ORV use should be allowed off the ROW during construction. This will minimize road kills and destruction of habitat. Dumping of trash or waste oils should not occur in sandy washes or in other suitable lizard habitats.

Avoiding leopard lizard habitat will be the most effective measure of ensuring that these animals are not affected. Where construction must occur in their habitat, some lizards will still be impacted by vehicles and trenching equipment; however, the population may be able to survive the loss of a few individuals if the habitat is restored and land use practices on the ROW do not change.

Minimizing the construction ROW width will minimize loss of blunt-nosed leopard lizard habitat by 50 percent. Loss of some habitat and some individuals of the blunt-nosed leopard lizard would remain as a unavoidable significant adverse impact.

San Joaquin Kit Fox

In order to minimize the effects of construction of the proposed pipeline on the San Joaquin Kit Fox and its habitat,

ADDED 1/30/85

-50-

CALENDAR DATE	1-19-96
FILE NO.	227

the following measures should be required and enforced by the USFWS in conjunction with CDFG:

All potential San Joaquin kit Fox habitat on the proposed route should be evaluated prior to construction. Where suitable habitat occurs, attempts to relocate the pipeline (primarily to agricultural lands) will be considered. In habitat that must be affected, the construction disturbance on the ROW will be limited to 50 feet or less. If kit Fox dens are found in the ROW, the pipeline ROW should be altered 100 feet to miss dens. The ROW should be revegetated with native species to encourage reestablishment of habitat. In addition, for the route in T10N, R24W, Sections 9, 4, 3, and 34, and T11N, R24W, Sections 27, 26, 23, 24, 13, 18, 7, 8, and 9 (about 10 miles off San Joaquin kit Fox habitat), no ORV use should be allowed off the ROW during construction, and where the ROW crosses existing roads, locked gates should be erected to discourage ORV use after construction.

These measures should eliminate the adverse impacts of kit Fox individuals and substantially reduce the impacts on habitat. Loss of some kit Fox habitat would remain as an unavoidable significant impact.

California Condor

In order to minimize the effects of construction of the proposed pipeline on the California Condor and its habitat, the following measures should be required and enforced by the USFWS in conjunction with CDFG:

The ROW will be routed to avoid crossing the Hudson Ranch to the degree possible in order to minimize future conflicts with any special management plans. The ROW will parallel Highway 166 and other existing roads to the degree possible in order to minimize disturbance in condor foraging areas. Blasting in the Cummings Mountain area should use small charges and debris blankets to muffle and minimize noise levels. No guns should be allowed on the construction spread in condor essential habitat. This measure can be added to pipeline contractor contracts by the applicant. The applicant will review site specific revegetation plans for the Hudson Ranch area with USFWS. If construction of either pipeline is delayed, the applicants should consult with USFWS concerning timing of construction to avoid potential conflicts with the condor captive-release program. These measures would eliminate or substantially reduce any adverse impacts due to construction on the California Condor.

Desert Tortoise

All construction across desert tortoise habitat should occur between October and March when tortoises are hibernating. A desert tortoise expert should be present during

ADDED 1/30/85

-51-

119.97

CALENDAR PAGE	228
MINUTE/PAGE	

construction. Any active desert tortoise should be removed from the construction ROW ahead of construction equipment and moved to habitat within 100 yards of the capture site. Burrows within the ROW should be carefully opened using hand tools and hibernating tortoises removed. Injured tortoises should be turned over to the Department of Fish and Game. Adequate funds for costs involved in rehabilitating injured tortoises and returning them to their home sites (within 100 yards of capture site) should be paid by the applicant. Injuries and deaths of tortoises would be minimized if construction occurs when tortoises are inactive (i.e., only tortoises hibernating right on the ROW would be impacted). Removal of active tortoises from the construction area will ensure survival of these individuals. Burrows can be successfully constructed with hand tools and plywood. These measures would eliminate loss of individual tortoises. Previously discussed measures for desert habitat would substantially reduce impacts on tortoise habitat, but some loss would result, an unavoidable significant adverse impact.

Raptors

A competent wildlife biologist should survey all potential raptor nesting habitat within 0.5 mile of the pipeline prior to construction. Active and inactive nests should be identified. No construction should occur within 0.5 mile of active eyries during the nesting season (generally between March 15 to July 15, site-specific timing constraints may vary based on biologist recommendations). Construction could be permitted near inactive nests; however, no nest sites should be disturbed. Potential perch sites cleaned by ridge-top construction should also be identified by the Applicants. Where deemed necessary by local California Fish and Game biologists, raptor perch or roost trees should be avoided and/or artificial roosts should be constructed on ridgelines to mitigate losses of such trees resulting from clearing the ROW on ridgetops. This measure would prevent nest abandonment resulting from pipeline construction and minimize loss of perch sites. It would also help provide flexibility for construction scheduling.

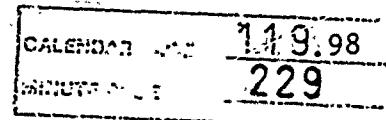
Desert Bighorn Sheep

During construction the open pipeline trench should be limited to 0.5 mile in desert bighorn sheep areas. Skip sections or temporary bridges across the pipeline trench should also be used if more than 0.5 mile of trench must remain open for an extended period. Backfilling of the trench, especially at skip sections, should be a gentle grade to allow escape of animals from the trench. This should minimize impacts caused by disruption of movement patterns.

The Applicants should work with BLM and Arizona Game and Fish biologists in evaluating potential opportunities to

ADDED 1/30/85

-52-



minimize impacts to bighorn sheep, such as developing water sources in other parts of their habitat to encourage movement away from disturbed areas, and ORV access points. Developing new water resources away from development may reduce future man-bighorn conflicts especially in areas where ORV use is difficult to control.

No construction should be allowed in the Copper Bottom Pass area during January to March (lambing) and May to October (water stress) periods. Barriers to block unauthorized access along the ROW should be erected by the applicant in consultation with BLM. Any effects on bighorn sheep water resources should be mitigated through avoidance or construction of new wells, or collectors. This measure would reduce impacts on bighorn sheep in the Come Rock Mountains, but will not be completely effective because pipeline maintenance and access into this remote area would eventually disturb highhorns. The remaining impact to Bighorn sheep would be an unavoidable significant adverse effect.

In the Kofa NWR no pipeline construction should be allowed during bighorn use of the migratory corridors. Avoidance periods and formal restrictions would be determined by FWS. This would eliminate impacts related directly to disturbance of bighorn sheep due to pipeline construction

Muleshoe Ranch Preserve

At the Muleshoe Ranch Preserve, construction should occur between August 30 and April 1. Revegetation should be in accordance with plans determined by the Nature Conservancy, BLM, and Forest Service. The ROW should utilize the existing El Paso ROW to the extent possible. Large sycamores in Bass Canyon should not be removed. Seasonal construction restrictions (i.e., no activity during the April to August nesting season) would prevent nest abandonment by nesting raptors resulting from construction activity. Reseeding with native vegetation and minimizing impacts to riparian communities would decrease impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitat.

ROUTE ALTERNATIVES

Santa Maria Canyon

The Santa Maria Canyon alternative would avoid impacts on riparian habitat in the La Brea Canyon and reduce chance of disturbing California Condors flying over the Sierra Madre Ridge. Santa Maria Canyon "A" could possibly cause impacts to sensitive raptors, prairie falcons and golden eagles. Santa Maria Canyon "B" would not have this impact on raptors. (See also following section on this alternative).

ADDED 1/30/85

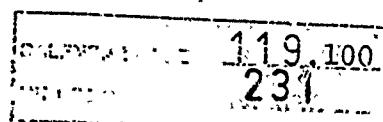
CALENDAR YRS	119.99
	230

Brenda Alternative

The Brenda Alternative would reduce substantially the construction impacts on desert tortoises and desert bighorn sheep over the proposed route through the Dome Rock Mountains and Kofa National Wildlife Refuge. Some unavoidable adverse impacts would remain on these resources, although smaller than for the proposed project.

ADDED 1/30/85

-54-



CÉLERON/ALL AMERICAN

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY: Operation

IMPACT: Loss of sensitive wildlife habitat or individuals of sensitive plant and animal species due to pipeline operation.

- 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-USFWS; California Department of Fish and Game; California State Lands Commission).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Oil spills could kill vegetation and result in erosion and loss of wildlife habitat. Spills over 50 acres would be unlikely; the worst-case spill on the Celeron/All American route would release about 15,000 barrels and cover about 16 acres.

Terrestrial plant communities could be directly and indirectly affected by oil spills. Oil in the soil can reduce the availability of water to plants and cause plant mortality due to direct oil contact. Direct contact of oil with the plants can cause loss of foliage, reduced photosynthesis, reduced nutrient levels, reduced flower and seed production, and toxic effects on cells. Indirect impacts can result from clean-up efforts such as burning, clearing of oiled vegetation, or removal of topsoil. Plant regeneration is best on well drained soils. Impacts to trees and shrubs can be less severe if root systems are oil-free and well aerated. Impacts of oil when deciduous plants are in leaf are generally more severe than when they are dormant.

Direct impacts to terrestrial wildlife would generally be minimal because of the small size of the affected area and the mobility of these species. Indirect impacts to habitat could

be more serious, although not usually significant on a regional basis. The timing (season), species of wildlife involved, and volume of the spill would determine the magnitude of the impacts to terrestrial resources; spills in waterways are generally more severe than spills on land. Impacts from a spill could be significant if oil contaminated a rare plant or animal species or its habitat. Spills would be more serious in wooded areas, on steep slopes, or in wetlands because cleanup would be difficult, regeneration time would be longer than for other areas, and high value wildlife habitat could be affected.

At Glythe, California the pipeline would cross the Colorado River. Extensive man-made wetlands (primary willows and salt cedars) occur 1,000 to 1,500 feet downstream of the proposed crossing. Of great concern is the potential for an oil spill at the Colorado River crossing. A pipeline rupture at the crossing could release about 3,506 barrels of oil. Given the proximity of the downstream wetlands, it is likely this area would be contaminated in the event of an accidental spill. The magnitude of the impact would depend on the volume of oil released, the flow in the river, and season. At low flow conditions, backwater areas, including most of the wetlands, are separated from the river and would not be oiled. At higher flows the mouth of these areas could be affected as well as several miles of riparian vegetation downstream.

If a spill occurred at the Colorado River during winter, up to 1,200 waterfowl could be affected. Oiled birds would likely die from exposure, increased stress, or ingestion of oil. If the spill occurred during the breeding season, nesting waterfowl and marsh birds would be adversely affected. Oiled adults and eggs would likely not survive, resulting in reduced population levels.

If a spill was not immediately contained, it is possible oil could reach Cibola and Imperial NWRs, 20 miles downstream of the Colorado River crossing. The Yuma clapper rail (a federally-listed endangered species) occurs in wetlands within these refuges. Loss of individual clapper rail or their habitat would be considered a significant impact.

An oil spill in the Colorado River in any season would be considered a significant impact. However, given the low probability of any spill along the route and the even lower probability of a spill at any given 1,000 foot water crossing (1 spill in 5,000 years), the risk of a spill is minimal.

In Cochise County, Arizona near the Hot Springs Pump Station the pipeline would cross the Muleshoe Ranch Nature Preserve managed by the Arizona Nature Conservancy. The preserve has a unique mixed broadleaf riparian communities in Bass Canyon, Double R Canyon, and Hot Springs Canyon. These riparian communities are now rare in the Southwestern U.S. and provide nesting habitat for rare species like the black hawk.

zone-tailed hawk, gray hawk, and northern beardless tyranulet. In the event of an oil spill, oil could reach Hot Springs Creek via the many arroyos crossed by the pipeline. An oil spill into the riparian zone along Hot Springs Creek would likely kill herbaceous vegetation and could affect trees if oil reached the root zones. An oil spill in Hot Springs Creek would be a significant impact.

Operation of the pipeline, primarily because of increased ORV access, would increase the risk of wildlife harassment, illegal hunting, and removal of commercial plant species (cactus) in remote areas. Loss of individuals of sensitive wildlife species, including San Joaquin kit Fox and blunt-nosed leopard lizard, or loss of commercial cactus would be a significant impact.

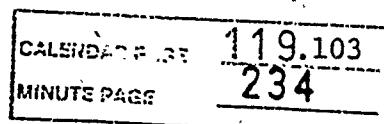
Pipeline operation requires regular maintenance inspections. Travel off the ROW by pipeline personnel in sensitive wildlife habitat or plant communities could result in damage to these areas or loss of individuals of sensitive plant or animal species, which would be considered a significant impact. In addition to ground inspection, there will be an aerial reconnaissance of the entire ROW every two weeks. California condors could be affected by the disturbance from these aircraft flights after construction.

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 occurrence. 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. The plan should require notification of the appropriate wildlife authorities in all sensitive habitats.

Other mitigations for impacts due to operation of the pipeline can be required by the appropriate land use authority, including the California counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, San Bernardino and Riverside, the USFS for the Los Padres National Forest, and the BLM for other federal land in California and all federal land outside California. The USFWS may require certain stipulations to protect wildlife on all federal lands and the California Department of Fish and Game has permit authority over all stream crossings in California. Additionally, the USFWS administers certain

ADDED 1/30/85

-57-



protections for federal threatened and endangered species, and local state fish and game departments are empowered to enforce certain protections for state-listed or otherwise state-protected species.

A special oil spill contingency plan should be drawn up for the Colorado River crossing in consultation with the California State Lands Commission, USFWS, and California and Arizona Departments of Fish and Game. Oil spill booms and cleanup equipment should be stored as near as possible to the man-made wetlands downstream of the crossing and at all other important Yuma clapper rail habitat areas downstream. If a rupture occurs, crews could quickly move the booms into place, minimizing the possibility of oil reaching sensitive habitats. A system should be devised to alert upstream dam operators to reduce flows immediately if a pipeline rupture occurs. Although unlikely, a major oil spill at the Colorado River crossing could cause loss of waterfowl, sensitive wetland habitat, and individuals of the Yuma clapper rail, a federal endangered species.

Where the ROW crosses existing roads in sensitive habitats, locked gates should be erected to discourage ORV use after construction. Pipeline personnel driving the ROW for inspection should not be allowed off the ROW except where specified by the land management authority. Limiting vehicle use off the ROW will minimize the risk of losing sensitive wildlife habitat, plant communities, or individuals of sensitive plant or animal species.

Where the pipeline route crosses through California condor habitat, aerial flight reconnaissances should approach on line with the ROW and remain on the ROW over condor essential habitat. The pilot responsible for the aerial reconnaissance of the ROW should consult with the National Audubon Society's condor research pilot concerning avoidance measures and flying techniques to avoid condor collisions. These measures will reduce the impacts on the condor due to pipeline operation.

ADDED 1/30/85

-58-

CALCULATOR PAGE	119.104
MINUTE PAGE	235

CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY: Construction

IMPACT: Loss or disturbance of sensitive plant communities or individuals of sensitive plant species.

- 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; USFWS; State Fish and Game Departments).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Construction of the pipeline involves clearing a 100 foot ROW with heavy earth-moving equipment. Above-ground obstacles such as trees, brush and boulders are removed, and any stumps or roots in the ditch line are taken out. After clearing, the ROW is graded and leveled as necessary for vehicle and equipment operation. These construction activities would generally remove or kill all vegetation in the 100 foot ROW corridor. Furthermore, adjacent vegetation may be disturbed by cut-and-fill excavations, disposal of refuse vegetation and rocky soil, and vehicle movement off the ROW.

Where the pipeline route crosses through sensitive and ecologically valuable communities such as riparian vegetation, oak woodlands, Joshua tree woodlands, ironwood washes and dune communities, or removes individuals of sensitive plant species, such as live oaks, the Barstow woolly sunflower, Comanche layia, Calico monkey flower or Crucifixion thorn, or any species of commercial cactus, ROW construction would cause a significant impact.

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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-59-

CALENDAR 1/30/85 119.105
MINUTE PAGE 236

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 Los Padres NF; and BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the deserts. The USFWS may require stipulations to protect certain plant communities, on all Federal lands and the California Department of Fish and Game has permit authority over all stream crossings. Additionally, the USFWS administers certain protections for Federal threatened and endangered species, and local state fish and game departments are empowered to enforce certain protections for state-listed or otherwise state protected species.

Several mitigation measures are suggested in the EIR which the appropriate agency can require to reduce the impact of ROW construction on sensitive plant communities or species.

Construction should avoid, to the maximum extent possible, disturbance to sensitive and valuable plant communities, including riparian areas, oak woodlands, Coulter pine, live oaks, Joshua tree woodlands, desert dunes, and ironwood washes. Locations to be avoided should be determined by the applicable land management or regulatory agency. The construction ROW should be reduced to 50-feet wide in sensitive communities, and no staging areas should be located in these areas. Trees over six inches in diameter should not be removed or damaged without prior authorization by the appropriate management agency. This would reduce the impacts on sensitive plant communities by 50 percent or more.

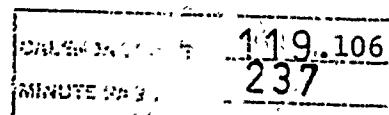
Site restoration and revegetation plans should be required by the local land use authority prior to construction for all affected sensitive plant communities. The plan should be prepared and carried out in consultation with local State Fish and Game and/or USFWS personnel. Rehabilitation activities should restore the sites to their natural condition as much as feasible. The dominant native plant species should be re-established to original densities by natural succession if possible, by seed, seedlings, or cuttings. Planting non-native species should be avoided.

Revegetation of trees and many shrubs by artificial means or natural succession is not likely to be successful in grazed lands. In plant communities dominated by large, older trees, such as oak woodlands, restoration is not possible by any means for 70 years or more. Due to these factors there would be unavoidable significant adverse impacts due to construction in riparian and oak woodlands remaining.

The pipeline ROW should be required to use existing ROW's or roads, such as the La Brea Canyon Road or the El Paso

ADDED 1/30/85

-60-



Natural Gas ROW, to the extent possible. Vehicle operation off the ROW by construction workers should be prohibited except where specified by the land manager. These measures, would reduce impacts to sensitive plant communities and species by minimizing total area disturbed.

Using the Santa Maria Canyon Alternative would avoid the significant impacts on riparian woodlands in La Brea Canyon, but would increase the amount of oak woodland. Loss of oak woodlands would remain as an unavoidable significant impact.

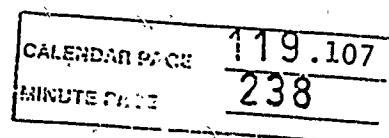
At the Muleshoe Ranch Preserve in Arizona, revegetation should be in accordance with plans determined by the Nature Conservancy, BLM, and Forest Service. The ROW should utilize the existing El Paso ROW to the extent possible, and large sycamores in Bass Canyon should not be removed. These measures will decrease impacts on the sensitive riparian communities in the Preserve.

For California State-listed plant species, site-specific field inventories should be required prior to construction. This measure should be consistent with the intent and general provisions of Assembly Bill No. 3309, the California Endangered Species Act which will become effective January 1, 1985. A qualified biologist should survey the Applicant's ROW in areas suspected of having threatened and endangered state-listed species. Potential areas where these species may occur are identified in Appendix B of the DEIR/EIS. The California Fish and Game Department will be consulted concerning appropriate methods for survey as well as appropriate mitigation measures if these species are found on the ROW.

Commercial cactus are found along the ROW in Arizona. Cactus should be salvaged where practical, and their loss minimized under the authority and direction of the Arizona Department of Agriculture and Horticulture.

Other sensitive species may also occur on the ROW. These should also be protected by conducting a botanical survey of the ROW, and then modifying the project, if possible, to minimize impacts on any sensitive species present.

ADDED 1/30/85



CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY: Construction

IMPACT: Loss of sensitive wildlife habitat and loss or disturbance of sensitive wildlife species.

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

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Construction of the pipeline consists of a series of operations, including preparing the ROW, building and laying the pipe and cleaning up and restoring the site. The construction activities will require many machines, vehicles, and personnel and will be accompanied by noise, dust, and general human disturbance. Occasional blasting may be necessary as well.

Preparing the ROW involves clearing a 100 foot corridor with heavy earth-moving equipment followed by grading and leveling. These activities would generally remove all wildlife habitat, destroy dens and burrows, and kill most small mammals, amphibians, and reptiles with limited mobility, in the ROW corridor.

Construction in general would cause displacement of large mammals, birds, and some reptiles from the area for the duration of the construction. This would be significant if there are impacts to sensitive species such as disruption of raptor nesting or California condor foraging, or disturbance of bighorn sheep lambing or migration. Additionally, the ROW and pipe ditch may temporarily be a barrier to normal movement patterns and may separate animals from habitat requirements such as watering holes. Increased use of vehicles and human

ADDED 1/30/85

-62-

SEARCHED.....
INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....
FILED.....
119.108
239

access into previously remote areas could increase the risk of wildlife harassment and illegal shooting, a significant impact if sensitive species are disturbed or killed.

Loss of wildlife habitat due to ROW construction would be significant in the desert, where revegetation could take up to 70 years; in sensitive and valuable habitat types such as riparian systems, and in habitats supporting rare, threatened, endangered or other sensitive species, such as the blunt-nosed leopard lizard, San Joaquin kit fox (both Federally-listed endangered species) and the desert tortoise or desert bighorn sheep (USFS and BLM sensitive species). Loss of individual animals of sensitive species is also considered a significant impact. (See Appendix B of DEIR/EIS for list of special concern species on route)

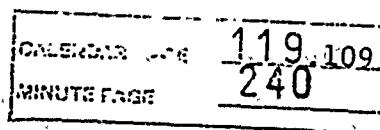
Because of the linear nature of the pipeline, many agencies have land use responsibility and jurisdiction over the project, and thus can require mitigation measures as part of a ROW or construction permit or grant. In California, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, San Bernardino, and Riverside counties have jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; the California Department of Parks and Recreation administers Gaviota State Park; and the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the Los Padres National Forest and BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the desert inside and outside of California. The USFWS may require certain stipulation on all Federal lands to protect wildlife resources, and the California Department of Fish and Game has permit authority over all stream crossings in California. Additionally, the USFWS administers certain protections for Federal threatened and endangered species, and local state fish and game departments are empowered to enforce certain protections for state-listed or otherwise state-protected species.

The pipeline route crosses though several areas which possess many unique and valuable ecological resources: The La Brea Canyon area, in the Los Padres National Forest, managed by USFS; the KOFA National Wildlife Refuge, managed by USFWS; Muleshoe Ranch Preserve, managed by the Arizona Nature Conservancy in cooperation with USFS; and the Gypsum Dunes Preserve, managed by Texas Nature Conservancy.

The EIR/EIS describes many feasible mitigation measures, including alternative routes, which would serve to avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of project construction on wildlife resources.

The following discussion presents mitigation measures of general applicability first, followed by those specific to a particular sensitive species or location. Route alternatives are then discussed in the context of mitigating terrestrial wildlife impacts.

ADDED 1/30/85



GENERAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Construction should avoid, to the maximum extent possible, disturbance to all sensitive wildlife habitats, such as riparian communities, oak woodlands, and habitats for particular sensitive animal species. Locations to be avoided would be determined by the applicable land manager or regulatory agency in consultation with the appropriate wildlife management authority. When routing around such habitats is not feasible, the construction ROW should be reduced to 50-feet wide in sensitive habitats and staging areas should not be located in these areas. Large trees (over 5 inches in diameter for oaks and riparian species) should not be removed or damaged without prior authorization by the appropriate management agency. This would reduce the impacts on sensitive habitats by 50 percent or more.

Site restoration and revegetation plans should be required by the local land use authority prior to construction for sensitive habitat areas. The plans should be prepared and carried out in consultation with local state fish and game and USFWS personnel. Rehabilitation activities should restore the sites to their natural condition as much as feasible, by using methods such as:

- Re-establishing the native dominant plant species to original densities, by natural succession if possible, or by seed, seedlings or cuttings;

- Where planting non-native species is necessary, using only those naturalized to the area and which are beneficial for wildlife and/or erosion control.

- Using natural materials and minimal construction when possible for bank protection and slope restoration.

Revegetation by artificial means or natural succession is not likely to be successful in grazed lands or in deserts. In habitats dominated by large, older trees, restoration is not possible by any means for 70 years or more. Due to these factors, there would be significant unavoidable adverse impacts from Celeron/All American pipeline construction on oak woodlands, riparian areas, and desert tortoise habitat.

During construction in creosote scrub and alkali scrub areas of the desert, ROW clearing should be limited to trimming or crushing whenever possible. This would limit the amount of shrub vegetation disturbed and reduce erosion. By not disturbing the root system, many crushed or clipped shrubs will resprout and revegetate the ROW more quickly. In all desert areas, some of the cleared or clipped vegetation should be piled in small thickets off the ROW (where acceptable to the landowner or land manager) to provide cover for displaced animals. This would provide cover for displaced small mammals.

ADDED 1/30/85

-64-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.110
MINUTE PAGE	241

and reptiles, especially small desert tortoises, and will decrease heat stress and minimize exposure to predators. These measures would reduce the loss of and speed the re-establishment of desert wildlife habitat.

Vehicle operation off the ROW by construction workers should be prohibited except where specified by the landowner or land management agency. Limiting vehicle use off the ROW will minimize the risk of impacting wildlife habitat or sensitive animal species. This would be especially important in desert bighorn sheep range.

The pipeline ROW should be required to use or follow existing ROWs or roads, such as the La Brea Canyon Road, Highway 166, or the El Paso Natural Gas ROW, to the extent possible. This would help minimize the amount of wildlife habitat lost and the number of individual animals disturbed or killed.

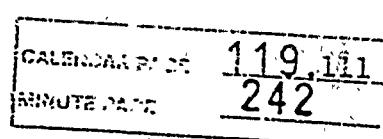
During construction, the open pipeline trench would be limited to 0.5 mile in areas where the pipeline could limit wildlife access to water, such as in La Brea Canyon in California, and Hot Springs Creek in Arizona. Skip sections or temporary bridges across the pipeline trench should also be used if more than 0.5 mile of trench must remain open for an extended period. Backfilling of the trench, especially at skip sections, should be a gentle grade to allow escape of animals from the trench. This would minimize impacts caused by water stress and disruption of movement patterns. Not all animals are accustomed to crossing skip sections; however, it will provide an opportunity for wildlife (like deer and coyotes) accustomed to human presence to cross the pipeline trench.

Development of additional water sources should also be considered as a partial compensation for loss or disturbance of sensitive wildlife habitat.

For California state-listed animal species, site-specific field inventories should be required prior to construction. This should be consistent with the intent and general provisions of Assembly Bill No. 3309, the California Endangered Species Act which will become effective January 1, 1985. A qualified biologist should survey the ROWs in areas suspected of having threatened and endangered state-listed species. Potential areas where these species may occur are identified in Appendix B of the DEIR/EIS. The California Fish and Game Department should be consulted concerning appropriate methods for survey as well as appropriate mitigation measures if these species are found on the ROW. This measure would eliminate most significant impacts to state-listed species. Loss of individuals or their habitat which occurs as a result of construction would be an unavoidable significant adverse impact.

ADDED 1/30/85

-65-



Federal, state, and county laws and regulations pertaining to sensitive vegetation and wildlife (e.g., T & E species, game species) should be posted in conspicuous places at the job site and included in pipeline contractor's contract. The Applicants should provide basic educational materials concerning wildlife laws and regulations as well as the required mitigation measures designed to minimize impacts. Posted laws and regulations and educating field crews on the intent of mitigation measures will at least eliminate the violator's excuse for ignorance of the law or ROW grant provisions.

SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURES

Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard

In order to minimize the effects of construction of the proposed pipeline on the Blunt-nosed leopard lizard and its habitat, the following measures should be required and enforced by the USFWS, in conjunction with CDFG:

Blunt-nosed leopard lizard habitat in the Cuyama and San Joaquin Valleys should be evaluated prior to construction. Where suitable habitat occurs, attempts to relocate the pipeline (primarily to agricultural lands) should be considered. In habitat that must be affected, the construction disturbance on the ROW should be limited to 50 feet or less. The ROW should be revegetated with native species to encourage reestablishment of habitat and to discourage weed invasion. In addition, for the route in T11N, AR24W, Sections 18, 7, 8 and 9 (about 3.2 miles of blunt-nosed leopard lizard habitat), no ORV use should be allowed off the ROW during construction. This will minimize road kills and destruction of habitat. Dumping of trash or waste oils should not occur in sandy washes or in other suitable lizard habitats.

Avoiding leopard lizard habitat will be the most effective measure of ensuring that these animals are not affected. Where construction must occur in their habitat, some lizards will still be impacted by vehicles and trenching equipment; however, the population may be able to survive the loss of a few individuals if the habitat is restored and land use practices on the ROW do not change.

Minimizing the construction ROW width will minimize loss of blunt-nosed leopard lizard habitat by 50 percent. Loss of some habitat and some individuals of the blunt-nosed leopard lizard would remain as an unavoidable significant adverse impact.

San Joaquin Kit Fox

In order to minimize the effects of construction of the proposed pipeline on the San Joaquin kit fox and its habitat,

ADDED 1/30/85

-66-

CALENDAR	=	119.112
MINUTES	=	243

the following measures should be required and enforced by the USFWS in conjunction with CDFG:

All potential San Joaquin kit Fox habitat on the proposed route should be evaluated prior to construction. Where suitable habitat occurs, attempts to relocate the pipeline (primarily to agricultural lands) will be considered. In habitat that must be affected, the construction disturbance on the ROW will be limited to 50 feet or less. If kit Fox dens are found in the ROW, the pipeline ROW should be altered 100 feet to miss dens. The ROW should be revegetated with native species to encourage reestablishment of habitat. In addition, for the route in T10N, R24W, Sections 9, 4, 3, and 34, and T11N, R24W, Sections 27, 26, 23, 24, 13, 18, 7, 8, and 9 (about 10 miles off San Joaquin kit Fox habitat), no ORV use should be allowed off the ROW during construction, and where the ROW crosses existing roads, locked gates should be erected to discourage ORV use after construction.

These measures should eliminate the adverse impacts of kit Fox individuals and substantially reduce the impacts on habitat. Loss of some kit Fox habitat would remain as an unavoidable significant impact.

California Condor

In order to minimize the effects of construction of the proposed pipeline on the California Condor and its habitat, the following measures should be required and enforced by the USFWS in conjunction with CDFG:

The ROW will be routed to avoid crossing the Hudson Ranch to the degree possible in order to minimize future conflicts with any special management plans. The ROW will parallel Highway 166 and other existing roads to the degree possible in order to minimize disturbance in condor foraging areas. Blasting in the Cummings Mountain area should use small charges and debris blankets to muffle and minimize noise levels. No guns should be allowed on the construction spread in condor essential habitat. This measure can be added to pipeline contractor contracts by the applicant. The applicant will review site specific revegetation plans for the Hudson Ranch area with USFWS. If construction of either pipeline is delayed, the applicants should consult with USFWS concerning timing of construction to avoid potential conflicts with the condor captive-release program. These measures would eliminate or substantially reduce any adverse impacts due to construction on the California Condor.

Desert Tortoise

All construction across desert tortoise habitat should occur between October and March when tortoises are hibernating. A desert tortoise expert should be present during

ADDED 1/30/85

-67-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.113
MINUTE PAGE	244

NO PAGES 119.114 - 119.116

CALENDAR PAGE
MINUTE PAGE 245

construction. Any active desert tortoise should be removed from the construction ROW ahead of construction equipment and moved to habitat within 100 yards of the capture site. Burrows within the ROW should be carefully opened using hand tools and hibernating tortoises removed. Injured tortoises should be turned over to the Department of Fish and Game. Adequate funds for costs involved in rehabilitating injured tortoises and returning them to their home sites (within 100 yards of capture site) should be paid by the applicant. Injuries and deaths of tortoises would be minimized if construction occurs when tortoises are inactive (i.e., only tortoises hibernating right on the ROW would be impacted). Removal of active tortoises from the construction area will ensure survival of these individuals. Burrows can be successfully constructed with hand tools and plywood. These measures would eliminate loss of individual tortoises. Previously discussed measures for desert habitat would substantially reduce impacts on tortoise habitat, but some loss would result, an unavoidable significant adverse impact

Raptors

A competent wildlife biologist should survey all potential raptor nesting habitat within 0.5 mile of the pipeline prior to construction. Active and inactive nests should be identified. No construction should occur within 0.5 mile of active eyries during the nesting season (generally between March 15 to July 15, site-specific timing constraints may vary based on biologist recommendations). Construction could be permitted near inactive nests; however, no nest sites should be disturbed. Potential perch sites cleaned by ridge-top construction should also be identified by the Applicants. Where deemed necessary by local Fish and Game biologists, raptor perch or roost trees should be avoided and/or artificial roosts should be constructed on ridgelines to mitigate losses of such trees resulting from clearing the ROW on ridgetops. This measure would prevent nest abandonment resulting from pipeline construction and minimize loss of perch sites. It would also help provide flexibility for construction scheduling.

Desert Bighorn Sheep

During construction the open pipeline trench should be limited to 0.5 mile in desert bighorn sheep areas. Skip sections or temporary bridges across the pipeline trench should also be used if more than 0.5 mile of trench must remain open for an extended period. Backfilling of the trench, especially at skip sections, should be a gentle grade to allow escape of animals from the trench. This would minimize impacts caused by disruption of movement patterns.

The Applicants should work with BLM and Arizona Game and Fish biologists in evaluating potential opportunities to

ADDED 1/30/85

-68-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.117
MINUTE PAGE	246

minimize impacts to bighorn sheep, such as developing water sources in other parts of their habitat to encourage movement away from disturbed areas, and ORV access points. Developing new water resources away from development may reduce future man-bighorn conflicts especially in areas where ORV use is difficult to control.

No construction should be allowed in the Copper Bottom Pass area during January to March (lambing) and May to October (water stress) periods. Barriers to block unauthorized access along the ROW should be erected by the applicant in consultation with BLM. Any effects on bighorn sheep water resources should be mitigated through avoidance or construction of new wells, or collectors. This measure would reduce impacts on bighorn sheep in the Dome Rock Mountains, but will not be completely effective because pipeline maintenance and access into this remote area would eventually disturb bighorns. The remaining impact to Bighorn sheep would be an unavoidable significant adverse effect.

In the Kofa NWR no pipeline construction should be allowed during bighorn use of the migratory corridors. Avoidance periods and formal restrictions would be determined by FWS. This would eliminate impacts related directly to disturbance of bighorn sheep due to pipeline construction activity.

Muleshoe Ranch Preserve

At the Muleshoe Ranch Preserve, construction should occur between August 30 and April 1. Revegetation should be in accordance with plans determined by the Nature Conservancy, BLM, and Forest Service. The ROW should utilize the existing El Paso ROW to the extent possible. Large sycamores in Bass Canyon should not be removed. Seasonal construction restrictions (i.e., no activity during the April to August nesting season) would prevent nest abandonment by nesting raptors resulting from construction activity. Reseeding with native vegetation and minimizing impacts to riparian communities would decrease impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitat.

ROUTE ALTERNATIVES

Santa Maria Canyon

The Santa Maria Canyon alternative would avoid impacts on riparian habitat in the La Brea Canyon and reduce chance of disturbing California Condors flying over the Sierra Madre Ridge. Santa Maria Canyon "A" could possibly cause impacts to sensitive raptors, prairie falcons and golden eagles. Santa Maria Canyon "B" would not have this impact on raptors. (See also following section on this alternative).

ADDED 1/30/85

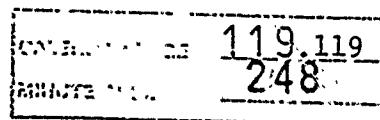
SEARCHED	119-118
SERIALIZED	247

Brenda Alternative

The Brenda Alternative would reduce substantially the construction impacts on desert tortoises and desert bighorn sheep over the proposed route through the Dome Rock Mountains and Kofa National Wildlife Refuge. Some unavoidable adverse impacts would remain on these resources, although smaller than for the proposed project.

ADDED 1/30/85

-70-



CELERON/ALL AMERICAN

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY: Operation

IMPACT: Loss of sensitive wildlife habitat or individuals of sensitive plant and animal species due to pipeline operation.

- 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; USFWS; California Department of Fish and Game; California State Lands Commission).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Oil spills could kill vegetation and result in erosion and loss of wildlife habitat. Spills over 50 acres would be unlikely; the worst-case spill on the Celeron/All American route would release about 15,000 barrels and cover about 16 acres.

Terrestrial plant communities could be directly and indirectly affected by oil spills. Oil in the soil can reduce the availability of water to plants and cause plant mortality due to direct oil contact. Direct contact of oil with the plants can cause loss of foliage, reduced photosynthesis, reduced nutrient levels reduced flower and seed production, and toxic effects on cells. Indirect impacts can result from clean-up efforts such as burning, clearing of oiled vegetation, or removal of topsoil. Plant regeneration is best on well drained soils. Impacts to trees and shrubs can be less severe if root systems are oil-free and well aerated. Impacts of oil when deciduous plants are in leaf are generally more severe than when they are dormant.

Direct impacts to terrestrial wildlife would generally be minimal because of the small size of the affected area and the mobility of these species. Indirect impacts to habitat could

ADDED 1/30/85

-71-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.120
MINUTE PAGE 249

be more serious, although not usually significant on a regional basis. The timing (season), species of wildlife involved, and volume of the spill would determine the magnitude of the impacts to terrestrial resources; spills in waterways are generally more severe than spills on land. Impacts from a spill could be significant if the oil contaminated a rare plant or animal species or its habitat. Spills would be more serious in wooded areas, on steep slopes, or in wetlands because cleanup would be difficult, regeneration time would be longer than for other areas, and high value wildlife habitat could be affected.

At Blythe, California the pipeline would cross the Colorado River. Extensive man-made wetlands (primary willows and salt cedars) occur 1,000 to 1,500 feet downstream of the proposed crossing. Of great concern is the potential for an oil spill at the Colorado River crossing. A pipeline rupture at the crossing could release about 3,506 barrels of oil. Given the proximity of the downstream wetlands, it is likely this area would be contaminated in the event of an accidental spill. The magnitude of the impact would depend on the volume of oil released, the flow in the river, and season. At low flow conditions, backwater areas, including most of the wetlands, are separated from the river and would not be oiled. At higher flows the mouth of these areas could be affected as well as several miles of riparian vegetation downstream.

If a spill occurred at the Colorado River during winter, up to 1,200 waterfowl could be affected. Oiled birds would likely die from exposure, increased stress, or ingestion of oil. If the spill occurred during the breeding season, nesting adults and eggs would be adversely affected. Oiled population levels.

If a spill was not immediately contained, it is possible oil could reach Cibola and Imperial NRWS, 20 miles downstream of the Colorado River crossing. The Yuma clapper rail (a federally-listed endangered species) occurs in wetlands within these refuges. Loss of individual clapper rail or their habitat would be considered a significant impact.

An oil spill in the Colorado River in any season would be considered a significant impact. However, given the low probability of any spill along the route and the even lower probability of a spill at any given 1,000 foot water crossing (1 spill in 5,000 years), the risk of a spill is minimal.

In Cochise County, Arizona near the Hot Springs Pump Station, the pipeline would cross the Muleshoe Ranch Nature Preserve managed by the Arizona Nature Conservancy. The preserve has a unique mixed broadleaf riparian communities in Bass Canyon, Double R Canyon, and Hot Springs Canyon. These riparian communities are now rare in the Southwestern U.S. and provide nesting habitat for rare species like the black hawk.

ADDED 1/30/85

-72-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.121
MINUTE PAGE	250

zone-tailed hawk, gray hawk, and northern beardless tyrannulet. In the event of an oil spill, oil could reach Hot Springs Creek via the many arroyos crossed by the pipeline. An oil spill into the riparian zone along Hot Springs Creek would likely kill herbaceous vegetation and could affect trees if oil reached the root zones. An oil spill in Hot Springs Creek would be a significant impact.

Operation of the pipeline, primarily because of increased ORV access, would increase the risk of wildlife harassment, illegal hunting, and removal of commercial plant species (cactus) in remote areas. Loss of individuals of sensitive wildlife species, including San Joaquin kit fox and blunt-nosed leopard lizard, or loss of commercial cactus would be a significant impact.

Pipeline operation requires regular maintenance inspections. Travel off the ROW by pipeline personnel in sensitive wildlife habitat or plant communities could result in damage to these areas or loss of individuals of sensitive plant or animal species, which would be considered a significant impact. In addition to ground inspection, there will be an aerial reconnaissance of the entire ROW every two weeks. California condors could be affected by the disturbance from these aircraft flights after construction.

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 occurrence. 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. The plan should require notification of the appropriate wildlife authorities in all sensitive habitats.

Other mitigations for impacts due to operation of the pipeline can be required by the appropriate land use authority, including the California counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, San Bernardino and Riverside, the USFS for the Los Padres National Forest, and the BLM for other federal land in California and all federal land outside California. The USFWS may require certain stipulations to protect wildlife on all federal lands and the California Department of Fish and Game has permit authority over all stream crossings in California. Additionally, the USFWS administers certain protections for federal threatened and endangered species, and

ADDED 1/30/85

-73-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.122
MINUTE PAGE	251

local state fish and game departments are empowered to enforce certain protections for state-listed or otherwise state-protected species.

A special oil spill contingency plan should be drawn up for the Colorado River crossing in consultation with the California State Lands Commission, USFWS and California and Arizona Departments of Fish and Game. Oil spill booms and cleanup equipment should be stored as near as possible to the man-made wetlands downstream of the crossing and at all other important Yuma clapper rail habitat areas downstream. If a rupture occurs, crews could quickly move the booms into place, minimizing the possibility of oil reaching sensitive habitats. A system should be devised to alert upstream dam operators to reduce flows immediately if a pipeline rupture occurs. Although unlikely, a major oil spill at the Colorado River crossing could cause loss of waterfowl, sensitive wetland habitat, and individuals of the Yuma clapper rail, a federal endangered species.

Where the ROW crosses existing roads in sensitive habitats, locked gates should be erected to disallow ORV use after construction. Pipeline personnel driving the ROW for inspection should not be allowed off the ROW except where specified by the land management authority. Limiting vehicle use off the ROW will minimize the risk of losing sensitive wildlife habitat, plant communities, or individuals of sensitive plant or animal species.

Where the pipeline route crosses through California condor habitat, aerial flight reconnaissance should approach on line with the ROW and remain on the ROW over condor essential habitat. The pilot responsible for the aerial reconnaissance of the ROW should consult with the National Audubon Society's condor research pilot concerning avoidance measures and flying techniques to avoid condor collisions. These measures will reduce the impacts on the condor due to pipeline operation.

ADDED 1/30/85

GETTY TRADING AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY (GETTY)

GEOLOGY: Operation

IMPACT: Potential hazards and risks to pipeline due to possible surface rupture of the South Branch Santa Ynez and San Andreas 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 (Quaternary-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 to 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

ADDED 1/30/85

-75-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.124
MINUTE PAGE 253

special design provision this amount of offset would almost certainly result in rupture of the pipeline with oil spillage and the resultant impacts. 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 ROW or construction permit or grant. In California, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Kern 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 Los Padres NF; 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.

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 foundation 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 and San Andreas 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 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 seismic and fault hazards in areas of high risk and by implementing appropriate offset or design techniques.

ADDED 1/30/85

GETTY

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; USFS; BLM).

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.

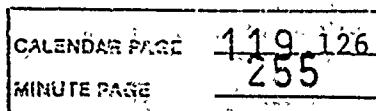
In addition to reactivating existing slides, new natural landsliding may occur in similar geologic units on slopes subjected to destabilizing conditions. This would include enlargement of existing slides, as well as separate new slides. The main factors which could lead to new natural instability would 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 applicant's proposed route.

In California, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Kern 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 Los Padres NF; and BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the deserts.

Several mitigation measures follow which the appropriate agency can require to reduce the impact of pipeline operation.

-ADDED 1/30/85

-77-



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 will be conducted to characterize potential surface affect at the South Branch Santa Ynez, San Andreas and Garlock faults and appropriate crossing will be designed. (See Mitigation 3)

Geologic hazards identified and characterized as a result of the above will 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 will 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 seismic and fault hazards in areas of high risk and by implementing appropriate offset or design techniques.

ADDED 1/30/85

-78-

CALENDAR PAGE 119 127
MINUTE PAGE 256

GETTY

SOILS: Operation

IMPACT: Oil spill impacts on sensitive soils in agricultural lands of southwestern Kern County, and Cuyama Valley.

- 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 (Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Kern counties).
 - 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 climate conditions, reclamation of oil-damaged soils can take from one to many years following contamination. Since reclamation practices can be feasibly implemented in agricultural areas, reclamation of agricultural lands would most likely occur more quickly than in native plant communities.

In California, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Kern counties have jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route.

ADDED 1/30/85

-79-

CALENDAR PAGE 119,128
MINUTE PAGE 257

GETTY

SOILS: Operation

IMPACT: Oil spill impacts on sensitive soils in agricultural lands of southwestern Kern County, and Cuyama Valley.

- 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 (Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Kern counties).
 - 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 climate conditions, reclamation of oil-damaged soils can take from one to many years following contamination. Since reclamation practices can be feasibly implemented in agricultural areas, reclamation of agricultural lands would most likely occur more quickly than in native plant communities.

In California, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Kern counties have jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route.

ADDED 1/30/85

-79-

CALENDAR PAGE 119,128
MINUTE PAGE 257

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 occurrence. 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.

ADDED 1/30/86

-80-

CALENDAR PAGES	119.129
MINUTE PAGE	258

GETTY

SURFACE WATER: Construction

IMPACT: Alteration of channel geometry would cause degradation in La Brea Creek during and after construction.

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

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Potential significant impacts of pipeline construction would be increased sediment yield from areas disturbed during construction and localized channel aggradation/degradation. USFS Best Management Practices will be implemented on National Forest lands to reduce sediment yield.

Construction earthwork near the stream channel would create the potential for soil erosion and the subsequent increase of sediment loads in the stream. Construction activities in the stream channel would create the potential for additional sediment in the stream and changes in channel geometry. Geometry changes (reduction in the cross sectional area of the channel) would be significant because the result can be reduction in the ability of the channel to convey commonly occurring discharges. Aggradation or degradation of the channel may also occur.

A decrease in water quality would be expected due to a major increase in sediment loads during pipeline construction. The increase in sediment loads would be temporary and decrease to preconstruction levels within a short time (up to two weeks) after construction is completed. No significant impacts to stream water quality or irrigation water control structures are expected.

ADDED 1/30/85

-81-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.130
MINUTE PAGE 259

Significant impacts to La Brea Creek would result from construction of the pipeline in La Brea Canyon. The canyon is narrow and winding, and the pipeline would have to cross the creek several times. The amount of disturbance to the stream channel could be large enough to change channel geometry and activate the channel. Sediment loadings would remain elevated until the channel reached a new average gradient. Both the change in channel geometry and elevated long-term sediment delivery would be significant impacts.

The USFS has jurisdiction over the route through LPNF and could require the following mitigation:

During pipeline construction at stream crossings, construction contractors should minimize time of disturbance and area disturbed, stabilize disturbed areas promptly, and divert runoff waters into settlement areas prior to discharge into a watercourse. Where construction activities are necessary in the channel, particularly La Brea Creek, the channel should be disturbed as little as possible and for as short a time as possible. (See Mitigation 4)

An increase in sediment loadings during construction of stream crossings is an unavoidable significant impact. Application of this measure will minimize the impact of construction at stream crossings.

ADDED 1/30/85

-82-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.131
MINUTE PAGE 260

GETTY

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 stream) but also because the pipe may act as a dam, catching trash and flooding surrounding areas. The following is a summary expected impacts to the major streams.

Crossed by the pipeline in California:

Santa Ynez River and La Brea Creek - If the pipeline were buried four 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

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 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 aggrading instead of degrading.

The burial depth of four 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.

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 ROW or construction permit or grant. In California, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Kern 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 California Department of Fish and Game has permit authority over all stream crossings in California.

The following mitigation measure is suggested which the appropriate agency (one of those previously listed) can require to reduce the impact of pipeline operation.

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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-84-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.133
MINUTE PAGE 262

GETTY

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; USFS; EPA; 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 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

ADDED 1/30/85

-85-

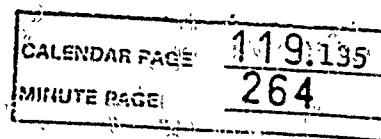
CALENDAR PAGE 119.134
MINUTE PAGE 263

streams with a large enough flow to dilute oil remaining after cleanup. Water polluted with crude oil would be unsuitable for domestic or irrigation use.

A number of project components are discussed in the project description in the Drift EIR/EIS which will substantially decrease the oil spill risk or the amount of oil to be released in the event of a spill occurrence. 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-86-



GETTY

GROUND WATER: 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 and the 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.

In California, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Kern 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.

Several mitigation measures follow which the appropriate agency can require to reduce the impact of pipeline operation:

ADDED 1/30/85

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....	119	136
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....	265	

Detailed hydrogeologic investigations should be conducted for each sensitive area along the pipeline alignment as shown in Table 3-14 of the DEIR/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 hydrogeologically down gradient from the pipeline 2 miles or in accordance with the formula as noted in Mitigation 6 of the FEIR/EIS. This information will 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-foot sections of pipeline trench where the ROW approaches sensitive aquifers that are at risk from oil spills and leaks, as identified by Mitigation 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.

ADDED: 1/30/85

-88-

CALL. DAY:	119.137
SEARCHED:	266

GETTY

AQUATIC BIOLOGY: Construction

IMPACT:

Potential reduction in diversity and abundance of important fish species in Gaviota Creek, 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 (Santa Barbara County; 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 than 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.

Santa Barbara County has jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; California Department of Parks and Recreation administers Gaviota State Park.

The following mitigation measure is suggested which the appropriate agency can require to reduce the impact of pipeline operation.

In order to minimize impacts, fueling and lubrication 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 miles of sensitive streams. Equipment will be periodically checked for leakage.

ADDED 1/30/85

-89-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.138
MINUTE PAGE	267

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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-90-

CALENDAR	119.139
MINUTE PAGE	268

GETTY

AQUATIC BIOLOGY: Operation

IMPACT: Potential reductions in diversity and abundance of important fish species in Gaviota Creek, 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 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 (Santa Barbara County, 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 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 required 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 rare or endangered, or native species in coastal streams. A major spill in any of these streams would be an unavoidable significant impact.

ADDED 1/30/85

-91-

CALENDAR 87 119.140
MINUTE PAGE 269

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 occurrence. 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-92-

119.141
270
MINUTE PAGE

GETTY

AQUATIC BIOLOGY: Opération

- IMPACT: Potential reductions in abundance of intertidal invertebrates, surface-feeding fish, and shore-birds in nearshore marine areas due to a major oil spill into Gaviota Creek.
- 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 (Santa Barbara County, USFS).
 - 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 along the route 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 in the event of a spill occurrence. 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

ADDED 1/30/85

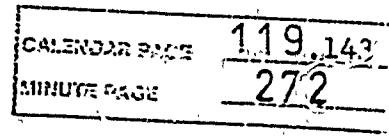
-95-

119.142
271

Agency and authorities of the respective states. The oil spill contingency plan will include procedures for containment and cleanup.

ADDED 1/30/85

-94-



GETTY

LAND USE AND RECREATION: Construction

IMPACT: Not consistent with Santa Barbara County Coastal Plan; -- Policy 6-17, crossing of Gaviota State Park.

- 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 (Santa Barbara County; California Department of Parks and Recreation).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Land Use Regulations and Plans - The siting and design of the pipelines would be consistent with adopted land use regulations and plans; with the following exceptions:

Santa Barbara County, Local Coastal Plan - the proposed project is not consistent with the following Coastal Plan policy:

Policy 6-17 - pipeline alignment generally avoids known important recreation, habitat, and archaeological areas. The only possible exceptions would be after the pipeline enters Gaviota State Park, which is under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Parks and Recreation. The Getty ROW would impact the US 101 Roadside Rest Area and for this reason it may not be consistent with this policy.

In many areas both the Celeron and Getty pipelines would parallel each other to form a 150-feet wide ROW corridor. Disturbance to land use especially in Gaviota State Park, environmentally sensitive habitat areas, and La Brea Canyon could be reduced if both lines are constructed in the same ROW. This would be consistent with existing Santa Barbara County and Forest Service land use regulations. (See Mitigation 28)

WDDED 1/30/85

-95-

CALCNDAR PAGE	119.144
MINUTE PAGE	273

GETTY

LAND USE: Construction

IMPACT: Alteration of recreation resources within portions of Gaviota State Park and La Brea Canyon due to ROW disturbance.

- 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. (Santa Barbara County; USFS; California Department of Parks and Recreation).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Construction of the pipeline involves clearing a 100 foot ROW with heavy earth-moving equipment. Above-ground obstacles such as trees, brush and boulders are removed, and any stumps or roots in the ditch line are taken out. After clearing, the ROW is graded and leveled as necessary for vehicle and equipment operation.

Getty's route passes adjacent to a segment of the roadside rest area for northeastern bound traffic on US 101 at Gaviota Pass. Some disruption of activity at the rest area would occur during construction. Extensive earth moving would be required through exposed rock outcrops that are visible from the rest area and highway. This part of the ROW would present short-term adverse effects during construction because of the disruption of activities at the popular rest area and a long-term effect because of ROW visual disturbances. This would be a significant unavoidable impact.

La Brea Canyon is a moderately used recreation activity corridor with four Forest Service campgrounds. Three of the campgrounds would be directly affected by construction, an unavoidable significant impact. Even after these campgrounds are restored, the clearing of small oak and sycamore trees.

ADDED 1/30/85

COMPLIANCE	119.145
NUMBER	274

would result in a moderate visual change in the area. This would somewhat reduce the Canyon's recreational appeal and use in the long-term. Removal of a portion of the isolated stand of Coulter Pine near Miranda Pine Campground would be an unavoidable significant impact on the aesthetic quality of the campground.

Santa Barbara County has jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; California Department of Parks and Recreation administers Gaviota State Park; and the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the LPNF.

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

Construction should avoid, to the maximum extent possible, disturbance to sensitive recreation resources. The construction ROW should be reduced to 50-feet wide in these areas and no staging areas should be located here. Large trees should not be removed or damaged without prior authorization by the USFS. This would reduce the impacts by 50 percent or more.

Within the section from Las Flores to Emidio, the Celeron and Getty Pipelines should be constructed within the same ROW as designated by the Authorized Officer. This could be accomplished by phasing of construction, and laying one pipe as close as practicable from the ROW edge and then later placing the next pipeline as close as practicable from the other side of the ROW, resulting in a minimum distance between pipe centers. (See Mitigation 28) This measure would reduce by one half the amount of disturbance and land use impacts associated with construction of two pipelines.

(ADDED 1/30/85

-97-

CALENDAR PAGE	119	146
MINUTE PAGE	275	

GETTY

LAND USE AND RECREATION: Operation

IMPACT:

Major spills into Coastal streams could affect beaches and water-oriented recreational opportunities.

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 (Santa Barbara County; 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 proposed pipeline from Las Flores to Gaviota Pass parallels a particularly scenic portion of the Santa Barbara coastline. Two state parks, Refugio and Gaviota, are located here. Although the probability of an oil spill (0.0003-0.0023 spills/year/mile of pipeline) indicates a low risk, a major oil spill into coastal streams would adversely affect the beaches and other water-oriented recreational opportunities in this area. This would be an unavoidable significant impact.

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 occurrence. 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 the 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-98-

CALCULATOR PAGE	119.147
MINUTE PAGE	276

GETTY

CULTURAL RESOURCES: Construction

IMPACT: Potential disturbance to at least four sites eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

- 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 criteria for evaluating cultural resources on Federal lands and lands impacted by federally funded or licensed projects are the eligibility criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. The criteria apply to resources (historic and prehistoric sites) significant at the national, regional, state, and local levels. Adverse effects on resources that produce direct or indirect impacts are considered for sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places or which meet the criteria of eligibility.

For purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the criteria for evaluating cultural resources on state and private lands in California are significance criteria listed in Appendix K of the CEQA Guidelines. Effects which cause damage to cultural resources are considered for sites which meet these criteria.

Federal agencies cannot authorize federally licensed projects without prior compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This involves consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to determine the existence and significance of cultural resources sites and the development of procedures to mitigate adverse effects.

ADDED 1/30/85

SEARCHED 119-148
INDEXED 277
MINUTES 24

cultural resources impacted by the proposal include archaeological and historical sites that are located in areas which would be directly or indirectly affected by project construction and facilities operation. Sites located within the pipeline ROW would be exposed to potential direct and indirect impacts while sites located outside the ROW would be exposed to potential indirect impacts only.

Direct impacts would result from actual surface disturbance of a site's spatial configurations or stratigraphy during a facility's construction or use. In this case, construction and maintenance activities would disturb or destroy cultural resources, including clearing and grading, ditching, hauling and stringing, pipe placement, and backfilling. Disturbances by project-related vehicular activity would also occur within the project ROW and along access roads.

Indirect impacts refer to the increased potential for site disturbances due to a general intensification of land use activities in the area surrounding cultural sites. The construction or improvement roads for project implementation purposes would make previously recorded sites in the surrounding project area more accessible. Many cultural resources have undergone varying amounts of previous disturbance due to non-professional excavation and the search for collectable items.

No ethnographic sites along the pipeline ROWS have been identified to date by any Native American groups; however, impacts to unknown sites could still occur, and potential impacts will be evaluated as sites are identified. Potentially significant historic and archaeological sites which have been identified for each segment of the pipeline routes are described in the following paragraphs.

Sixteen cultural resource locations have been identified on the Getty route within the ROW. These include 2 villages, 5 campsites, 5 bedrock mortars, 2 rock shelters, 4 historic sites, and 1 site of unknown description. No sites along this segment are listed on the National Register, however, two villages, one bedrock mortar site, and one historic site are considered eligible for inclusion; other sites require additional evaluation procedures. Thus, an unavoidable significant impact to cultural resources could occur from pipeline construction.

In summary, at least 4 sites along the Getty ROW are considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register. In all states, further survey and evaluation procedures will be conducted prior to construction to determine National Register eligibility and the nature of applicable mitigation measures.

ADDED 1/30/85

-100-

119.149
278

In California, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Kern counties have jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the LPNF.

The appropriate agency can require mitigation to reduce the impact of ROW construction. Mitigation of adverse impacts to cultural resources will occur in the following manner:

Prior to construction an intensive (100%) cultural resource survey should be conducted on all affected Federal land surfaces that have not previously been surveyed. Survey on non-Federal lands should be conducted as specified by the Authorized Officer after consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in all states. During the survey, information should be gathered on all newly discovered and previously recorded archaeological sites to determine their potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Limited testing of some sites may be necessary in order to determine their eligibility. Sites located on non-Federal lands in California should be evaluated using criteria defined in CEQA Guidelines Appendix K. Following the survey, an inventory report should be prepared and submitted to the Authorized Officer for review and comment. The report should contain the results of the inventory, and all sites should be evaluated for potential eligibility to the National Register. Justifications should be given for the rationale. The report should include a proposed mitigation plan for all sites that are considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The mitigation plan may include avoidance of sites, data collection, site-specific control of access and construction, monitoring recommendations, and salvage excavation. (See Mitigation 30)

Based on the above mitigation plan, the Authorized Officer should submit a treatment plan to the SHPO in each state and to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Following the consultation period, the treatment plan should be implemented. All field work should be completed before construction can begin in a given area. Monitoring should be implemented during construction where required by the treatment plan.

Any sites located during construction or as the result of monitoring should be evaluated and a treatment plan should be developed as needed.

Contact will be maintained with appropriate Native American groups to determine the nature and extent of concerns regarding specific cultural resources. Native Americans should participate in data recovery consistent with federal agency requirements and where appropriate, with tribal policies.

ADDED 1/30/85

-101-

119.150
279

GETTY

VISUAL RESOURCES: Construction and Operation

IMPACT:

Significant visual changes along the pipeline ROW in Los Padres National Forest (LPNF).

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 (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 pipeline ROW would generally not be visually evident to people from nearby highways, roadside rest areas, parks, or recreation areas. Examination of various existing underground pipelines, which the Getty proposal would parallel, indicated that it would not be visually evident from nearby travel routes or use areas.

One area of exception to the above generalization is where the pipeline would cross the LPNF in Santa Barbara County. Here the ROW clearing would be visually evident from nearby roads and campgrounds. Clearing of mature live oaks and sycamores in La Brea Canyon, plus ROW clearing through uniform brushfields on the Sierra Madre Mountains, would create significant visual impacts. Elsewhere as the pipelines would cross the LPNF in existing fire breaks, there would not be significant changes from existing to future visual conditions. Both existing and future visual conditions would generally not meet Forest Service visual quality objectives for the affected areas on the LPNF.

The USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the LPNF and could require the following mitigations:

In the pipeline segments on the LPNF, the Applicant should utilize a 50-foot wide construction corridor, protect existing large diameter trees, feather the edges of the cleared

ADDED 1/30/85

-102-

CALCULATOR PAGE	119,151
MINUTE PAGE	280

ROW, and reseed cleared areas as determined by the Authorized Officer. (See Mitigation 32)

The smaller construction corridor would provide selective protection for large trees in forested areas. Feathering the edges of the clearing would soften and partially disguise the visual impact resulting from cutting a path through the trees and brush. The effectiveness of this measure will depend on the pre-project visual condition of the specific site: areas previously characterized as "untouched landscape" (EVC I) or "unnoticed alterations" (EVC II) would be deteriorated to the category of "minor visual disturbance" (FVC III). Areas of existing visual disturbance ranging from minor to drastic can all be restored to "major visual disturbance" (FVC V) by scalloping edges of vegetative clearings. There will be unavoidable significant impacts remaining due to ROW construction.

ADDED 1/30/85

-103-

CALENDAR NO	119-152
MINUTE PAGE	281

GETTY

NOISE: Construction

IMPACT: Construction noise would exceed 60 dBA at residences along the pipeline ROW.

- 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:

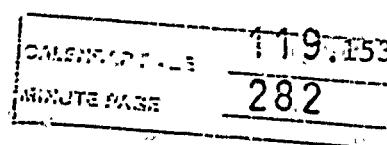
Noise effects from construction of the Getty pipeline would be a function of the noise generated by construction equipment, the location and sensitivity of nearby land uses, and the timing and duration of the noise generating activities. Construction activities would occur throughout the length of the pipeline corridor.

The Las Flores to Emidio corridor segment contains numerous land uses that would be classified as noise-sensitive receptors including the Vista del Mar School at Gaviota; state parks; residential subdivisions, notably at Buellton; and numerous individual residences scattered along and sometimes adjacent to the proposed ROW corridor. The closest of these to the construction activity would be several residences that are located within 100 to 500 feet of the proposed pipeline, notably at Buellton.

Applying the construction noise generation profile to the proposed corridor indicates that the nearest homes would be subject to pipeline construction noise levels in excess of 75 dBA. More than 100 homes between Las Flores and Emidio could be subject to construction noise levels of dBA or greater, depending on detailed site conditions. This would be considered an unavoidable significant impact.

Because of the short duration of constructed impacts in any one area (2 weeks or less), limiting construction to daytime hours (as described in the Project Description), and the low probability of accomplishing effective mitigation of high noise levels associated with construction activities, mitigation beyond the standard requirements for use of equipment mufflers and similar OSHA requirements is not considered to be warranted.

ADDED 1/30/85.



GETTY

NOISE: Operation

IMPACTS: Operation noise from the Gaviota pump station would exceed 60 dBA at the Vista del Mar Union School.

- 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 (Santa Barbara County).

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Noise effects from operation of the proposed pipeline would be geographically isolated to the vicinity of the pump and heater stations. Noise emissions for pump stations were modeled using worst-case terrain assumptions of flat terrain with no barrier effects and no equipment directivity effects. The results for the Las Flores to Emidio corridor segment indicate the only sensitive receptors that could be within a 60 dBA or greater pump station noise contour (and thus significantly impacted) would be the Vista del Mar School near the Gaviota station. Actual noise impact levels would depend on the placement of the pump station on the site and other site design features. A more detailed analysis of the composite noise effects of the proposed pipeline and other petroleum development facilities at Gaviota is included in the Getty Gaviota Consolidated Coastal Facility Draft EIR. This analysis indicates that, although the noise levels at the school would be approximately 73 dBA, the increment added by the petroleum development activity would be a barely discernable 3 dBA. Most of the noise is already existing due to traffic on US 101. Although the incremental increase in noise caused by the pump station would be small and barely noticeable, it would be considered significant because the ambient conditions already exceed the 60 dBA significant criterion. The Gaviota pump station(s) should be shielded from Vista del Mar Union School by a noise barrier, such as a berm or structural enclosure. (See Mitigation 34) Santa Barbara County has jurisdiction over private lands within the county.

The barrier should be designed and built to reduce project operation related noise below the 60 dBA significance

ADDED 1/30/85

-105-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.154
MINUTE PAGE	283

threshold of the school. This measure should apply to any pump station built by Getty within 1,500 feet of the Vista del Mar Union School.

ADDED 1/30/85

-106-

CALC. DATE:	119.155
MONTH:	284

GETTY

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY: Construction

IMPACT: Loss or disturbance of sensitive plant communities or loss of individuals of sensitive plant species.

- 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 (Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern counties; California Department of Parks and Recreation; USFS; BLM; USFWS; California Department of Fish and Game).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

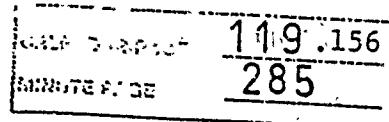
Construction of the pipeline involves clearing a 100 foot ROW with heavy earth-moving equipment. Above-ground obstacles such as trees, brush and boulders are removed, and any stumps or roots in the ditch line are taken out. After clearing, the ROW is graded and leveled as necessary for vehicle and equipment operation. These construction activities would generally remove or kill all vegetation in the 100 foot ROW corridor. Furthermore, adjacent vegetation may be disturbed by cut-and-fill excavations, disposal of refuse vegetation and rocky soil, and vehicle movement off the ROW.

Where the pipeline route crosses through sensitive and ecologically valuable communities such as riparian vegetation, or oak woodlands, or removes individuals of sensitive plant species, such as live oaks, Hoffman's nightshade, Refugio manzanita and Catalina mariposa, ROW construction would cause a significant impact.

Because of the linear nature of the pipeline, several 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

ADDED 1/30/85

-107-



California, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Kern counties have jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; California Department of Parks and Recreation administers Gaviota State Park; and the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the Los Padres NF. The USFWS may require certain stipulations to protect certain plant communities on all Federal lands and California Department of Fish and Game has permit authority overall stream crossings. Additionally, the USFWS administers certain protections for Federal threatened and endangered species, and the California Department of Fish and Game is empowered to enforce certain protections for state-listed or otherwise state-protected species.

Several mitigation measures are suggested in the EIR which the appropriate agency can require to reduce the impact of ROW instruction on sensitive plant communities or species.

Construction should avoid, to the maximum extent possible, disturbance to sensitive and valuable plant communities, including riparian areas, oak woodlands, Coulter pine, and live oaks. Locations to be avoided should be determined by the applicable land management or regulatory agency. The construction ROW should be reduced to 50-feet wide in sensitive communities, and no staging areas should be located in these areas. Trees over 6 inches in diameter should not be removed or damaged without prior authorization by the appropriate management agency. This would reduce the impacts on sensitive plant communities by 50 percent or more.

Site restoration and revegetation plans should be required by the local land use authority prior to construction for all affected sensitive plant communities. The plans should be prepared and carried out in consultation with local California Fish and Game and USFWS personnel. Rehabilitation activities should restore the sites to their natural condition as much as feasible. The dominant native plant species should be re-established to original densities by natural succession if possible, or by seed, seedlings, or cuttings. Planting non-native species should be avoided.

Revegetation of trees and many shrubs by artificial means or natural succession is not likely to be successful in grazed lands. In plant communities dominated by large, older trees, such as oak woodlands, restoration is not possible by any means for 70 years or more. Due to these factors there would be unavoidable significant adverse impacts due to construction in riparian and oak woodlands.

The pipeline ROW should be required to use existing ROW's or roads, such as the La Brea Canyon Road to the extent possible. Vehicle operation off the ROW by construction workers should be prohibited except where specified by land

ADDED 1/30/85

-108-

CALIFORNIA	119 157
MANAGEMENT	286

manager. These measures would reduce impacts to sensitive plant communities and species by minimizing total area disturbed.

Using the Santa Maria Alternative would avoid the significant impacts on riparian woodlands in La Brea Canyon, but would increase the amount of oak woodland removed. Loss of oak woodlands would remain as an unavoidable significant impact.

For California State-listed plant species, site-specific field inventories should be required prior to construction. This measure should be consistent with the intent and general provisions of Assembly Bill No. 3309, the California Endangered Species Act which will become effective January 1, 1985. A qualified biologist should survey the Applicants ROW in areas suspected of having threatened and endangered state-listed species. Potential areas where these species may occur were identified in Appendix B of the DEIR/EIS. The California Fish and Game Department should be consulted concerning appropriate methods for survey as well as appropriate mitigation measures if these species are found on the ROW.

Other sensitive species may also occur on the ROW. These should also be protected by conducting a botanical survey of the ROW, and then modifying the project, if possible, to minimize impacts on any sensitive species present.

ADDED 1/30/85

-109-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.158
MINUTE PAGE	287

GETTY

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY: Construction

IMPACT: Loss of sensitive wildlife habitat and loss or disturbance of sensitive wildlife species.

- 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 (Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Kern counties, USFS; BLM; USFWS; California Department of Parks and Recreation; California Department of Fish and Game).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Construction of the pipeline consists of a series of operations, including preparing the ROW, building and laying the pipe and cleaning up and restoring the site. The construction activities will require many machines, vehicles, and personnel and will be accompanied by noise, dust, and general human disturbance. Occasional blasting may be necessary as well.

Preparing the ROW involves clearing a 100 foot corridor with heavy earth-moving equipment followed by grading and leveling. These activities would generally remove all wildlife habitat, destroy dens and burrows, and kill most small mammals, amphibians, and reptiles with limited mobility, in the ROW corridor.

Construction in general would cause displacement of large mammals, birds, and some reptiles from the area for the duration of the construction. This would be significant if there are impacts to sensitive species such as disruption of raptor nesting or California condor foraging. Additionally, the ROW and pipe ditch may temporarily be a barrier to normal movement patterns and may separate animals from habitat

ADDED 1/30/85

-110-

CALENDAR DATE	119.159
MINUTE PAGE	288

requirements such as watering holes. Increased use of vehicles and human access into previously remote areas could increase the risk of wildlife harassment and illegal shooting a significant impact if sensitive species are disturbed or killed.

Loss of wildlife habitat due to ROW construction would be significant in sensitive and valuable habitat types such as riparian systems, and in habitats supporting rare, threatened, endangered or other sensitive species, such as the Blunt-nosed leopard lizard or the San Joaquin kit Fox (both federally-listed endangered species). Loss of individual animals of sensitive species is also considered a significant impact. (See Appendix B of DEIR/EIS for list of special concern species in route.)

Because of the linear nature of the pipeline, several different 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. Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Kern counties have jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; the California Department of Parks and Recreation administers Gaviota state park; and the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the Los Padres National Forest. The USFWS may require certain stipulations to protect wildlife resources, on Federal lands and the California Department of Fish and Game has permit authority over all stream crossings in California. Additionally, the USFWS administers certain protections for Federal threatened and endangered species, and the California Department of Fish and Game is empowered to enforce certain protections for State-listed or otherwise State-protected species.

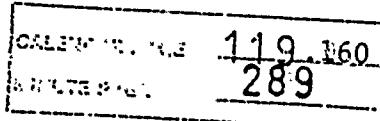
The EIR/EIS describes many feasible mitigation measures, including alternative routes, which would serve to avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of project construction on wildlife resources. The following discussion presents measures of general applicability first, followed by those specific to a particular sensitive species or location. The Santa Maria Canyon alternative is discussed as a mitigation for wildlife impacts.

GENERAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Construction should avoid, to the maximum extent possible, disturbance to all sensitive wildlife habitats, such as riparian communities, oak woodlands, and habitats for particular sensitive animal species. Locations to be avoided would be determined by the applicable land manager or regulatory agency in consultation with the appropriate wildlife management authority. When routing around such habitats is not feasible, the construction ROW should be reduced to 50-feet wide in sensitive habitats, and staging areas should not be

ADDED 1/30/85

-111-



located in these areas. Large trees (over 6 inches in diameter for oaks and riparian species) should not be removed or damaged without prior authorization by the appropriate management agency. This would reduce the impacts on sensitive habitats by 50 percent or more.

Site restoration and revegetation plans should be required by the local land use authority prior to construction for sensitive habitat areas. The plans should be prepared and carried out in consultation with local California Fish and Game and USFWS personnel. Rehabilitation activities should restore the sites to their natural condition as much as feasible, by using methods such as:

- Re-establishing the native dominant plant species to original densities, by seed, seedlings or cuttings.
- Where planting non-native species is necessary, using only those naturalized to the area and which are beneficial for wildlife and/or erosion control.
- Using natural materials and minimal construction when possible for bank protection and slope restoration.

Revegetation by artificial means or natural succession is not likely to be successful in grazed lands. In habitats dominated by large, older trees, restoration is not possible by any means for 70 years or more. Due to these factors, there would be significant unavoidable adverse impacts from pipeline construction on oak woodlands and riparian areas.

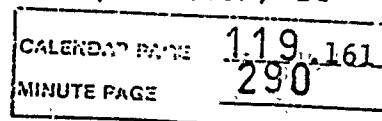
Vehicle operation off the ROW by construction workers should be prohibited except where specified by the landowner or land management agency. Limiting vehicle use off the ROW will minimize the risk of impacting wildlife habitat or sensitive animal species.

The pipeline ROW should be required to use or follow existing ROWs or roads, such as the La Brea Canyon Road or Highway 166, to the extent possible. This would help minimize the amount of wildlife habitat lost and the number of individual animals disturbed or killed.

During construction, the open pipeline trench should be limited to 0.5 mile in areas where the pipeline could limit wildlife access to water, such as in La Brea Canyon. Skip sections or temporary bridges across the pipeline trench should also be used if more than 0.5 mile of trench must remain open for an extended period. Backfilling of the trench, especially at skip sections, should be a gentle grade to allow escape of animals from the trench. This will minimize impacts caused by water stress and disruption of movement patterns. Not all animals are accustomed to crossing skip sections; however, it

ADDED 1/30/85

-112-



will provide an opportunity for wildlife (like deer and coyotes) accustomed to human presence to cross the pipeline trench.

Development of additional water sources should also be considered as a partial compensation for loss or disturbance of sensitive wildlife habitat.

For California state-listed animal species, site-specific field inventories should be required prior to construction. This measure should be consistent with the intent and general provisions of Assembly Bill No. 3309, the California Endangered Species Act which will become effective January 1, 1985. A qualified biologist should survey the ROWs in areas suspected of having threatened and endangered state-listed species. Potential areas where these species may occur were identified in Appendix B of the DEIR/EIS. The California Fish and Game Department should be consulted concerning appropriate methods for survey as well as appropriate mitigation measures if these species are found on the ROW. This measure would eliminate most significant impacts to state-listed species. Loss of individuals or their habitat which occurs as a result of construction would be an unavoidable significant adverse impact.

Federal, state, and county laws and regulations pertaining to sensitive vegetation and wildlife (e.g., T & E species, game species) should be posted in conspicuous places at the job site and included in pipeline contractor's contract. The Applicants should provide basic educational materials concerning wildlife laws and regulations as well as the required mitigation measures designed to minimize impacts. Posted laws and regulations and educating field crews on the intent of mitigation measures would at least eliminate the violator's excuse for ignorance of the law or ROW grant provisions.

SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURES

Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard

In order to minimize the effects of construction of the proposed pipeline on the Blunt-nosed leopard lizard and its habitat, the following measures should be required and enforced by the USFWS, in conjunction with CDFG:

Blunt-nosed leopard lizard habitat in the Cyama and San Joaquin Valleys should be evaluated prior to construction. Where suitable habitat occurs, attempts to relocate the pipeline (primarily to agricultural lands) should be considered. In habitat that must be affected, the construction disturbance on the ROW should be limited to 50 feet or less. The ROW will be revegetated with native species to encourage reestablishment of habitat and to discourage weed invasion. In-

ADDED 1/30/85

-113-

CALENDAR PAGE:	119.162
MINUTE PAGE:	291

addition, for the route from milepost 100 to 103, no ORV use should be allowed off the ROW during construction. This will minimize road kills and destruction of habitat; and dumping of trash or waste oils should not occur in sandy washes or in other suitable lizard habitats.

Avoiding leopard lizard habitat would be the most effective measure of ensuring that these animals are not affected. Where construction must occur in their habitat, some lizards will still be impacted by vehicles and trenching equipment; however, the population may be able to survive the loss of a few individuals if the habitat is restored and land use practices on the ROW do not change

Minimizing the construction ROW width will minimize loss of blunt-nosed leopard lizard habitat by 50 percent. Loss of some habitat and some individuals of the blunt-nosed leopard lizard would remain as an unavoidable significant adverse impact.

San Joaquin Kit Fox

In order to minimize the effects of construction of the proposed pipeline on the San Joaquin kit fox and its habitat, the following measures should be required and enforced by the USFWS in conjunction with CDFG:

All potential San Joaquin kit fox habitat on the proposed route should be evaluated prior to construction. Where suitable habitat occurs, attempts to relocate the pipeline (primarily to agricultural lands) will be considered. In habitat that must be affected, the construction disturbance on the ROW will be limited to 50 feet or less. If kit fox dens are found in the ROW, the pipeline ROW should be altered 100 feet to miss dens. The ROW should be revegetated with native species to encourage reestablishment of habitat. In addition, for the route from milepost 94 to 103, no ORV use should be allowed off the ROW during construction, and where the ROW crosses existing roads, locked gates should be erected to discourage ORV use after construction.

These measures should eliminate the adverse impacts of kit fox individuals and substantially reduce the impacts on habitat. Loss of some kit fox habitat would remain as an unavoidable significant impact.

California Condor

In order to minimize the effects of construction of the proposed pipeline on the California Condor and its habitat, the following measures should be required and enforced by the USFWS in conjunction with CDFG:

The ROW will be routed to avoid crossing the Hudson Ranch to the degree possible in order to minimize future conflicts

ADDED 1/30/85

-114-

CALENDAR DAY	119.163
MINUTE FROM	292

with any special management plans. The Getty pipeline route should follow the Celeron/All American route near Hudson Ranch. The Celeron route follows Highway 166 more closely and will likely cause less disturbance to foraging Condors during construction. The ROW will parallel Highway 166 and other existing roads to the degree possible in order to minimize disturbance in Condor foraging areas. Blasting in the Cummings Mountain area should use small charges and debris blankets to muffle and minimize noise levels. No guns should be allowed on the construction spread in Condor essential habitat. This measure can be added to pipeline contractor contracts by the Applicant. The applicant will review site specific revegetation plans for the Hudson Ranch area with FWS. If construction of either pipeline is delayed, the applicants will consult with USFWS concerning timing of construction to avoid potential conflicts with the Condor captive-release program. These measures would eliminate or substantially reduce any adverse impacts due to construction on the California Condor.

Raptors

A competent wildlife biologist should survey all potential raptor nesting habitat within 0.5 mile of the pipeline prior to construction. Active and inactive nests should be identified. No construction should occur within 0.5 mile of active eyries during the nesting season (generally between March 15 to July 15, site-specific timing constraints may vary based on biologist recommendations). Construction could be permitted near inactive nests; however, no nest sites should be disturbed. Potential perch sites cleaned by ridge-top construction should also be identified by the Applicants. Where deemed necessary by local California Fish and Game biologists, raptor perch or roost trees will be avoided and/or artificial roosts should be constructed on ridgelines to mitigate losses of such trees resulting from clearing the ROW on ridgetops. This measure would prevent nest abandonment resulting from pipeline construction and minimize loss of perch sites. It would also help provide flexibility for construction scheduling.

ROUTE ALTERNATIVES

Santa Maria Canyon

The Santa Maria Canyon alternative would avoid impacts on riparian habitat in the La Brea Canyon and reduce chance of disturbing California Condors flying over the Sierra Madre Ridge. Santa Maria Canyon "A" could possibly cause impacts to sensitive raptors, prairie falcons and golden eagles. Santa Maria Canyon "B" would not have this impact on raptors. (See also following section on this alternative).

ADDED 1/30/85

-115-

CALCULATOR NO.:	119.164
MINUTE PAGE:	293

GETTY

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY: Operation

IMPACT: Loss of sensitive wildlife habitat or individuals of sensitive plant and animal species due to pipeline operation.

- 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; USFWS; California Department of Fish and Game; California State Lands Commission).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Oil spills could kill vegetation and result in erosion and loss of wildlife habitat. Spills over 50 acres would be unlikely; the worst-case spill on the Celeron/Alt American route would release about 15,000 barrels and cover about 16 acres.

Terrestrial plant communities could be directly and indirectly affected by oil spills. Oil in the soil can reduce the availability of water to plants and cause plant mortality due to direct oil contact. Direct contact of oil with the plants can cause loss of foliage, reduced photosynthesis, reduced nutrient levels, reduced flower and seed production, and toxic effects on cells. Indirect impacts can result from clean-up efforts such as burning, clearing of oiled vegetation, or removal of topsoil. Plant regeneration is best on well drained soils. Impacts to trees and shrubs can be less severe if root systems are oil-free and well aerated. Impacts of oil when deciduous plants are in leaf are generally more severe than when they are dormant.

ADDED 1/30/85

-116-

SEARCHED _____
INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____
FILED _____
119.165
294
MINUTE PAGE

Direct impacts to terrestrial wildlife would generally be minimal because of the small size of the affected area and the mobility of these species. Indirect impacts to habitat could be more serious, although not usually significant on a regional basis. The timing (season), species of wildlife involved, and volume of the spill would determine the magnitude of the impacts to terrestrial resources; spills in waterways are generally more severe than spills on land. Impacts from a spill could be significant if oil contaminated a rare plant or animal species or its habitat. Spills would be more serious in wooded areas, on steep slopes, or in wetlands because cleanup would be difficult, regeneration time would be longer than for other areas, and high value wildlife habitat could be affected.

Operation of the pipeline, primarily because of increased ORV access, would increase the risk of wildlife harassment, illegal hunting, and removal of commercial plant species (cactus) in remote areas. Loss of individuals of sensitive wildlife species, including San Joaquin kit fox and blunt-nosed leopard lizard, or loss of commercial cactus would be a significant impact.

Pipeline operation requires regular maintenance inspections. Travel off the ROW by pipeline personnel in sensitive wildlife habitat or plant communities could result in damage to these areas or loss of individuals of sensitive plant or animal species, which would be considered a significant impact. In addition to ground inspection, there will be an aerial reconnaissance of the entire ROW every two weeks. California condors could be affected by the disturbance from these aircraft flights after construction.

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 occurrence. 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. The plan should require notification of the appropriate wildlife authorities in all sensitive habitats.

ADDED 1/30/85

-117-

119.166
CALENDAR PAGE
295
MINUTE PAGE

Other mitigations for impacts due to operation of the pipeline can be required by the appropriate land use authority, including the California counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, San Bernardino and Riverside, the USFS for the Los Padres National Forest. The USFWS may require certain stipulations to protect wildlife on all federal lands and the California Department of Fish and Game has permit authority over all stream crossings in California. Additionally, the USFWS administers certain protections for federal threatened and endangered species, and local state fish and game departments are empowered to enforce certain protections for state-listed or otherwise state-protected species.

Where the ROW crosses existing roads in sensitive habitats, locked gates should be erected to discourage ORV use after construction. Pipeline personnel driving the ROW for inspection should not be allowed off the ROW except where specified by the land management authority. Limiting vehicle use off the ROW will minimize the risk of losing sensitive wildlife habitat, plant communities, or individuals of sensitive plant or animal species.

Where the pipeline route crosses through California Condor habitat, aerial flight reconnaissances should approach on line with the ROW and remain on the ROW over Condor essential habitat. The pilot responsible for the aerial reconnaissance of the ROW should consult with the National Audubon Society's Condor research pilot concerning avoidance measures and flying techniques to avoid Condor collisions. These measures will reduce the impacts on the Condor due to pipeline operation.

ADDED 1/30/85

-118-

CALENDAR PAGE 119 167
MINUTE PAGE 296

SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

GEOLOGY: Operation

IMPACT: Potential hazards and risks to pipeline due to the possible surface rupture in vicinity of the Rinconada and South Cuyama 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 (Santa Barbara County, United States Forest Service (USFS)).

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 (CDMG). Among other criteria, evidence of Holocene offset is sufficient to cause a fault to be zoned.

The only potentially significant geologic hazard, which may affect the Santa Maria Canyon Alternative route, involves slope stability and seismicity and faulting. This route traverses areas characterized by existing slope failures or susceptible to new failures. The route crosses the Rinconada and South Cuyama faults of Quaternary age. On the basis of present information, the probability of surface rupture on these faults during the project life is judged very low.

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 ROD or construction permit or grant. Santa Barbara county has jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; and the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the Los Padres NF.

ADDED 1/30/85

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

The following mitigations should be implemented.

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 (and farms, and delivery stations. (See Mitigation 1) Special geologic/seismologic studies should be conducted to characterize potential surface offset at the south branch Santa Ynez, San Andreas, and Garlock faults and appropriate crossings will be designed. (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 rerouting, 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 vertical structures and equipment, including pumps, valves, piping, communications systems, and instrumentation. (See Mitigation 2)

Implementation of above-listed mitigation measures (1, 1A, 2, and 3) should 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-120-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.169
MINUTE PAGE	298

SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

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. (Santa Barbara County; 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 slide 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 applicant's proposed routes.

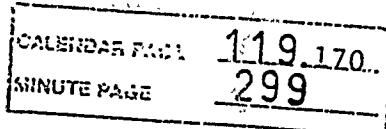
Santa Barbara County has jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; and the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the LPNF.

Several mitigation measures follow which the appropriate agency 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

ADDED 1/30/85

-121-



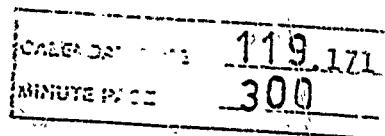
design of earthwork and foundations along the pipeline route and at pump and heater stations, (tank farms, and delivery stations. (See Mitigation 1) Special geologic/seismologic studies should be conducted to characterize potential surface offset at the south branch Santa Ynez, San Andreas, and Garlock 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 rerouting, 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 vertical structures and equipment, including pumps, valves, piping, communications systems, and instrumentation. (See Mitigation 2)

Implementation of above-listed mitigation measures (1, 1A, 2, and 3) should 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-122-



SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

SOILS: Operation

IMPACT: Major oil spill 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.

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

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

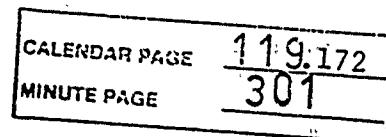
Significant adverse impacts to soils would result from oil pipeline leaks and ruptures. Contamination of soils would result in increased microbial activity and decreased water uptake and infiltration rates. Soil productivity would be reduced within a spill area and result in a temporary decrease in vegetation 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 feasibly implemented in agricultural areas, reclamation of agricultural lands would most likely occur more quickly in native plant communities.

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 occurrence. For example,

ADDED 1/30/85

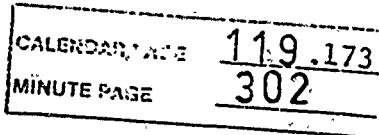
-123-



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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-124-



SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVES

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 (Santa Barbara County; 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 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 impact to the major streams crossed by the pipeline along this alternative in California.

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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-125-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.174
MINUTE PAGE	303

Sisquoc River - Gravel mining in the Sisquoc River Channel downstream of the proposed pipeline crossing has resulted in continuous 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 Sisquoc River, with the exception that the channel is aggrading instead of degrading.

The burial depth of four feet below the scour of the 100-yearly, 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 requires 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 should be required. Santa Barbara County has jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route; the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the LPNF. These agencies could require suggested mitigations.

ADDED 1/30/85

-126-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.175
MINUTE PAGE	304

SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

SURFACE WATER: Operation

IMPACT: Major oil spills or leaks would degrade water quality below Federal and State standards in Tepesquet Creek.

- 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 (USFS, Santa Barbara County).
 - 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 downstreams.

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

ADDED 1/30/85

-127-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.176
MINUTE PAGE	305

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 occurrence. 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

--128--

CALENDAR PAGE	119 177
MINUTE PAGE	306

SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

GROUND WATER: 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 (Santa Barbara County; USFS).
 - 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. The following mitigations could be required by Santa Barbara County on private lands and USFS over the route through the LPNF.

Detailed hydrogeologic investigations should be conducted for each sensitive area along the pipeline alignment as shown in Table 3-14 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 hydrogeologically down gradient from the pipeline for two miles or in accordance with the formula as noted in Mitigation 6 of the EIR/EIS. This information should be used to formulate an Oil Spill Contingency Plan that should include plans for monitoring and early detection of 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-foot sections of pipeline trench where the ROW approaches sensitive aquifers that are at risk from oil spills and leaks, is 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-130-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.179
MINUTE PAGE 308

SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

CULTURAL RESOURCES: Construction

IMPACT: Potential disturbance to at least six cultural resources sites; eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places is unknown.

- 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 (Santa Barbara County; 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 criteria for evaluating cultural resources on Federal lands and lands impacted by federally-funded or licensed projects are the eligibility criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. The criteria apply to resources (historic and prehistoric sites) significant at the national, regional, state, and local levels. Adverse effects on resources that produce direct or indirect impacts are considered for sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places or which meet the criteria of eligibility.

For purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the criteria for evaluating cultural resources on state and private lands in California are significance criteria listed in Appendix K of the CEQA Guidelines. Effects which cause damage to cultural resources are considered for sites which meet these criteria.

Federal agencies cannot authorize Federally licensed projects without prior compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This involves consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to determine the existence and significance of cultural resources sites and the development of procedures to mitigate adverse effects.

ADDED 1/30/85

-131-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.180
MINUTE PAGE 309

Cultural resources impacted by this Alternative route include archaeological and historical sites that are located in areas which would be directly or indirectly affected by project construction and facilities operation. Sites located within the pipeline ROW would be exposed to potential direct and indirect impacts while sites located outside the ROW would be exposed to potential indirect impacts only.

Direct impacts would result from actual surface disturbance of a site's spatial configurations or stratigraphy during a facility's construction or use. In this case, construction and maintenance activities would disturb or destroy cultural resources, including clearing and grading, ditching, hauling and stringing, pipe placement, and backfilling. Disturbances by project-related vehicular activity would also occur within the project ROW and along access roads.

Indirect impacts refer to the increased potential for site disturbances due to a general intensification of land use activities in the area surrounding cultural sites. The construction of improvement roads for project implementation purposes would make previously recorded sites in the surrounding project area more accessible. Many cultural resources have undergone varying amounts of previous disturbance due to non-professional excavation and the search for collectable items.

No ethnographic sites along the pipeline ROWs have been identified to date by any Native American groups; however, impacts to unknown sites could still occur, and potential impacts will be evaluated as sites are identified. Potentially significant historic and archaeological sites which have been identified for each segment of the pipeline routes are described in the following paragraphs.

Six sites of known cultural resources are located within the pipeline ROW. Santa Barbara County has jurisdiction over private lands and the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the LPNF and could require the following mitigation.

Prior to construction, an intensive (>100%) cultural resource survey should be conducted on all affected Federal land surfaces that have not previously been surveyed. Survey on non-Federal lands should be conducted as specified by the authorized officer after consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in all states. During the survey, information should be gathered on all newly discovered and previously recorded archaeological sites to determine their potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Limited testing of some sites may be necessary in order to determine their eligibility. Sites located on non-Federal lands in California should be evaluated, using criteria defined in CEQA Appendix K. Following the survey, an

inventory report should be prepared and submitted to the authorized officer for review and comment. The report should contain the results of the inventory, and all sites should be evaluated for potential eligibility to the National Register. Justifications will be given for the rationale. The report should include a proposed mitigation plan for all sites that are considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The mitigation plan may include avoidance of sites, data collection, site-specific control of access and construction, monitoring recommendations, and salvage excavation. (See Mitigation 30)

Based on the above mitigation plan, the authorized officer should submit a treatment plan to the SHPO in California and to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Following the consultation period, the treatment plan should be implemented. All field work should be completed before construction can begin in a given area. Monitoring should be implemented during construction where required by the treatment plan.

Any sites located during construction or as the result of monitoring should be evaluated and a treatment plan should be developed as needed.

Contact should be maintained with appropriate Native American groups to determine the nature and extent of concerns regarding specific cultural resources. Native Americans should participate in data recovery consistent with Federal agency requirements and where appropriate, with tribal policies.

ADDED 1/30/85

-133-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.182
MINUTE PAGE	311

SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

VISUAL RESOURCES: Construction and operation

IMPACT: Significant visual changes along the pipeline ROW in LPNF.

- 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 (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 pipeline ROW would generally not be visually evident to people from nearby highways, roadside rest areas, parks, or recreation areas. Examination of various existing underground pipelines, which the Alternative route would parallel, indicated that it would not be visually evident from nearby travel routes or use areas.

The pipelines would cross the LPNF in existing fire breaks, and there would not be significant changes from existing to future visual conditions. However, both existing and future visual conditions would not generally meet Forest Service visual quality objectives for the affected areas on the LPNF.

In this alternative, the pipeline would be located on the ridge west of Tepesquet Canyon and would not be visible from Tepesquet Canyon Road. Where the pipeline crosses grassland and oak woodland, it would generally not be visible following construction and restoration. However, where chaparral is removed for pipeline construction, a scar would be visible until shrubs reinvade the ROW.

The following mitigations should be implemented by the USFS, who has jurisdiction over the route in this location.

ADDED 1/30/85

-134-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.183
MINUTE PAGE 312

In the pipeline segments on the LPRNF, the applicants should utilize a 50-foot wide construction corridor, protect existing large diameter trees, feather the edges of the cleared ROW, and reseed cleared areas as determined by the authorized officer. (See Mitigation 32)

The smaller construction corridor would provide selective protection for large trees in forested areas. Feathering the edges of the clearing would soften and partially disguise the visual impact resulting from cutting a path through the trees and brush. The effectiveness of this measure would depend on the pre-project visual condition of the specific site; areas previously characterized as "untouched landscape" (EVC I) or "unnoticed alterations" (EVC II) would be deteriorated to the category of "minor visual disturbance" (FVC III). Areas of existing visual disturbance ranging from minor to drastic can all be restored to "major visual disturbance" (FVC V) by scalloping edges of vegetative clearings. There will be unavoidable significant impacts remaining due to ROW construction.

ADDED 1/30/85

-135-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.184
MINUTE PAGE	313

SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

NOISE: Construction

IMPACT: Construction noise would exceed 60 dBA at residences along the pipeline ROW.

- 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:

Noise effects from construction of the pipeline would be a function of the noise generated by construction equipment, the location and sensitivity of nearby land uses, and the timing and duration of the noise generating activities. Construction activities would occur throughout the length of the pipeline corridor.

Along the alternative, a few residences near Tepesquet Creek and the Cuyama River would be subjected to elevated noise levels during pipeline construction.

Because of the short duration of construction impacts in any one area (two weeks or less), limiting construction to daytime hours (as described in the Project Description), and the low probability of accomplishing effective mitigation of high noise levels associated with construction activities, mitigation beyond the standard requirements for use of equipment mufflers and similar OSHA requirements is not considered to be warranted.

SANTA MARIA CANYON

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY: Construction

IMPACT: Loss or disturbance of sensitive wildlife species.

- 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. (Santa Barbara and Riverside counties; BLM; USFWS).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Construction of the pipeline consists of a series of operations, including preparing the ROW, building and laying the pipe and cleaning up and restoring the site. The construction activities will require many machines, vehicles, and personnel and will be accompanied by noise, dust, and general human disturbance. Occasional blasting may be necessary as well.

Construction in general would cause displacement of large mammals, birds, and some reptiles from the area for the duration of the construction. This would be significant if there are impacts to sensitive species such as disruption of nesting by prairie falcons and golden eagles.

Santa Barbara County has jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route and the USFS has jurisdiction over the route through the Los Padres National Forest. Additionally, the USFWS may require certain stipulation on all Federal lands to protect wildlife resources, and the California Department of Fish and Game has enforcement authority for certain protections on sensitive species.

ADDED 1/30/85

-137-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.186
MINUTE PAGE 315

The EIR/EIS describes the following feasible mitigation measures, including alternative routes, which would serve to avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of project construction on wildlife resources.

A competent wildlife biologist should survey all potential raptor nesting habitat within 0.5 mile of the pipeline prior to construction. Active and inactive nests should be identified. No construction should occur within 0.5 mile of active eyries during the nesting season (generally between March 15 to July 15, site-specific timing constraints may vary based on biologist recommendations). Construction could be permitted near inactive nests; however, no nest sites should be disturbed. Potential perch sites cleaned by ridge-top construction should also be identified by the Applicants. Where deemed necessary by local California Fish and Game biologists, raptor perch or roost trees should be avoided and/or artificial roosts should be constructed on ridgelines to mitigate losses of such trees resulting from clearing the ROW on ridgetops. This measure would prevent nest abandonment resulting from pipeline construction and minimize loss of perch sites. It would also help provide flexibility for construction scheduling. This measure would reduce the impacts on raptors to insignificance.

The Santa Maria Canyon "B" is more protective of sensitive raptors than Santa Maria Canyon "A".

ADDED 1/30/85

-138-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.187
MINUTE PAGE 316

SANTA MARIA CANYON ALTERNATIVE

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY: Construction

IMPACT: Loss or disturbance of sensitive plant communities or individuals of sensitive plant species.

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

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Construction of the pipeline involves clearing a 100 foot ROW with heavy earth-moving equipment. Above-ground obstacles such as trees, brush and boulders are removed, and any stumps or roots in the ditch line are taken out. After clearing, the ROW is graded and leveled as necessary for vehicle and equipment operation.

These construction activities would generally remove or kill all vegetation in the 100 foot ROW corridor. Furthermore, adjacent vegetation may be disturbed by cut-and-fill excavations, disposal of refuse vegetation and rocky soil, and vehicle movement off the ROW. Where the pipeline route crosses through sensitive and ecologically valuable communities such as oak woodlands ROW construction would cause a significant impact.

Santa Barbara County has jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route

Several mitigation measures are suggested in the EIR which Santa Barbara County can require to reduce the impact of ROW instruction on sensitive plant communities.

ADDED 1/30/85

-139-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.188
MINUTE PAGE	317

Construction should avoid, to the maximum extent possible, disturbance to oak woodlands. Locations to be avoided will be determined by Santa Barbara County. The construction ROW will be reduced to 50-feet wide and no staging areas should be located in these areas. This would reduce the impacts on oak woodlands by 50 percent or more.

Site restoration and revegetation plans should be required by Santa Barbara County prior to construction for all oak woodlands. Rehabilitation activities should restore the sites to their natural condition as much as feasible. The dominant native plant species should be re-established to original densities by seed or seedlings. Planting non-native species should be avoided. Revegetation by artificial means or natural succession is not likely to be successful in grazed lands. In oak woodlands, dominated by large, older trees, restoration is not possible by any means for 70 years or more. Due to these factors there would be significant adverse impacts due to construction in oak woodlands.

The pipeline ROW should be required to use existing ROW's or roads to the extent possible. Vehicle operation off the ROW by construction workers should be prohibited except where specified by land manager. These measures, would reduce impacts to sensitive oak woodlands minimizing total area disturbed.

ADDED 1/30/85

-140-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.189
MINUTE PAGE 318

DESERT PLAN UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

GEOLOGY: Operation

IMPACT: Potential hazards and risks due to slope failures in existing or new 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 (San Bernardino County; BLM; Riverside County).

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Slope instability could result in rupture of the pipeline 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.

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 ROW or construction permit or grant. In California, 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-141-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.190
MINUTE PAGE	319

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 offset at the south branch Santa Ynez, San Andreas, and Garlock faults and appropriate crossings should be designed. (See Mitigation 3)

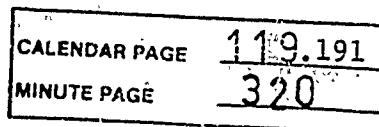
Geologic hazards identified and characterized, as a result of the above, should be dealt with by specific mitigation which may involve avoidance by rerouting, remedial earthwork, or special structural or foundation design. (See Mitigation 1-A)

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

Implementation of above-listed mitigation measures (1, 1A, 2, and 3) should 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.

ADDED 1/30/85.

-142-



DESERT PLAN UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

SOILS: Operation

IMPACT: Major oil spills or leaks would contaminate soil affecting erosion rates, water intake, and productivity. No agricultural lands occur along this route.

- 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 (San Bernardino County; BLM; Riverside County).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

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.

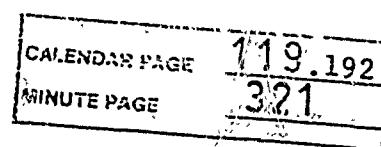
Depending on the depth of oil penetration and climatic conditions, reclamation of oil-damaged soils can take from one to many years following contamination. Oil spill-related impacts to soils would be minimized to the extent possible.

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

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 occurrence. For example, the proposed project includes the use of automatic block and check valves at all major stream crossings and sensitive areas.

ADDED 1/30/85

-143-



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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-144-

CALENDAR PAGE 119,193
MINUTE PAGE 322

DESERT PLAN UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

SOCIOECONOMICS: Construction

IMPACT: Adequate housing does not exist within a commuting distance of 170 miles round trip between Barstow and Blythe, California.

- 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 (San Bernardino County; BLM; Riverside County).

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Housing problems would occur along the Celeron/All American pipeline route. The EIR 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 major area of impact would be between Barstow and Blythe, California.

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 located half way between Barstow and Blythe. Needles has adequate accommodations for the construction work force. There are approximately 650 motel units and 220 RV sites available in Needles. The Cadiz tank farm construction work force 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 rooms. If all non-local construction workers who prefer motel accommodations stayed in Blythe, 21 percent of the units would

ADDED 1/30/85

--145--

SEARCHED	INDEXED	119-194
SERIALIZED	FILED	323
MINUTE PAGE		

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.

The following mitigation 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.

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

The proposed mitigation measures should be required by the appropriate agency to reduce the impact of ROW construction.

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 should be provided. (See Mitigation 23)

Temporary accommodations for construction workers, such as mobile home units equipped with bunkbed and trailers, providing kitchen facilities and leisure activities such as TV, should be provided at locations where housing is limited (eastern California and western Arizona). (See Mitigation 24)

ADDED 1/30/85

-146-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.195
MINUTE PAGE	324

DESERT PLAN: UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

LAND USE AND RECREATION: Construction

IMPACT: The Coxcomb WSA would be crossed by the proposed route and this would adversely affect wilderness values.

- 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 has jurisdiction over the route in this area).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Approximately 2.3 miles of the Coxcomb BLM-WSA would be crossed by this alternative. There is an existing electric transmission line parallel to the proposed pipeline ROW that delineates the BLM utility corridor. The major effect of a pipeline on the WSA would be from construction of a new access roadway. Current BLM management policy does not permit establishment of a new ROW in a WSA; therefore, it is considered a unavoidable significant impact.

ADDED 1/30/85

-147-

SEARCHED.....	119.196
INDEXED.....	325
SERIALIZED.....	
FILED.....	

DESERT PLAN UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

LAND USE AND RECREATION: Construction

IMPACT: ROW would provide access to a BLM Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) near Granite Pass.

- 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 has jurisdiction over the route in this area).

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Near Granite Pass, the ROW passes adjacent to a BLM ACEC known as Patton's Camp. If structures were avoided, the ROW should not present significant adverse effects.

Mitigation 29 provides that important historic areas and structures would be avoided at Patton's Camp ACEC.

ADDED 1/30/85

-148-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.197
MINUTE PAGE 326

DESERT PLAN UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

CULTURAL RESOURCES: Construction

IMPACT: Potential disturbance to at least three sites eligible for listing on the National Register.

- FINDING:
- a) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effects 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 (San Bernardino County; BLM; Riverside County).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

The criteria for evaluating cultural resources on Federal lands and lands impacted by federally-funded or licensed projects are the eligibility criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. The criteria apply to resources (historic and prehistoric sites) significant at the national, regional, state, and local levels. Adverse effects on resources that produce direct or indirect impacts are considered for sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places or which meet the criteria of eligibility.

For purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the criteria for evaluating cultural resources on state and private lands in California are significance criteria listed in Appendix K of the CEQA Guidelines. Effects which cause damage to cultural resources are considered for sites which meet these criteria.

Federal agencies cannot authorize federally licensed projects without prior compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This involves consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to determine the existence and significance of cultural resources sites and the development of procedures to mitigate adverse effects.

Cultural resources impacted by the Celeron/All American Proposals include archaeological and historical sites that are

ADDED 1/30/85

-149-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.198
MINUTE PAGE 327

located in areas which would be directly or indirectly affected by project construction and facilities operation. Sites located within the pipeline ROW would be exposed to potential direct and indirect impacts while sites located outside the ROW would be exposed to potential indirect impacts only.

Direct impacts would result from actual surface disturbance of a site's spatial configurations or stratigraphy during a facility's construction or use. In this case, construction and maintenance activities would disturb or destroy cultural resources, including clearing and grading, ditching, hauling and stringing, pipe placement, and backfilling. Disturbances by project-related vehicular activity would also occur within the project ROW and along access roads.

Indirect impacts refer to the increased potential for site disturbances due to a general intensification of land use activities in the area surrounding cultural sites. The construction of improvement roads for project implementation purposes would make previously recorded sites in the surrounding project area more accessible. Many cultural resources have undergone varying amounts of previous disturbance due to non-professional excavation and the search for collectable items.

No ethnographic sites along the pipeline ROWs have been identified to date by any Native American groups; however, impacts to unknown sites could still occur, and potential impacts will be evaluated as sites are identified. Potentially significant historic and archaeological sites which have been identified for each segment of the pipeline routes are described in the following paragraphs.

Three sites identified are located within the pipeline ROW. One historic site has been nominated to the National Register with final determination still pending. Two other sites within the pipeline ROW are considered to be eligible for inclusion. Since the sites mentioned are currently considered eligible for the National Register, disturbance by pipeline construction would represent an unavoidable significant impact to cultural resources.

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

Mitigation measures are suggested in the EIR which the appropriate agency can require to reduce the impact of ROW construction.

Mitigation of adverse impacts to cultural resources should occur in the following manner:

ADDED 1/30/85

Prior to construction an intensive (100%) cultural resource survey should be conducted on all affected Federal land surfaces that have not previously been surveyed. Survey on non-Federal lands should be conducted as specified by the Authorized Officer after consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in all states. During the survey, information should be gathered on all newly discovered and previously recorded archaeological sites to determine their potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Limited testing of some sites may be necessary in order to determine their eligibility. Sites located on non-Federal lands in California should be evaluated using criteria defined in CEQA Appendix K. Following the survey, an inventory report should be prepared and submitted to the Authorized Officer for review and comment. The report should contain the results of the inventory, and all sites should be evaluated for potential eligibility to the National Register. Justifications should be given for the rationale. The report should include a proposed mitigation plan for all sites that are considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The mitigation plan may include avoidance of sites, data collection, site-specific control of access and construction, monitoring recommendations, and salvage excavation. (See Mitigation 30)

Based on the above mitigation plan, the Authorized Officer should submit a treatment plan to the SHPO in each state and to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Following the consultation period, the treatment plan should be implemented. All field work should be completed before construction can begin in a given area. Monitoring should be implemented during construction where required by the treatment plan.

Any sites located during construction or as the result of monitoring should be evaluated and a treatment plan should be developed as needed.

Contact should be maintained with appropriate Native American groups to determine the nature and extent of concerns regarding specific cultural resources. Native Americans should participate in data recovery consistent with federal agency requirements and where appropriate, with tribal policies.

ADDED 1/30/85

-151-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.200
MINUTE PAGE	329

DESERT PLAN UTILITY CORRIDOR ALTERNATIVE

VISUAL RESOURCES: Construction and Operation

IMPACT: Significant visual change at Essex tank farm and heating/pumping station.

- 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 (San Bernardino County; BLM).

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Portions of Celeron/All American's proposed project involving above ground facilities, such as pump stations would have greater exposure to observation from the surrounding landscape.

The following mitigation should be implemented. San Bernardino county has jurisdiction over private lands along the pipeline route and BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the desert.

Essex pump station and tank farm should be screened with native shrubs and trees and/or naturalized masses of evergreen shrubs and trees as is appropriate for location and climatic conditions. (See Mitigation 31)

The placement of trees and shrubs between the facility and existing sensitive receptors should eliminate the intrusive character of the facility.

ADDED 1/30/85

-152-

CALENDAR PAGE	119	201
MINUTE PAGE	330	

DESERT UTILITY PLAN CORRIDOR

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY: Construction

IMPACT: Loss of sensitive wildlife habitat and loss or disturbance of sensitive wildlife species.

- 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. (San Bernardino and Riverside counties; BLM; USFWS).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

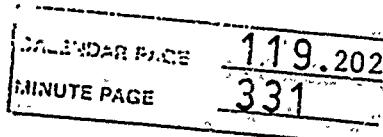
Construction of the pipeline consists of a series of operations, including preparing the ROW, building and laying the pipe and cleaning up and restoring the site. The construction activities will require many machines, vehicles, and personnel and will be accompanied by noise, dust, and general human disturbance. Occassional blasting may be necessary.

Preparing the ROW involves clearing a 100 foot corridor with heavy earth-moving equipment followed by grading and leveling. These activities would generally remove all wildlife habitat, destroy dens and burrows, and kill most small mammals, amphibians, and reptiles with limited mobility, in the ROW corridor.

Construction in general would cause displacement of large mammals, birds, and some reptiles from the area for the duration of the construction. This would be significant if there are impacts to sensitive species such as disruption of raptor nesting or disturbance of desert bighorn sheep. Increased use of vehicles and human access into previously remote areas could increase the risk of wildlife harassment and illegal shooting a significant impact if sensitive species are disturbed or killed.

ADDED 1/30/85

-153-



Loss of wildlife habitat due to ROW construction would be significant in sensitive habitats such as dune thickets, and in habitats supporting rare, threatened, endangered or other sensitive species, such as the desert tortoise, a BLM sensitive species. Loss of individual animals of desert tortoise is also considered a significant impact.

San Bernardino and Riverside counties have land use authority over private lands, and the BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the desert and can require mitigation measures as part of the ROW permit. Additionally, the USFWS may require certain stipulation on Federal lands to protect wildlife resources.

The EIR describes several feasible mitigation measures which would serve to avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of project construction.

The following discussion presents mitigation measures of general applicability first, followed by those specific to a particular sensitive species or location.

GENERAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Construction should avoid, to the maximum extent possible, disturbance to all sensitive wildlife habitats. Locations to be avoided would be determined by the BLM with the USFWS or other land management authority. When routing around such habitats is not feasible, the construction ROW should be reduced to 50-feet wide in sensitive habitats and staging areas should not be located in these areas. This would reduce the impacts on sensitive habitats by 50 percent or more.

Site restoration and revegetation plans should be required by the BLM prior to construction for sensitive habitat areas. The plans should be prepared and carried out in consultation with USFWS personnel. Rehabilitation activities should restore the sites to their natural condition as much as feasible.

Revegetation by natural succession is not likely to be successful for 70 years or more, so there would be significant unavoidable adverse impacts from pipeline construction on desert tortoise habitat and desert dune thickets.

During construction in creosote scrub and alkali scrub areas of the desert, ROW clearing should be limited to trimming or crushing whenever possible. This would limit the amount of shrub vegetation disturbed and reduce erosion. By not disturbing the root system, many crushed or clipped shrubs will resprout and revegetate the ROW more quickly. In all desert areas, some of the cleared or clipped vegetation should be piled in small thickets off the ROW (where acceptable to the

landowner or land manager) to provide cover for displaced animals. This would provide cover for displaced small mammals and reptiles, especially small desert tortoise, and would decrease heat stress and minimize exposure to predators. These measures would reduce the loss of and speed the re-establishment of desert wildlife habitat.

Vehicle operation off the ROW by construction workers should be prohibited except where specified by the landowner or land management agency. Limiting vehicle use off the ROW will minimize the risk of impacting wildlife habitat, or sensitive animal species. This would be especially important in desert bighorn sheep range.

The pipeline ROW should be required to use or follow existing ROWs or roads to the extent possible. This would help minimize the amount of wildlife habitat lost and the number of individual animals disturbed or killed.

Federal, state, and county laws and regulations pertaining to sensitive vegetation and wildlife (e.g., r & E species, game species) should be posted in conspicuous places at the job site and included in pipeline contractor's contract. The Applicants should provide basic educational materials concerning wildlife laws and regulations as well as the required mitigation measures designed to minimize impacts. Posted laws and regulations and educating field crews on the intent of mitigation measures would at least eliminate the violator's excuse for ignorance of the law or ROW grant provisions.

SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURES

Desert Tortoise

All construction across desert tortoise habitat should occur between October and March when tortoises are hibernating. A desert tortoise expert should be present during construction. Any active desert tortoise should be removed from the construction ROW ahead of construction equipment and moved to habitat within 100 yards of the capture site. Burrows within the ROW should be carefully opened using hand tools and hibernating tortoises removed. Injured tortoises should be turned over to the Department of Fish and Game. Adequate funds for costs involved in rehabilitating injured tortoises and returning them to their home sites (within 100 yards of capture site) should be paid by the applicant. Injuries and deaths of tortoises will be minimized if construction occurs when tortoises are inactive (i.e., only tortoises hibernating right on the ROW would be impacted). Removal of active tortoises from the construction area will ensure survival of these individuals. Burrows can be successfully constructed with hand tools and plywood. These measures would eliminate loss of

ADDED 1/30/85

-155-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.204
MINUTE PAGE	333

individual tortoises. Previously discussed measures for desert habitat would substantially reduce impacts on tortoise habitat, but some loss would result, an unavoidable significant adverse impact.

Raptors

A competent wildlife biologist should survey all potential raptor nesting habitat within 0.5 mile of the pipeline prior to construction. Active and inactive nests should be identified. No construction should occur within 0.5 mile of active eyries during the nesting season (generally between March 15 to July 15, site-specific timing constraints may vary based on biologist recommendations). Construction could be permitted near inactive nests; however, no nest sites should be disturbed. This measure would prevent nest abandonment resulting from pipeline construction and minimize loss of perch sites. It will also help provide flexibility for construction scheduling.

Desert Bighorn Sheep

During construction the open pipeline trench should be limited to 0.5 mile in desert bighorn sheep areas. Skip sections or temporary bridges across the pipeline trench should also be used if more than 0.5 mile of trench must remain open for an extended period. Backfilling of the trench, especially at skip sections, should be a gentle grade to allow escape of animals from the trench. This would minimize impacts caused by disruption of movement patterns.

The Applicant should work with BLM biologists in evaluating potential opportunities to minimize impacts to bighorn sheep, such as developing water sources in other parts of their habitat to encourage movement away from disturbed areas, and ORV access points. Developing new water resources away from development may reduce future man-bighorn conflicts especially in areas where ORV use is difficult to control.

ADDED 1/30/85

-156-

CALENDAR PAGE	119,205
MINUTE PAGE	334

DESERT UTILITY PLAN CORRIDOR

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY: Construction

IMPACT:

Loss or disturbance of sensitive plant communities or individuals of sensitive plant species.

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. (San Bernardino and Riverside 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:

Construction of the pipeline involves clearing a 100 foot ROW with heavy earth-moving equipment. Above-ground obstacles such as trees, brush and boulders are removed, and any stumps or roots in the ditch line are taken out. After clearing, the ROW is graded and leveled as necessary for vehicle and equipment operation.

These construction activities would generally remove or kill all vegetation in the 100 foot ROW corridor. Furthermore, adjacent vegetation may be disturbed by cut-and-fill excavations, disposal of refuse, vegetation and rocky soil, and vehicle movement off the ROW.

Where the pipeline route crosses through sensitive and ecologically valuable communities such as ironwood washes and dune thicket communities, or removes individuals of sensitive plant species, such as the California ditaxis, ROW construction would cause a significant impact.

San Bernardino and Riverside counties have land use jurisdiction over private lands and the BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the California desert and can require mitigation measures as part of the ROW permit.

ADDED 1/30/85

Several mitigation measures are suggested in the EIR which the BLM or other land management authority can require to reduce the impact of ROW construction on sensitive plant communities or species.

Construction should avoid, to the maximum extent possible, disturbance to sensitive and valuable plant communities, including a population of California ditaxis, desert dune thickets, and ironwood washes. Locations to be avoided should be determined by the BLM or other land use authority. The construction ROW should be reduced to 50-feet wide in sensitive communities, and no staging areas should be located in these areas. This would reduce the impacts on sensitive plant communities by 50 percent or more.

Site restoration and revegetation plans should be required by the BLM or other land use authority prior to construction for all sensitive plant communities. Rehabilitation activities should restore the sites to their natural condition as much as feasible. Revegetation by natural succession is not likely to be successful in desert communities for 70 years or more so there would be significant adverse impacts due to construction in the sensitive communities crossed by the ROW.

The pipeline ROW should be required to use existing ROW's or roads to the extent possible. Vehicle operation off the ROW by construction workers should be prohibited except where specified by land manager. These measures, would reduce impacts to sensitive plant communities and species by minimizing total area disturbed.

BRENDA ALTERNATIVE

SOILS: Operation

IMPACT: Major oil spills or leaks would contaminate soil affecting erosion rates, water uptake, and productivity. No agricultural lands occur along this route.

- 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 and San Bernardino Counties).
 - 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.

Depending on the depth of oil penetration and climatic conditions, reclamation of oil-damaged soils can take from one to many years following contamination. Oil spill-related impacts to soils would be minimized to the extent possible.

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 occurrence. 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

ADDED 1/30/85

-159-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.208
MINUTE PAGE	337

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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-160-

CALENDAR PAGE	119.209
MINUTE PAGE	338

BRENDA ALTERNATIVE

GROUDWATER: Operation

IMPACT: 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 (BLM).

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.

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 the ROW or construction permit or grant. BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the deserts, along the Brenda Alternative.

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

Detailed hydrogeologic investigations should be conducted for each sensitive area along the pipeline alignment as shown in Table 3-14 of the DEIR/EIS. These investigations should include definition of groundwater depth, recharge sources, properties of overlying soils, hydraulic gradient, background

ADDED 1/30/85

-161-

SEARCHED BY 119,210
INDEXED BY 339
MINUTE PAGE

water quality and existing water uses. Existing wells should be inventoried in an area extending hydrogeologically down gradient from the pipeline for two miles or in accordance with the formula as noted in Mitigation 6 of the FEIR/EIS. This information should be used to formulate an Oil Spill Contingency Plan that should include plans for monitoring and early detection of 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-foot 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.

ADDED 1/30/85

-162-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.211
MINUTE PAGE 340

BRENDA ALTERNATIVE

NOISE: Construction

IMPACT: Construction noise would exceed 60 dBA at residences along the pipeline ROW.

- FINDINGS:
- 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 FINDINGS:

Noise effects from construction of the Celeron/All American pipeline would be a function of the noise generated by construction equipment, the location and sensitivity of nearby land uses, and the timing and duration of the noise generating activities. Construction activities would occur throughout the length of the pipeline corridor.

Along this alternative, residences on the south end of Quartzsite would be subjected to elevated noise levels during pipeline construction.

Because of the short duration of construction impacts in any one area (two weeks or less), limiting construction to daytime hours (as described in the Project Description, and the low probability of accomplishing effective mitigation of high noise levels associated with construction activities, mitigation beyond the standard requirements for use of equipment mufflers and similar OSHA requirements is not considered to be warranted.

BRENDA

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY: Construction

IMPACT: Loss of sensitive wildlife habitat and loss or disturbance of sensitive wildlife species.

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

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Construction of the pipeline consists of a series of operations, including preparing the ROW, building and laying the pipe and cleaning up and restoring the site. The construction activities will require many machines, vehicles, and personnel and will be accompanied by noise, dust, and general human disturbance. Occasional blasting may be necessary as well.

Preparing the ROW involves clearing a 100 foot corridor with heavy earth-moving equipment followed by grading and leveling. These activities would generally remove all wildlife habitat, destroy dens and burrows, and kill most small mammals, amphibians, and reptiles with limited mobility, in the ROW corridor.

Construction in general would cause displacement of large mammals, birds, and some reptiles from the area for the duration of the construction. This would be significant if there are impacts to sensitive species such as disruption of nesting by raptors (including the American peregrine falcon), or disturbance of bighorn sheep lambing. Additionally, the ROW and pipe ditch may temporarily be a barrier to normal movement patterns and may separate animals from habitat requirements

ADDED 1/30/85

-164-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.213
MINUTE/PAGE 342

such as watering holes. Increased use of vehicles and human access into previously remote areas could increase the risk of wildlife harassment and illegal shooting a significant impact if sensitive species are disturbed or killed.

Loss of wildlife habitat due to ROW construction would be significant in habitats supporting the desert tortoise. Loss of individual animals of sensitive species, including the desert tortoise, Yuma mountain lion, or Gila monster, is also considered a significant impact.

The BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the desert and can require mitigation measures as a part of the ROW permit. Additionally, the USFWS may require certain stipulation on all Federal lands to protect wildlife resources.

The EIR describes several feasible mitigation measures which would serve to avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental impacts of project construction. The following discussion presents a summary of mitigation measures of general applicability first, followed by those specific to a particular sensitive species or location.

GENERAL MITIGATION MEASURES

Construction should avoid, to the maximum extent possible, disturbance to all sensitive wildlife habitats; such as habitats for the desert tortoise. Locations to be avoided would be determined by the BLM in consultation with the USFWS. When routing around such habitats is not feasible, the construction ROW should be reduced to 50-feet wide in sensitive habitats and staging areas should not be located in these areas. This would reduce the impacts on sensitive habitats by 50 percent or more.

Site restoration and revegetation plans should be required by the local land use authority prior to construction for sensitive habitat areas. The plans should be prepared and carried out in consultation with USFWS personnel. Rehabilitation activities should restore the sites to their natural condition as much as feasible.

Revegetation by artificial means or natural succession is not likely to be successful in deserts and there would be significant unavoidable adverse impacts from pipeline construction on desert tortoise habitat.

During construction in desert scrub and areas of the desert, ROW clearing should be limited to trimming or crushing whenever possible. This would limit the amount of shrub

vegetation disturbed and reduce erosion. By not disturbing the root system, many crushed or clipped shrubs will resprout and revegetate the ROW more quickly. In all desert areas, some of the cleared or clipped vegetation should be piled in small thickets off the ROW (where acceptable to the landowner or land manager) to provide cover for displaced animals. This would provide cover for displaced small mammals and reptiles, especially small desert tortoise, will decrease heat stress and minimize exposure to predators. These measures would reduce the loss of and speed the re-establishment of desert wildlife habitat.

Vehicle operation off the ROW by construction workers should be prohibited except where specified by the landowner or land management agency. Limiting vehicle use off the ROW will minimize the risk of impacting wildlife habitat, or sensitive animal species. This will be especially important in desert bighorn sheep range.

The pipeline ROW should be required to use or follow existing ROWs or roads to the extent possible. This would help minimize the amount of wildlife habitat lost and the number of individual animals disturbed or killed.

Federal, state, and county laws and regulations pertaining to sensitive vegetation and wildlife (e.g., T & E species, game species) will be posted in conspicuous places at the job site and included in pipeline contractor's contract. The Applicants should provide basic educational materials concerning wildlife laws and regulations as well as the required mitigation measures designed to minimize impacts.

Posted laws and regulations and educating field crews on the intent of mitigation measures will at least eliminate the violator's excuse for ignorance of the law or ROW grant provisions.

SPECIFIC MITIGATION MEASURES

Desert Tortoise

All construction across desert tortoise habitat should occur between October and March when tortoises are hibernating. A desert tortoise expert should be present during construction. Any active desert tortoise should be removed from the construction ROW ahead of construction equipment and moved to habitat within 100 yards of the capture site. Burrows within the ROW should be carefully opened using hand tools and

hibernating tortoises removed. Injured tortoises should be turned over to the USFWS. Adequate funds for costs involved in rehabilitating injured tortoises and returning them to their home sites (within 100 yards of capture site) should be paid by the Applicant. Injuries and deaths of tortoises would be minimized if construction occurs when tortoises are inactive (i.e., only tortoises hibernating right on the ROW would be impacted). Removal of active tortoises from the construction area would ensure survival of these individuals. Burrows can be successfully constructed with hand tools and plywood. These measures would eliminate loss of individual tortoises. Previously discussed measures for desert habitat would substantially reduce impacts on tortoise habitat, but some loss would result, an unavoidable significant adverse impact.

Raptors

A competent wildlife biologist should survey all potential raptor nesting habitat within 0.5 mile of the pipeline prior to construction. Active and inactive nests should be identified. No construction will occur within 0.5 mile of active eyries during the nesting season (generally between March 15 to July 15, site-specific timing constraints may vary based on biologist recommendations). Construction can be permitted near inactive nests; however, no nest sites should be disturbed. This measure would prevent nest abandonment resulting from pipeline construction and minimize loss of perch sites. It would also help provide flexibility for construction scheduling.

ADDED 1/30/85

-167-

CALENDAR:	119	216
MINUTE PAGE	345	

BRENDA

TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGY: Construction

IMPACT: Loss individuals of commercial cactus.

- 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; Arizona Department of Agriculture and Horticulture).
 - c) Specific economic, social, or other considerations make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

FACTS SUPPORTING FINDING:

Construction of the pipeline involves clearing a 100 foot ROW with heavy earth-moving equipment. Above-ground obstacles such as trees, brush and boulders are removed, and any stumps or roots in the ditch line are taken out. After clearing, the ROW is graded and leveled as necessary for vehicle and equipment operation. These construction activities would generally remove or kill all vegetation in the 100 foot ROW corridor.

Where the pipeline route removes individuals of species of commercial cactus, ROW construction would cause a significant impact.

The BLM administers public (Federal) lands in the desert and can require mitigation measures as part of the ROW permit. The Arizona Department of Agriculture and Horticulture administers state laws protecting commercial cactus species.

The pipeline ROW should be required to use existing ROW's or roads to the extent possible. Vehicle operation off the ROW by construction workers should be prohibited except where specified by land manager. These measures, would reduce impacts to commercial cactus minimizing total area disturbed.

ADDED 1/30/85

-168-

SEARCHED.....
INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....
FILED.....
119.217
346

Commercial cactus should be salvaged where practical, and loss minimized under the authority and direction of the Arizona Department of Agriculture and Horticulture.

ADDED 1/30/85

-169-

SEARCHED	INDEXED	119.218
SERIALIZED	FILED	347
FEB 1 1985		

EXHIBIT E

STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS

The Celeron/All American and Getty proposals have potential significant construction and operation impacts on the environment. Construction impacts would result primarily from the clearing, trenching, and backfilling along the right-of-way, and by the presence and needs of the labor force. Operation impacts would result primarily from potential oil spills and leaks. Potential impacts in each of these areas have been analyzed in detail in the EIR/EIS.

Many mitigation measures, including route alternatives, can be implemented to reduce the significant adverse effects of the project. (See CEQA findings, Exhibit D) These measures, when implemented, would substantially lessen the environmental impacts which may result from the project. However, for many significant impacts identified in the EIR/EIS, there are no feasible mitigation measures which would totally reduce the impacts to a level of insignificance.

The proposed project is consistent with the national economic and energy policy goals of assuring national security and reducing dependence on: 1) foreign sources of foreign crude; and, 2) less secure marine transportation routes. The Congress of the United States has addressed west-to-east crude oil pipelines specifically via the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-617), which states that "...national security and regional supply requirements may be such that west-to-east crude delivery systems serving both the northern tier States and inland States...are needed; [and] expeditious Federal and State decisions for west-to-east crude oil delivery systems are of the utmost priority..."

Only the "no project" alternative would completely eliminate all significant impacts. However, the Commission has examined this alternative and finds it unacceptable. With the "no-project" alternative, oil tankering would have to be relied upon to transport the projected amounts of additional oil production from the Santa Barbara Channel, Santa Maria Basin areas region, rather than pipelines. The State has, for many years, endorsed the use of pipelines over marine transportation. This policy has been supported by various studies including the EIR/EIS for the SOHIO Project. This project involved the transport of Alaskan oil from Valdez Alaska to the Port of Long Beach. The oil would then have been transported by pipeline from the Port to Midland Texas. Although the project did not proceed, a clear preference for pipeline transportation was indicated in the environmental analysis. The County of Santa Barbara has also adopted policies and conducted studies which endorse pipeline transportation over other forms.

ADDED 1/30/85

-1-

119.219
CALENDAR PAGE
348
MINUTE PAGE

Transportation of oil by pipeline will result in land disturbance and impacts on terrestrial biological resources. By comparison, however, tanker transportation would have greater potential significant adverse impacts on air quality, visual quality, water quality and marine biological resources.

Although both pipeline and tanker systems have the potential for a major oil spill, the impacts of marine oil spills would be more significant than the impacts of pipeline oil spills for a number of reasons. For example: 1) The safety and monitoring mechanisms associated with the pipeline system would lessen the amount of oil that could be released should a leak occur in the pipeline. The size of the spill contributes to the nature and size of the resultant adverse environmental impacts; and 2) Marine oil spills may affect a greater concentration of sensitive resources particularly if nearshore areas are impacted. In contrast, the linear nature of a pipeline system and the distribution of sensitive resources along such a system would result in a lesser scope and severity of impacts should a spill occur. Pipeline transportation of oil is therefore regarded as the environmentally preferred, feasible means of transportation of oil from the Santa Barbara County area to major processing centers.

The State Lands Commission has considered the benefits and the nature and extent of the impacts of the project as described in the EIR/EIS for the Proposed Celeron/All American and Getty Pipeline Projects and as discussed in Appendix C of the Calendar Item. From this review, the Commission finds that, in balancing the project's benefits against its unavoidable environmental risks, the benefits outweigh the level of environmental risks which would remain after the application of mitigation measures discussed in the EIR/EIS.

ADDED 1730/85

-2-

CALENDAR PAGE 119.220
MINUTE PAGE 349