

MINUTE ITEM
This Calendar Item No. 27
was approved as Minute Item
No. 27 by the State Lands
Commission by a vote of 2
0 at its 11-5-91
meeting.

CALENDAR ITEM

A 61
S 25

27

11/05/91
W 23621
A. Scott

PRC ~~7598~~
7599
JK
8-24-16

GENERAL LEASE - RIGHT-OF-WAY

APPLICANT:

Transwestern Pipeline Company
Terence H. Thorn, President and CEO
1400 Smith Street
Houston, Texas 77002

AREA, TYPE LAND AND LOCATION:

A 0.40-acre parcel of land in the Colorado River near
Topock, Arizona, and the Interstate Highway 40 river
crossing, San Bernardino County.

LAND USE:

Installation and maintenance of a proposed 24-inch gas
pipeline crossing the Colorado River on an existing pipe
bridge (old Route 66 bridge).

TERMS OF PROPOSED LEASE:

Initial period:

Thirty (30) years beginning November 1, 1991.

Surety bond:

\$10,000.

Public liability insurance:

Combined single limit coverage of \$1,000,000 of primary
coverage and \$4,000,000 of umbrella coverage.

CONSIDERATION:

\$250 per annum; with the State reserving the right to fix a
different rental on each fifth anniversary of the lease.

BASIS FOR CONSIDERATION:

Pursuant to 2 Cal. Code Regs. 2003.

APPLICANT STATUS:

Applicant is owner of upland.

PREREQUISITE CONDITIONS, FEES AND EXPENSES:

Filing fee, processing costs, and environmental costs have been received.

STATUTORY AND OTHER REFERENCES:

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

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

AB 884:

N/A

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION:

1. This project includes the installation and maintenance of a 24-inch gas pipeline on the old Route 66 bridge crossing the Colorado River. This existing bridge has been converted to a pipe bridge and currently has several existing pipelines located on it which use the bridge to cross the river. The proposed pipeline will be a connection between an existing 30-inch pipeline in Arizona and a pipeline in California which is currently under construction.
2. Pursuant to the Commission's delegation of authority and the State CEQA Guidelines (14 Cal. Code Regs. 15025), an Initial Study and a Proposed Negative Declaration EIR ND 571, State Clearinghouse No. 91102062, were prepared by staff and circulated for public review through the State Clearinghouse. The Proposed Negative Declaration includes mitigation measures which were incorporated into the project, and are the subject of the Mitigation Monitoring Plan. A copy of this environmental document, including the Mitigation Monitoring Plan, is attached as Exhibit "C".

Based upon the initial Study, modifications made to the project, the Proposed Negative Declaration, and the comments received in response thereto, there is no substantial evidence that the project will have a significant effect on the environment. (14 Cal. Code Regs. 15074[b]).

3. This activity involves lands identified as possessing significant environmental values pursuant to P.R.C. 6370, et seq. Based upon the staff's consultation with the persons nominating such lands and through the CEQA review process, it is the staff's opinion that the project, as proposed, is consistent with its use classification.

APPROVALS OBTAINED:

United States Army Corps of Engineers.

FURTHER APPROVALS REQUIRED:

California Fish and Game.

EXHIBITS:

- A. Land Description
- B. Location Map
- C. Negative Declaration ND 571, which includes the Mitigation Monitoring Plan

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE COMMISSION:

1. CERTIFY THAT A NEGATIVE DECLARATION, EIR ND 571, STATE CLEARINGHOUSE NO. 91102062, WAS PREPARED FOR THIS PROJECT PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CEQA AND THAT THE COMMISSION HAS REVIEWED AND CONSIDERED THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN.
2. ADOPT THE PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND DETERMINE THAT THE PROJECT, AS MODIFIED AND PROPOSED, WILL NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT.
3. ADOPT, PURSUANT TO SECTION 21081.6 OF THE P.R.C., THE MONITORING PROGRAM CONTAINED IN EXHIBIT "C" FOR THE PROJECT TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIRED MITIGATION MEASURES.
4. FIND THAT THIS ACTIVITY IS CONSISTENT WITH THE USE CLASSIFICATION DESIGNATED FOR THE LAND PURSUANT TO P.R.C. 6370, ET SEQ.
5. AUTHORIZE ISSUANCE TO TRANSWESTERN PIPELINE COMPANY OF A 30-YEAR GENERAL LEASE - RIGHT-OF-WAY BEGINNING NOVEMBER 1, 1991; IN CONSIDERATION OF ANNUAL RENT IN THE AMOUNT OF \$250, WITH THE STATE RESERVING THE RIGHT TO FIX A DIFFERENT RENTAL ON EACH FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LEASE; PROVISION OF PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE FOR COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT COVERAGE OF \$1,000,000 OF PRIMARY COVERAGE AND \$4,000,000 OF UMBRELLA

CALENDAR ITEM NO. 27 (CONT'D)

COVERAGE; FOR THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF A 24-INCH
GAS PIPELINE ON THE LAND DESCRIBED ON EXHIBIT "A" ATTACHED
AND BY REFERENCE MADE A PART HEREOF.

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EXHIBIT "A"
LAND DESCRIPTION

W23621

A strip of land 50 feet wide, situated in the bed of the Colorado River, in Section 8, T7N, R24E, S.B.M., located in San Bernardino County, State of California and lying 35 feet northerly and 15 feet southerly of the following described centerline:

COMMENCING at the West 1/4 of Section 8, Township 7 North, Range 24 East, S.B.M., as said point is delineated on the Official Plat of said Township; thence N80°53'21"E, 5,826.65 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING of the herein described centerline; thence from said point of beginning S24°59'37"W, 292.77 feet to the approximate position of the Arizona-California Boundary Compact Line; thence S24°59'37"W, 349.94 feet to the end of the herein described centerline, said point bears N86°26'59"E, 5,492.13 feet from the point of commencement.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM any portion lying northerly of the Arizona-California Boundary Compact Line as defined in the " Interstate Compact Defining the Boundary between the States of Arizona and California," Chapter 859, Statutes of 1963.

ALSO EXCEPTING THEREFROM any portion lying landward of the ordinary high water mark of the right bank or westerly bank of the Colorado River.

END DESCRIPTION

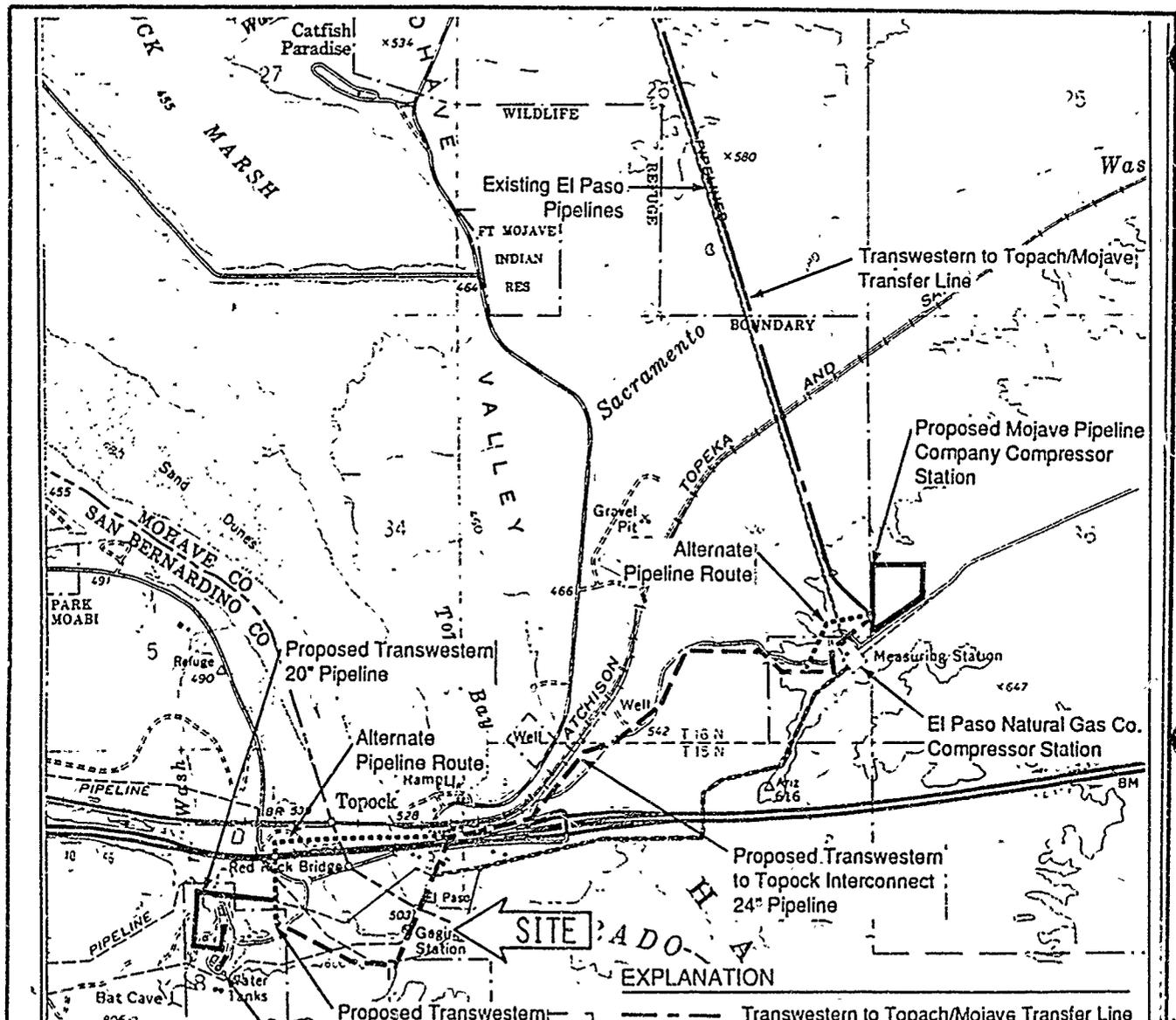
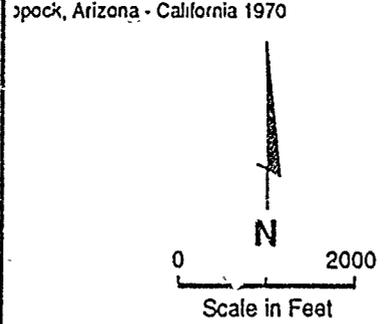


EXHIBIT "B"
W23621

The inset map shows the state of California with a grid of counties. A small rectangle in the southeastern corner of the state indicates the location of the project area in the Topock region, near the Arizona border.

EXPLANATION

	Transwestern to Topach/Mojave Transfer Line
	Proposed Transwestern to Topock
	Alternative Routes Interconnect 24" Pipeline
	Proposed Transwestern 20" Pipeline



PROPOSED INTERCONNECT
Proposed Transwestern to Topock Interconnect Pipeline Project
Transwestern Pipeline Co.
AUGUST 1991

STATE LANDS COMMISSION

LEO T. McCARTHY, Lieutenant Governor
GRAY DAVIS, Controller
THOMAS W. HAYES, Director of Finance

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
1807 - 13th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

CHARLES WARREN
Executive Officer

October 10, 1991
File: W 23621
ND 571

NOTICE OF PUBLIC REVIEW OF A NEGATIVE DECLARATION
(SECTION 15073 CCR)

A Negative Declaration has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (Section 21000 et seq., Public Resources Code), the State CEQA guidelines (Section 15000 et seq., Title 14, California Code Regulations), and the State Lands Commission Regulations (Section 2901 et seq., Title 2, California Code Regulations) for a project currently being processed by the staff of the State Lands Commission.

The document is attached for your review. Comments should be addressed to the State Lands Commission office shown above with attention to the undersigned. All comments must be received by October 31, 1991.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please call the undersigned at (916) 322-0354.



MARY GRIGGS
Division of Environmental Planning
and Management

Attachment

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STATE LANDS COMMISSION

LEO T. McCARTHY, *Lieutenant Governor*
GRAY DAVIS, *Controller*
THOMAS W. HAYES, *Director of Finance*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
1807 - 13th Street
Sacramento, CA 95834

CHARLES WARREN
Executive Officer

PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

File: W 23621
ND 571
SCH No. 91102062

Project Title: Transwestern Interconnect Pipeline Project

Proponents: Transwestern Pipeline Company (ENRON)

Project Location: From Topock, Arizona, crossing the Colorado River, to the PG&E Compressor Station, 19 miles east of Needles, San Bernardino County.

Project Description: Construction of a 24" natural gas pipeline (10,000 feet in length) connecting the Transwestern Natural Gas Pipeline System (Topock, Arizona) with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company Distribution System, at a location 19 miles southeast of Needles, California.

Contact Person: Mary Griggs Telephone: 916/322-0354

This document is prepared pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (Section 21000 et seq., Public Resources Code), the State CEQA Guidelines (Section 15000 et seq., Title 14, California Code Regulations), and the State Lands Commission regulations (Section 2901 et seq., Title 2, California Code Regulations).

Based upon the attached Initial Study, it has been found that:

this project will not have a significant effect on the environment.

mitigation measures included in the project will avoid potentially significant effects.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST - PART II

1/20/82

File Ref.: _____

I BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A Applicant: Transwestern Gas Pipeline Company

B Checklist Date: 10 / 09 / 91

C Contact Person: Mary Griggs
Telephone: (916) 322-0354

D Purpose: Construct, operate and maintain an interconnect gas pipeline for additional natural gas marketing flexibility and for a direct connection between Transwestern and PG&E natural gas distribution systems.
Location: Topock Compressor Station, Topock, Arizona to the PG&E Compressor Station southeast of Needles, CA

E Description: 12,500 feet of pipeline (10,000 feet @ 24-inch, 2,500 feet @ 20-inch) connecting the two compressor stations with an under-the-river boring crossing of the Colorado River; a project option would cross the river on an existing pipeline bridge.

G. Persons Contacted: _____

II. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS. (Explain all "yes" and "maybe" answers)

A. *Earth.* Will the proposal result in:

Yes Maybe No

- 1 Unstable earth conditions or changes in geologic substructures?
- 2 Disruptions, displacements, compaction, or overcovering of the soil?
- 3 Change in topography or ground surface relief features?
- 4 The destruction, covering, or modification of any unique geologic or physical features?
- 5 Any increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on or off the site?
- 6 Changes in deposition or erosion of beach sands, or changes in siltation, deposition or erosion which may modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of the ocean or any bay, inlet, or estuary?
- 7 Exposure of all people or property to geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, ground

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Yes Maybe No

- B. Air** Will the proposal result in:
- 1 Substantial air emissions or deterioration of ambient air quality? Yes Maybe No
 - 2 The creation of objectionable odors? Yes Maybe No
 - 3 Alteration of air movement, moisture or temperature, or any change in climate, either locally or regionally? Yes Maybe No
- C. Water** Will the proposal result in:
- 1 Changes in the currents, or the course or direction of water movements, in either marine or fresh waters? Yes Maybe No
 - 2 Changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface water runoff? Yes Maybe No
 - 3 Alterations to the course or flow of flood waters? Yes Maybe No
 - 4 Change in the amount of surface water in any water body? Yes Maybe No
 - 5 Discharge into surface waters, or in any alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity? Yes Maybe No
 - 6 Alteration of the direction or rate of flow of ground waters? Yes Maybe No
 - 7 Change in the quantity of ground waters, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations? Yes Maybe No
 - 8 Substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies? Yes Maybe No
 - 9 Exposure of people or property to water-related hazards such as flooding or tidal waves? Yes Maybe No
 - 10 Significant changes in the temperature, flow or chemical content of surface thermal springs? Yes Maybe No
- D. Plant Life** Will the proposal result in:
- 1 Change in the diversity of species, or number of any species of plants (including trees, shrubs, grass, crops, and aquatic plants)? Yes Maybe No
 - 2 Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of plants? Yes Maybe No
 - 3 Introduction of new species of plants into an area, or in a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing species? Yes Maybe No
 - 4 Reduction in acreage of any agricultural crop? Yes Maybe No
- E. Animal Life** Will the proposal result in:
- 1 Change in the diversity of species, or numbers of any species of animals (birds, land animals including reptiles, fish and shellfish, benthic organisms, or insects)? Yes Maybe No
 - 2 Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of animals? Yes Maybe No
 - 3 Introduction of new species of animals into an area or result in a barrier to the migration or movement of animals? Yes Maybe No
 - 4 Deterioration to existing fish or wildlife habitat? Yes Maybe No
- F. Noise** Will the proposal result in:
- 1 Increase in existing noise levels? Yes Maybe No
 - 2 Exposure of people to severe noise levels? Yes Maybe No
- G. Light and Glare** Will the proposal result in:
- 1 The production of new light or glare? Yes Maybe No
- H. Land Use** Will the proposal result in:
- 1 A substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of an area? Yes Maybe No
- I. Natural Resources** Will the proposal result in:
- 1 Increase in the rate of use of any natural resources? Yes Maybe No
 - 2 Substantial depletion of any nonrenewable resources? Yes Maybe No

Risk of Upset. Does the proposal result in:

Yes Maybe No

- 1 A risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to, oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation) in the event of an accident or upset conditions?
- 2 Possible interference with emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan?

Population. Will the proposal result in:

- 1 The alteration, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population of the area?

Housing. Will the proposal result in:

- Affecting existing housing, or create a demand for additional housing?

Transportation/Circulation. Will the proposal result in:

- 1 Generation of substantial additional vehicular movement?
- 2 Affecting existing parking facilities, or create a demand for new parking?
- 3 Substantial impact upon existing transportation systems?
- 4 Alterations to present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods?
- 5 Alterations to waterborne, rail, or air traffic?
- 6 Increase in traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists, or pedestrians?

Public Services. Will the proposal have an effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered governmental services in any of the following areas:

- 1 Fire protection?
- 2 Police protection?
- 3 Schools?
- 4 Parks and other recreational facilities?
- 5 Maintenance of public facilities, including roads?
- 6 Other governmental services?

O. Energy. Will the proposal result in:

- 1 Use of substantial amounts of fuel or energy?
- 2 Substantial increase in demand upon existing sources of energy, or require the development of new sources?

P. Utilities. Will the proposal result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to the following utilities:

- 1 Power or natural gas?
- 2 Communication systems?
- 3 Water?
- 4 Sewer or septic tanks?
- 5 Storm water drainage?
- 6 Solid waste and disposal?

Q. Human Health. Will the proposal result in:

- 1 Creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard (excluding mental health)?
- 2 Exposure of people to potential health hazards?

R. Aesthetics. Will the proposal result in:

- 1 The obstruction of any scenic vista or view open to the public, or will the proposal result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view?

S. Recreation. Will the proposal result in:

- 1 An impact upon the quality or quantity of existing recreational opportunities?

Cultural Resources.

Yes Maybe No

- 1. Will the proposal result in the alteration of or the destruction of a prehistoric or historic archeological site? Yes Maybe No
- 2. Will the proposal result in adverse physical or aesthetic effects to a prehistoric or historic building, structure, or object? Yes Maybe No
- 3. Does the proposal have the potential to cause a physical change which would affect unique ethnic cultural values? Yes Maybe No
- 4. Will the proposal restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area? Yes Maybe No

Minutary Findings of Significance.

- 1. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? Yes Maybe No
- 2. Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals? Yes Maybe No
- 3. Does the project have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? Yes Maybe No
- 4. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? Yes Maybe No

III. DISCUSSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION (See Comments Attached)

Please refer to the pages in the Initial Study indicated below for those items requiring further discussion:

II.A.2.	pg. 31 and 50
II.A.5.	pg. 31 and 50
II.B.1.	pg. 31 and 51
II.C.5.	pg. 32 and 51-52
II.E.2.	pg. 32-43 and 52-56
II.R.1.	pg. 46 and 58
II.T.1.	pg. 46 - 49 and 58
II.T.2.	pg. 46 - 49 and 58

Please refer to Section 7 in the Initial Study for a discussion of the resource areas where impacts are not expected.

IV. PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described on an attached sheet have been added to the project. A NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

Date: Oct. 09, 1991

Mary Griggs
 For the State Lands Commission
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 Form 13.20 1/78

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
STATE LANDS COMMISSION
INITIAL STUDY FOR THE TRANSWESTERN
TO TOPOCK INTERCONNECT PIPELINE PROJECT

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

1. INTRODUCTION

The proposed Transwestern Interconnect Pipeline Project represents a link in the natural gas pipeline infrastructure of the southwestern United States (Exhibit A). The project is located within Mohave County, Arizona and San Bernardino County, California, and crosses the Colorado River near the town of Topock. The project area is approximately 19 miles east of Needles, California, and roughly parallels the Interstate 40 and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (AT&SF) transportation corridors in the region. The purpose of the project is to provide additional natural gas marketing flexibility and a direct connection between the Transwestern Pipeline system and the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) California interstate distribution system (Exhibit B). The Project will be integrated into a previously approved pipeline right-of-way (ROW) for which significant environmental studies have been completed. These studies include the Mojave-Kern River-EJ Dorado Natural Gas Pipeline Projects Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (Final EIR/EIS), published in December 1987, and supplemented in October 1988, and the California State Lands Commission (SLC) Final Amendment for the Mojave-Kern River Pipeline Projects EIR (1991), State Clearinghouse Number 85081912, which was certified by the State Lands Commission on March 6, 1991.

The Proposed Project includes approximately 10,000 feet of 24-inch diameter gas pipeline, 2,500 feet of 20-inch diameter gas pipeline, a new Meter Station, and a 700-foot access road. The Project connects the Mojave Topock Compressor Station with the PG&E Compressor Station. An optional routing of the pipeline has also been proposed for the Project. The only difference between the optional routing and the proposed routing in this study is the method used to cross the Colorado River. The optional routing crosses the river on an existing pipeline bridge; the proposed project implements directional drilling to place the pipeline under the Colorado River.

This Initial Study identifies the potential environmental impacts associated with both the boring routing (designated as the Proposed Project) and the bridge routing (designated as the Project Option in this study). The preliminary geotechnical engineering reports, field testing and drilling evaluations have determined that the boring will be technically feasible, if carefully planned and executed (Hair, 1991).

This study assumes that the boring will be feasible; however, if the boring is not found to be technically feasible during drilling, the Project Option would become the Proposed Project. Section 5 of this study describes the Project Option.

In addition to the Project Option discussion in Section 5, the following sections describe the Proposed Project:

- Section 2 - Proposed Project Description and Location
- Section 3 - Purpose of the Proposed Project
- Section 4 - Description of the Facilities, Operations and Maintenance
- Section 5 - Overview of the Project Option and Potential Impacts
- Section 6 - Present Environment
- Section 7 - Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Project and Project Option
- Section 8 - Unavoidable Adverse Effects
- Section 9 - Mitigation Measures
- Section 10 - Organizations Contacted
- Section 11 - References

In general, the information in this study is derived from previous environmental studies. This study assumes that the placement of much of the Proposed Project pipeline within the approved Mojave Transfer Pipeline ROW will limit potential impacts in these areas to impacts previously addressed in the environmental documents referenced above. This study, however, also addresses the effects of the directional drilling and the requirements for new ROW.

2. THE PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Transwestern Pipeline Company (Transwestern) has requested an administrative transfer from the Bureau of Land Management to assume responsibility for an approved ROW Grant to construct, operate and maintain a 24-inch pipeline, approximately 17 miles in length, connecting its existing mainline facilities to the Mojave Pipeline Company's (Mojave) Topock Compressor Station, all of this occurring within Arizona. However, Transwestern now proposes to construct an additional 10,000 feet of 24-inch line, from the Topock Compressor Station, crossing under the Colorado River in a directionally-drilled bore, to a proposed Meter Station site for deliveries to both PG&E and Southern California Gas Company (SOCAL). Approximately 500 feet of 20-inch pipe will be constructed from the proposed meter station to the SOCAL Meter Station, and an additional 2,000 feet of 20-inch pipe

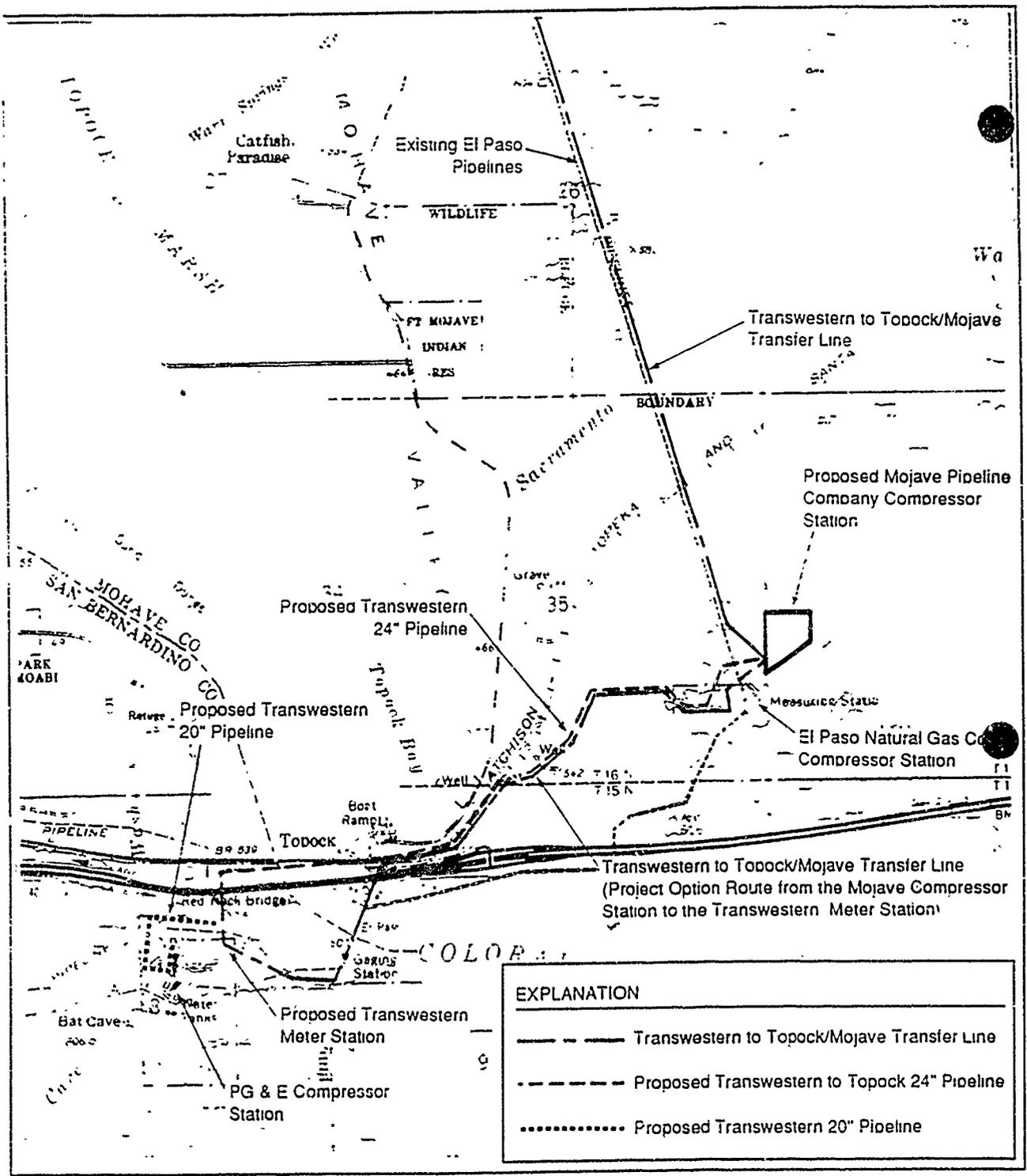


PROJECT SITE LOCATION

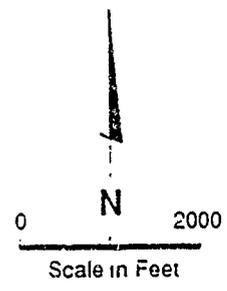
Proposed Transwestern to Topock
Interconnect Pipeline Project
Transwestern Pipeline Co.
OCTOBER 1991

EXHIBIT A

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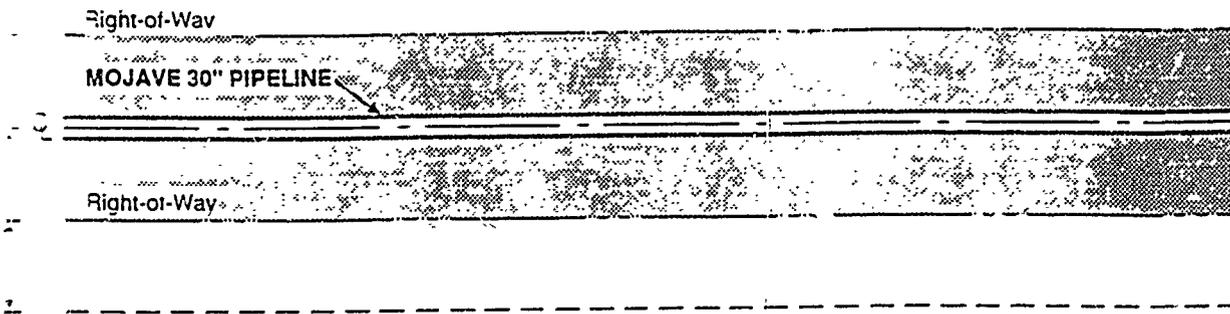
REFERENCE. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Topock, Arizona - California 1970 (screened at 50% for clarity)



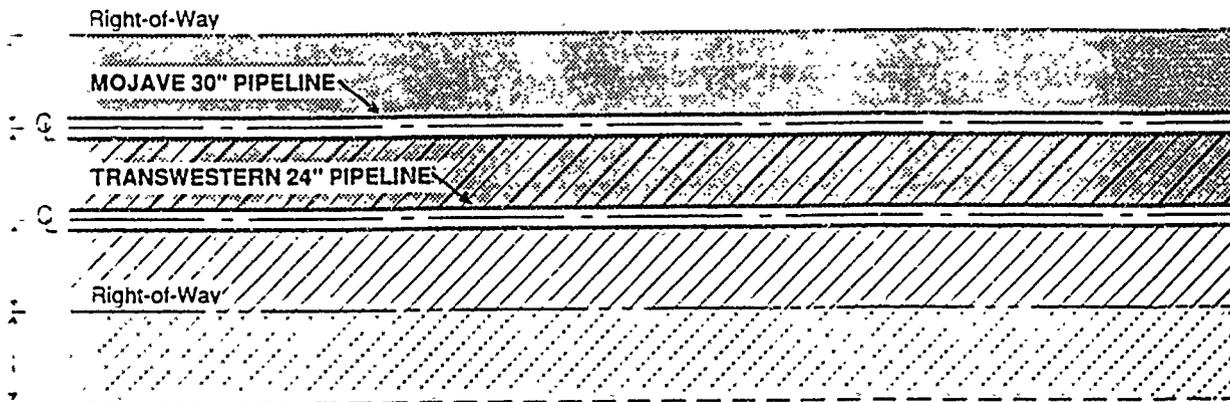
PROPOSED INTERCONNECT
 Proposed Transwestern to Topock
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 Transwestern Pipeline Co.

OCTOBER 1991

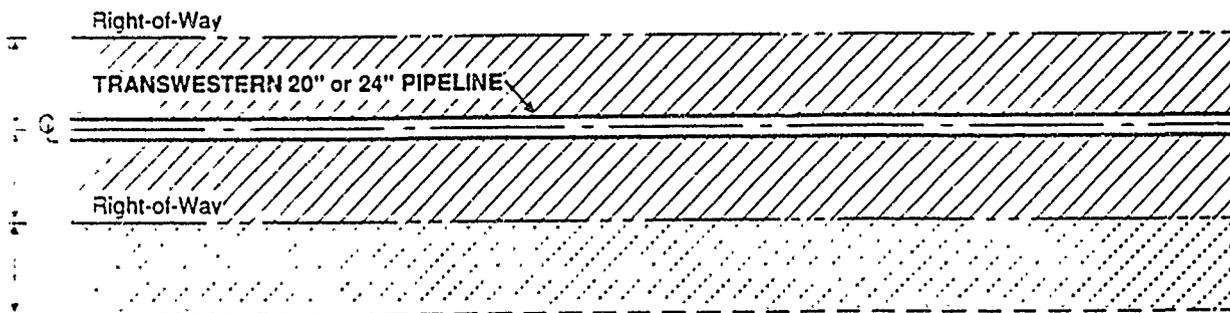
EXISTING MOJAVE RIGHT OF WAY



PROPOSED TRANSWESTERN RIGHT OF WAY (ADJACENT TO MOJAVE ROW)



PROPOSED TRANSWESTERN RIGHT OF WAY (NEW ROW LOCATIONS)



EXPLANATION

-  Permanent ROW Area
-  Temporary Work Space
-  Area of Construction Disturbance for Transwestern Pipeline (Permanent ROW)
-  Area of Construction Disturbance for Transwestern Pipeline (Temporary)

RIGHT-OF-WAY DISTURBANCE

Proposed Transwestern to Topock
Interconnect Pipeline Project
Transwestern Pipeline Co.

OCTOBER 1991

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from the site of this proposed Meter Station will be constructed to the PG&E Compressor Station, southeast of Needles, California.

The 17 miles between the Transwestern mainline and Mojave's Topock Compressor Station was approved as the "Mojave Transfer Line" component of the Mojave Pipeline Project. This component was addressed in detail by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the SLC in the Final EIR/EIS. Therefore, this Initial Study addresses the existing environment between the Topock Station and the proposed Meter Station (approximately 10,000 feet) and between the proposed Meter Station and the PG&E Compressor Station and the SOCAL Meter Station (approximately 2,500 feet).

The proposed 24-inch diameter pipeline segment connects with the Mojave Transfer Line at the Topock Station, approximately 8,000 feet east of the Colorado River. It will be constructed adjacent to the approved Mojave Pipeline between the Topock Station and the point where the Mojave Line turns southwest and crosses under I-40. Mojave and Transwestern have agreed to share a portion of the currently approved Mojave 75-foot-wide construction ROW for this segment of the pipeline. In addition to the shared, 50-foot-wide permanent ROW, Transwestern will require an additional, temporary 25-foot-wide construction workspace, which will result in a 100-foot-wide ROW for the Mojave Project, the proposed project and project option. The entire Transwestern pipeline will require a permanent operational 50-foot-wide ROW and a temporary 25-foot-wide construction ROW (Exhibit C).

The proposed pipeline continues west and crosses under the Colorado River in a directional boring just north of I-40, then turns south to the proposed Meter Station. The undercrossing of the river and the connection with the Transwestern Meter Station will require new ROW and a boring under I-40 at Topock, California. The terminus of the proposed pipeline at the PG&E Compressor Station is approximately 19 miles east of Needles, California. The general location of the project is indicated on Exhibit A, and the proposed pipeline route is presented on Exhibit B. The Transwestern to Topock/Mojave Transfer Line, shown on Exhibit B, has been previously approved, and the Mojave Pipeline Company Compressor Station has been approved and is under construction.

3. PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

The purpose of the proposed pipeline project is to transport natural gas from the Transwestern mainline in Arizona to the proposed Meter Station site in California, providing deliveries to the PG&E and SOCAL systems in California. The project is intended to provide additional natural gas marketing flexibility beyond that accomplished by the Mojave Pipeline Project, and establish a direct connection between the Transwestern Pipeline interstate natural gas pipeline system and the PG&E California interstate natural gas distribution system.

Several other pipeline projects have been proposed in the vicinity of the proposed Transwestern pipeline project. They are the Mojave, El Paso, Transwestern and Kern River pipelines, and they are described in more detail in the Final EIR/EIS.

The Mojave Pipeline, which is currently under construction, will extend from western Mohave County in Arizona across San Bernardino County and into Kern County, California. The route will encompass 383 miles of pipeline construction.

The Mojave Pipeline will receive gas supplies from El Paso Natural Gas Company (El Paso) and/or Transwestern in Mohave County, Arizona.

Transwestern proposes to loop 11 segments of its existing lines between Pyote, Texas, and Needles, California. Approximately 356 miles of pipeline construction will be completed in order to tie into either the Mojave Transfer Line or the El Dorado North Receipt Lateral.

The Kern River pipeline, which is currently under construction, will begin at Northwest's Muddy Creek Station near Opal, Wyoming, and will run south-southwest across Utah and Nevada, and west across the Mojave Desert to its connection with a pipeline to be shared with the Mojave Pipeline in Daggett, California. The gas in the Kern River system will come from major existing sources in the Overthrust Belt gas fields in southwest Wyoming and northeast Utah, and western Canadian gas fields.

Existing pipelines in the general vicinity include the following: two PG&E pipelines which cross the Colorado River (one crosses on the suspension bridge to be used by the Project Option; the other on a separate bridge), and a SOCAL pipeline.

4. DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

A. Proposed Facilities

The following project components will be associated with the construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed pipeline project:

- Approximately 10,000 feet of 24-inch diameter pipeline (Interconnect) will be constructed from the Mojave Topock Compressor Station to the proposed Transwestern/PG&E Meter Station located in Section 8, T.7N.R24E. in San Bernardino County, California. Approximately 1,500 feet will be placed in a boring under the Colorado River; the remainder will be buried using standard trenching procedures.

- Approximately 2,500 feet of 20-inch diameter buried pipeline will be constructed from the proposed Transwestern/PG&E and SOCAL Meter Station to the PG&E Compressor Station.
- Construction of a Transwestern/PG&E and SOCAL Meter Station near the PG&E Compressor Station will be constructed as part of the proposed pipeline project; the Station will disturb approximately two acres.
- Existing roads or the ROW itself will be used for surface travel. At this time, Transwestern anticipates construction of a new 700-foot access road off of the frontage road for the pipe-stringing area on the California side (see Exhibit D). Existing access roads will be utilized for construction of the proposed Transwestern/PG&E and SOCAL Meter Station. Use or construction of any roads across public lands will require a ROW easement from the appropriate governmental body.

B. Construction

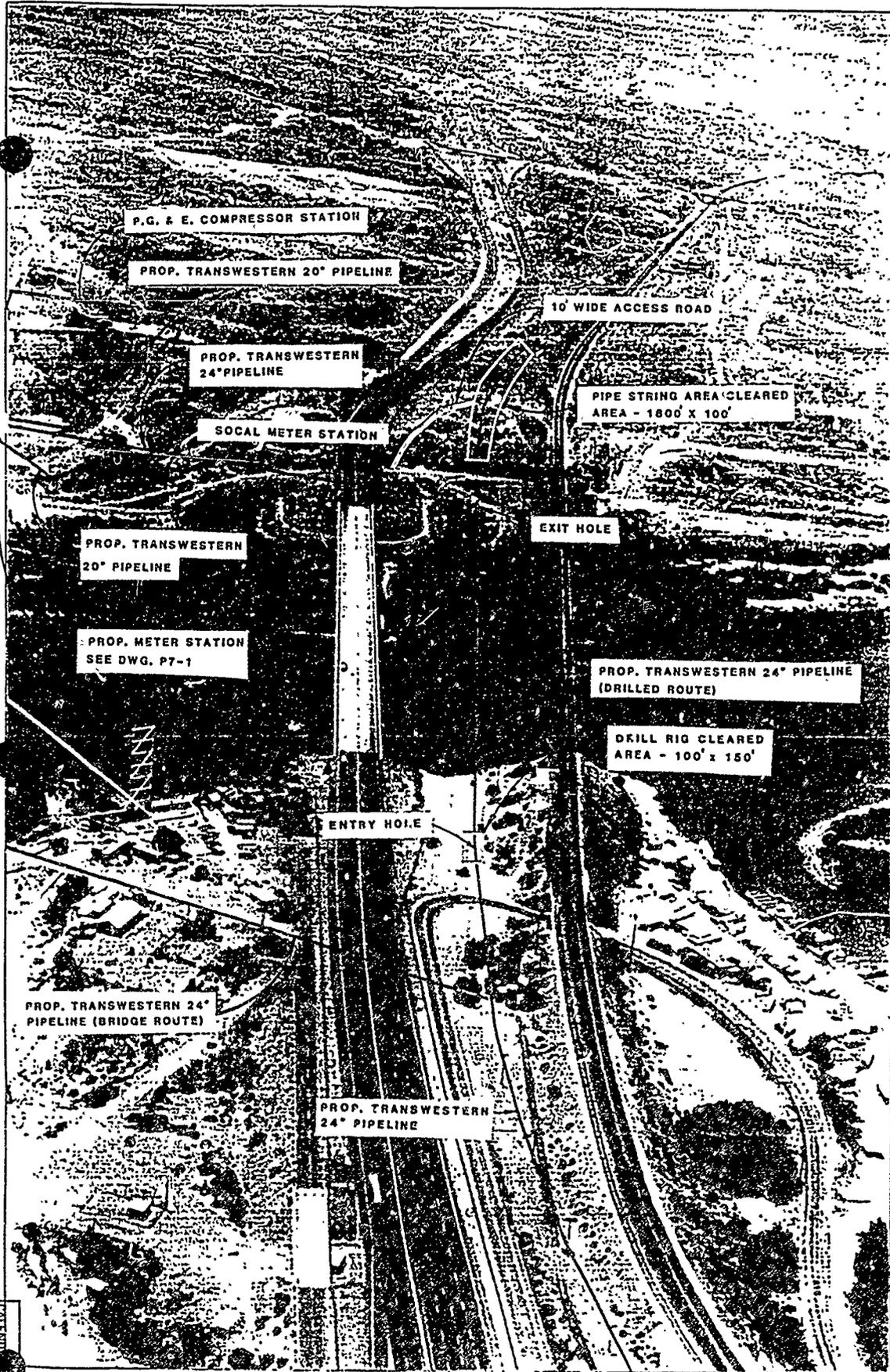
General Pipeline Construction Techniques (as quoted from the Final EIR/EIS):

The following are general pipeline construction methods. It should be noted that portions of this discussion may not pertain to this project specifically, but are included here for the purpose of clarity.

"The first step in construction of a pipeline is to locate, design, and construct/reconstruct access roads where needed. On federal and state lands, such roads will be constructed/reconstructed to the standards specified by concerned federal and state agencies. The second step in construction of a pipeline is to prepare the ROW. Following an on-ground engineering staked survey line, a construction ROW, [75 feet wide, is] be cleared and contoured. Above-ground vegetation and obstacles [are] . . . cleared [only so much as] to allow safe and efficient use of construction equipment.:

"Storage areas required for equipment, pipe, and other materials [are] acquired through private permission or temporary use permits from appropriate surface management agencies."

"A major portion of the work associated with the construction of an underground transmission pipeline is the excavation task. With few exceptions the entire transmission pipeline [is] buried in a continuous trench. The process of excavating a trench [varies] depending on soils and terrain. Where possible a self-propelled trenching machine [is] used for excavation.



FEATURES OF PROPOSED PROJECT

Proposed Transwestern to Topock
 Interoceanic Pipeline, Inc.
 Transwestern Pipeline Co.

"The width and depth of a trench vary according to the diameter of the pipe used, the soil type, and the minimum cover requirements of the pipe. Typically, depths range from 60 to 66 inches and vary in width from 42 to 54 inches. When rock or rocky formations are encountered, tractor-mounted mechanical rippers are used for excavation. In areas where mechanical rippers are not practical or insufficient, blasting [is] employed. Draglines [are] also used. Rock formations along the ROW . . . necessitate the use of blasting. Strict safety precautions [are] adhered to when blasting to clear the ROW. To prevent damage to adjacent structures, power and communication lines, blasting mats (blankets) [are] used. Extreme care [is] exercised to avoid damage to underground structures, cables, conduits, pipelines, and underground water courses or springs. Adequate notice [is] provided to adjacent landowners or tenants in advance to protect property or livestock. All work [is] performed in complete compliance with state and local codes or ordinances. Permits required for blasting [are] secured before any work is performed. Blasting activity . . . adhere[s] to all manufacturer's prescribed safety procedures and industry practices."

"In areas where there is a need to separate top and subsoils, a two-pass trenching process [is] used. The first pass remove[s] topsoil and the second pass . . . remove[s] subsoil with soils from each of the excavations being placed in separate banks. This allows for proper restoration of the soil during the backfilling process. Spoil banks . . . contain gaps to prevent storm runoff water from backing up or flooding."

"Mainline Construction:"

"The line of pipe [is] strung either prior to or after ditching. Regardless of the sequence, the operation of stringing involves the placement of coated pipe, valves, and fittings from the storage yard along the ROW. Pipe will be loaded onto trucks, transported to the ROW, and unloaded by tractors fitted with side booms.

"After the joints of pipe are strung along the trench and before the sections of pipe are joined together, individual sections of the pipe are bent to allow for uniform fit of the pipeline with the varying contours of the bottom of the trench. A track-mounted, hydraulic pipe-bending machine can tailor the shape of the pipe to conform to the contours of the terrain. The actual bend is made by a set of clamps, or shoes, that grip the outside surface of the pipe at the point where the bend is to be made. Where multiple or complex bends are required in a section of pipe, that section of the pipeline is fabricated in the factory."

"Installation of the pipe, following the bending, commences with swabbing the pipe, lining it up for welding, holding it in position until it is securely joined by welding, completing the welds, and lowering it onto skids or blocks."

"One of the most crucial phases of pipeline construction is the welding process. The overall integrity of the pipeline depends on this process. Welding is the mechanical fusing of the individual sections of pipe to form the pipeline. Each weld must exhibit the same structural integrity with respect to strength and ductility. Experienced welders highly proficient in pipeline welding are continually tested to maintain the rigorous qualification for certification of pipeline welding."

"Every weld is inspected by quality control personnel to determine the quality of the weld. Radiographic examination is a nondestructive method of inspecting the inner structure of welds and determining or inferring the presence of defects. Contractors specializing in radiographic inspection [are] engaged. Defects [are] repaired or removed as outlined in American Petroleum Institute (API) 1104. Governmental regulations require nondestructive testing of all welds in areas such as inside railroad or public road ROWs and in certain other areas. The regulations largely follow industry practice. Radiographic inspections [are] performed as outlined in 49 CFR, Part 192 - Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline."

"Each weld seam must be protected from corrosion. Once field coating or wrapping of the weld (compatible with factory-applied coating methods) is completed, the pipeline is ready to be lowered into the trench. Special side boom tractors spread out along the pipeline simultaneously lift the line and move it over the open trench. The string of pipe is then lowered into the trench. Great care is taken to prevent any damage to the pipe coating during this stage of construction."

"After the pipe has been lowered into the ditch, the trench will be backfilled. Backfill [is] placed by proven techniques to avoid potential settlement that . . . leave a surface depression."

"The final phase of pipeline construction . . . involves cleanup and restoration of the ROW. The ROW [is] cleaned up by removal and disposal of construction debris and surplus materials. Restoration of the ROW surface" [involves recontouring to stabilize slopes, putting windrowed vegetation back onto the ROW and imprinting].

"Markers showing the exact location of the pipeline [are] installed at fence crossings and road crossings in order to identify the owner of the pipeline and convey emergency information in accordance with applicable governmental regulations. Special markers providing information and guidance to aerial patrol pilots [are] also installed."

"After burial, the pipeline [is] tested to ensure that the system is capable of withstanding the operating pressure for which it was designed. This procedure is

hydrostatic testing and [is] carried out by the construction contractor. Hydrostatic test water will be purchased from the municipal water supply at the Golden Shores Resort on the Arizona side of the river, less than one mile north of the Interstate Highway 40. The total volume of water to be purchased for the hydrostatic tests is approximately 795,000 gallons. The hydrostatic test water for the following sections of the pipeline will be transported and discharged at the proposed scrubber station site in Section 10, T16N, R21W, Mohave County, Arizona:

- Transwestern to Topock 24" Pipeline (Proposed Project and Project Option)
- Transwestern 24" Pipe for Colorado River Bore (Proposed Project)
- Transwestern to SOCAL 20" Pipeline (Proposed Project and Project Option)

The hydrostatic test water for the following section of the pipeline will be discharged into a 38-foot x 38-foot x 3-foot deep discharge pit on the west side of the PG&E Compressor Station. The water will be discharged at a rate of 2500 gallons per minute with a splash barrel to control the flow rate and hay bales to trap solids.

- Transwestern to PG&E 20" Pipeline (Proposed Project and Project Option)

The hydrostatic test water for the following meter stations will be discharged inside the meter station fence at a rate controlled by the meter station piping valves. Hay bales will also be used to trap solids. The topography of the area will eliminate the possibility for discharge water to run off into the Colorado River.

- Transwestern to PG&E and SOCAL Meter Stations

"Internal test pressures [are] in accordance with Department of Transportation (DOT) Title 49 CFR, Part 192. The pipeline [is] tested after backfilling and all construction work that . . . affect[ing] the pipe had been completed. Testing at major river crossings, e.g., [Colorado River is] done prior to installation and again after installation. The test water [is] disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local agency requirements. The pipeline [is] ready for operation at the conclusion of the hydrostatic testing."

"Road and Railroad Crossings:"

"When crossing roads with light traffic and where permitted by local authority or owners of private roads, the open cut method [is] used. In those instances detours [are often] required. The boring method [is] used to cross all major highway systems and railroads. In the boring method, each side of the crossing is excavated for the boring equipment. Pipe casing sized larger than the carrier pipe is used as a sleeve for the boring auger. Where traffic load factor and soil conditions permit, heavy

walled pipe [is] used instead of casing the pipe. The cased crossings . . . have vent pipes, cathodic protection, and wold be appropriately marked.

"Construction Materials Handling:"

"A major logistics problem associated with the construction of a pipeline is the transportation, stocking and preparation of the pipe before it can be taken into the field for installation. Typically the pipe is manufactured by the factory in lengths up to forty feet. This length is generally the legal maximum length that can be transported by carriers over federal and state highways. The number of pieces that can be carried on a truck depends on the diameter and weight of the pipe. In the case of 36-inch outside diameter (O.D.) pipe, up to five segments are carried at a time on the transport truck."

"Pipe yards and staging areas are set up to receive and prepare the pipe for shipment to the field. To facilitate the handling and stringing of pipe along the ROW, two pipe sections [are] joined (welded) together at the staging area. This longer section of pipe (80 feet) is then strung out along the ROW. The pipe is inspected for damage to the protective coating applied at the factory. If damaged, the coating is repaired."

Pipeline Construction Techniques Specific to the Proposed Project:

Construction will begin after ROW easements, grants, and all required clearances have been obtained.

Construction activities will be confined to a area of disturbance 75 feet wide, 50 feet of which will be permanent and will lie within the already existing 75-foot-wide Mojave construction ROW where the lines parallel, resulting in a total disturbance area 100 feet wide. This will result in a 25-foot-wide zone of new, temporary disturbance paralleling the Mojave 75-foot construction ROW. In addition, there will be a 75-foot wide disturbance in new ROW locations; construction of the 2,500 feet of 20-inch pipeline will also require a 75-foot-wide area of disturbance. A 75-foot-wide permanent ROW will remain after construction of both pipelines, and a 50-foot-wide permanent ROW will remain after construction in new ROW locations. Construction activities will require clearing above-ground vegetation and obstacles to allow safe and efficient operation of the construction equipment. This clearing will take place only within the 75-foot construction disturbance (Exhibit C).

The proposed project involves placing the proposed pipeline beneath the Colorado River rather than routing it across the existing pipeline suspension bridge used for the Mojave Line, thereby eliminating the land use impact of reduced bridge capacity for pipeline routing (see Exhibit D for a photograph of the site). Approximately 15.6 acres of land outside of the Mojave ROW will be disturbed (pipe pull-through area

about 8.6 acres, boring under Highway 40 about 6 acres, and extra workspace associated with highway boring about 1 acre). Directional drilling will be used to create the underground tunnel (bore) through which the pipeline will be installed.

Preliminary geotechnical studies of the riverbank have been completed, and they indicate a very dense sandy gravels and gravel-sand-clay conglomerate stratum beneath the shallower river sand/gravels. Although a bore is typically difficult under these conditions, the angular/weak character of the gravel at the proposed boring depth will support a precise drilling operation (Hair, 1991). Final studies, however, and an economic analysis are required before a final feasibility determination can be made. If boring does not prove feasible, the option of crossing on the suspension bridge, discussed in this analysis, will be pursued.

The directional drilling will not result in any direct impact on the river bottom or banks. The crossing is proposed between Interstate Highway 40 and the AT&SF Railroad and will place the top of the pipeline approximately 10-30 feet or more below the bottom surface of the river.

The bank penetration points for the bore will be between 400 and 600 feet from the existing edges of the Colorado River channel. The depth of the bore will be 10 or 30 feet, as decided by the contractor at the time of drilling. 10-foot bores are placed in "traditionally" drillable sand and are advantageous in that they are easily drilled. The soil 10 feet beneath the Colorado River will support this bore. A 10-foot bore, however, may be disadvantageous in the proposed project in that its execution is hampered by the cobble zone on the Arizona bank, the very slight risk of river scour (a small risk since the river is heavily managed), and the risk of mud seeps into the ground or into the river (Hair 1991).

A 30-foot bore is usually placed in angular pea gravel or weakly cemented conglomerate, and the benefits to the proposed project of such a bore would include avoiding much of the Arizona bank cobble, and obtaining security from vertical river activity. The disadvantage to drilling a 30-foot bore would be the difficulty of drilling through the deeper gravel conglomerate beneath the Colorado River.

To accomplish the directional bore, the drilling system will be set in place on the Arizona side of the river and a pilot hole drilled to the California side. The pipe stringing and welding will be set up on the California side on the high cliff on the west side of the river. The pipe lay-down workspace will occupy a disturbed area approximately 100 feet wide between the Interstate 40 and the railroad ROWs and between Cave Wash and the high cliff, just west of the Colorado River (see Exhibit D).

The pipe stringing on the California side will require grading a 700-foot access road from the frontage road leading to PG&E Compressor Station up to the top of the

cliff. This road will be parallel and adjacent to Interstate Highway 40 and will provide access for equipment. The activities planned for this road will not interfere with normal traffic use of Interstate Highway 40.

After drilling, stringing, and welding are completed, the area will be cleaned of debris and restored to its original condition. All drilling fluids will be removed and disposed of in an approved disposal site. The access road will be graded and the area allowed to naturally revegetate (refer to Final FEIS/EIR Amendment (1991), which stipulates that "no mulching, fertilizations or seeding shall take place within the Mojave Desert beyond the replacement of windrowed vegetation which will be mixed with the topsoil."). A fence barrier will be installed at the entrance to the access road to deter future use.

See the Final EIR/EIS (Section 2.1) for more details on pipeline construction.

C. Operation and Maintenance

The information in this section and much of the information in Section D is quoted from the Final EIR/EIS. Operation and maintenance procedures similar to those discussed in the Final EIR/EIS will be developed for the proposed pipeline facilities. "Manuals explaining procedures will also be developed and made available to all operating personnel. A thorough program [will] be outlined to deal with any type of emergency . . . occur[ing] during the operation of the pipeline. Copies of this plan will be provided to all appropriate federal and state agencies. Materials must be stored in nearby locations to make quick repairs if a leak occurs. Communications for the proposed pipeline system will be tied in to compressor stations which will be operated on a pressure set point control. The mainline valves will be provided with gas hydraulic operators. Pressure and flow rates will be continuously monitored for dispatching purposes and in order to detect leaks. Block valves will be located according to DOT requirements." The wall thickness of the pipe will also vary from 0.5 inches at the river crossing to 0.312 inches for most of the rest of the pipeline. "Radio communication and mobile field units will be available among stations to assist in dealing with emergency situations."

"Certain operations and maintenance plans and schedules [will] be implemented to monitor and ensure safe operation. The permanent ROW will be available to ensure reasonable access to facilitate any necessary pipeline maintenance. The pipeline will be inspected regularly using aerial and ground surveys. Instrumental leak surveys will also be performed. All valves and valve actuators will be routinely operated, inspected, and lubricated. Periodic surveys of the cathodic protection system will also be conducted. All pipeline facilities will be marked and identified in accordance with applicable regulations."

D. Environmental and Safety Controls

A number of environmental and safety controls will be implemented by Transwestern. Activities associated with the project will be conducted in a manner that will avoid or minimize degradation of air, land, and water quality. "During construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of the project, Transwestern will perform activities in accordance with applicable air and water quality standards and related plans for implementation, including but not limited to standards adopted pursuant to the Clean Air Act as amended (42 USC 7401, et seq.), Clean Water Act, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended (33 USC 1251, et seq.)."

"Regulatory agency approved herbicides will be used within the fenced area at compressor and meter stations to prevent weed fires, and around safety signs and valve locations within the ROW to maintain visibility."

"Where the ROW includes public lands on which cadastral survey monuments and survey markers are located, Transwestern will avoid disturbance or removal of such monuments or markers." Markers or monuments removed during construction activities it will be moved "in accordance with detailed instructions established by the appropriate agency."

"Safety concerns during the construction phase of the pipeline will focus on welding inspection. Nondestructive and destructive testing methods are available to welding inspectors for determining the quality of welds. Visual inspection of welds and observation of welding operations by qualified welding inspectors will minimize weld defects and indicate when further examination of certain welds is advisable. Transwestern will conduct 100% testing of all welds."

"A number of safety design factors have been built into the pipeline engineering. For example, the pipe is buried deep enough so that normal plowing for cultivation will not affect it. Heavy wall pipe or casing is used for road and railroad crossings, and corrosion is prevented by cathodic protection systems. The proposed pipeline will conform to the minimum pipeline safety standards set by the U.S. Department of Transportation, which specify minimum pipe wall thickness, strength, and depth of burial for different population densities along the route. Thicker walled pipe (0.5 inch) will be used at road, major creek, and river crossings. The depth of the buried line will be 30 to 36 inches in normal soil and 18 to 24 inches in consolidated rock. If a rupture were to occur in the pipe, it will be noticed immediately by the operating crews at the compressor station since pipeline pressure will be monitored continuously. If a rupture occurred, the operator on duty will notify the proper personnel and they will be dispatched to carry out necessary emergency procedures."

5. OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT OPTION AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

A. **Project Characteristics**

The Project Option incorporates the same facilities, construction procedures and operations/maintenance procedures as are described for the Proposed Project (see Section 5), except for the following:

- approximately 1,500 feet of pipe will be placed on an existing pipeline bridge located a short distance downstream from the proposed boring site.
- the pipeline route will follow the approved ROW of the Mojave Transfer Pipeline for the full length of the project, rather than traversing new ROW west across the river and south under Interstate 40 to the connection with the proposed Meter Station (see Exhibit B).
- the Project Option will not require additional disturbances at the directional-drilling set-up and pipe pull-through locations, the minor access road required for the drilling set-up, or the clean-up and regrading after drilling is completed.

B. **Present Environment - Project Option**

The local vicinity of the project option is similar to that of the proposed and is shown in Exhibit B. The areas of environmental concern are also similar to those of the proposed project.

Land use, biological resources and cultural resources have been identified as resource areas where potential for significant impacts is greater than for the other resource areas addressed in this study. This determination is based upon a review of the findings in the FEIS/EIR previously referenced. The entire alignment of the project option will be located within the approved Mojave ROW; the assumption has therefore been made for the option that all impacts and mitigations associated with the Mojave Pipeline will also apply to the Transwestern Pipeline for this alignment. For a description of the three resource areas, refer to Section 6.

C. **Environmental Impacts of the Project Option**

The environmental impacts associated with the project option are very similar to those noted for the Proposed Project (see to Section 7 for a comparison of impacts). Based on the differences in project characteristics discussed in Section 5(A) above, the following impact differences exist for the Project Option:

- the placement of the pipeline on the bridge will preclude any of the impacts associated with the directional-drilling ground disturbances, access requirements or clean-up procedures.
- the bridge routing will impact remaining bridge capacity by requiring a portion of its designated use potential.
- The Project Option will not require new ROW beyond the project corridor previously studied and approved for the Mojave Pipeline, thereby reducing the potential for impacting unidentified cultural resources.

Based on the net change in impact potential (and the implementation of the mitigation measures found in Section 9), no significant adverse impacts will result from replacing the Proposed Project with the Project Option.

6. PRESENT ENVIRONMENT

A. General Environment

The local vicinity of the project work is shown in Exhibit B. The proposed project is located in the Mojave desert, in Mohave County, Arizona and San Bernardino County, California, on approximately eight acres of land. This area is within the Mohave Valley, a low desert valley filled with loose alluvium, at an elevation of approximately 400 to 600 feet. The ROW traverses within approximately 250 feet of Topock Bay and 100 feet of the AT&SF before it crosses Interstate Highway 40, State Highway 95, and the Colorado River. On the west side of the Colorado River, the elevation increases steeply to approximately 600 feet.

The area is sparsely populated: the nearest towns are Needles, California, approximately 19 miles to the east, and Topock, California, approximately 0.5 miles to the north. The Fort Mojave Indian Reservation lies approximately 2 miles to the north. Several segments of the ROW pass through the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, and much of the land to the south of the ROW is part of this refuge. The entire area lies within a BLM designated utility corridor.

After reviewing the Final EIR/EIS information pertaining to the project corridor, all but three environmental resource areas have been determined to be adequately addressed in the Final EIR/EIS. The resource areas requiring further study include land use; biological resources (plant and animal life), and cultural resources.

Potential land use impacts will not result from the newly obtained ROW required for the boring alignment outside of the Mojave Line ROW, and line placement in boring locations. Potential impacts to biological resources include potential effects on

sensitive species and habitats, including potential impacts on wetlands. Potential cultural resource impacts include effects on historic structures and artifacts.

B. Land Use Environment

The discussion of land use along and in the vicinity of the proposed Transwestern pipeline route is based on existing literature sources, primarily the Final EIR/EIS, the Final EIR Amendment, and the Yuma Resource Management Plan.

Existing Land Uses

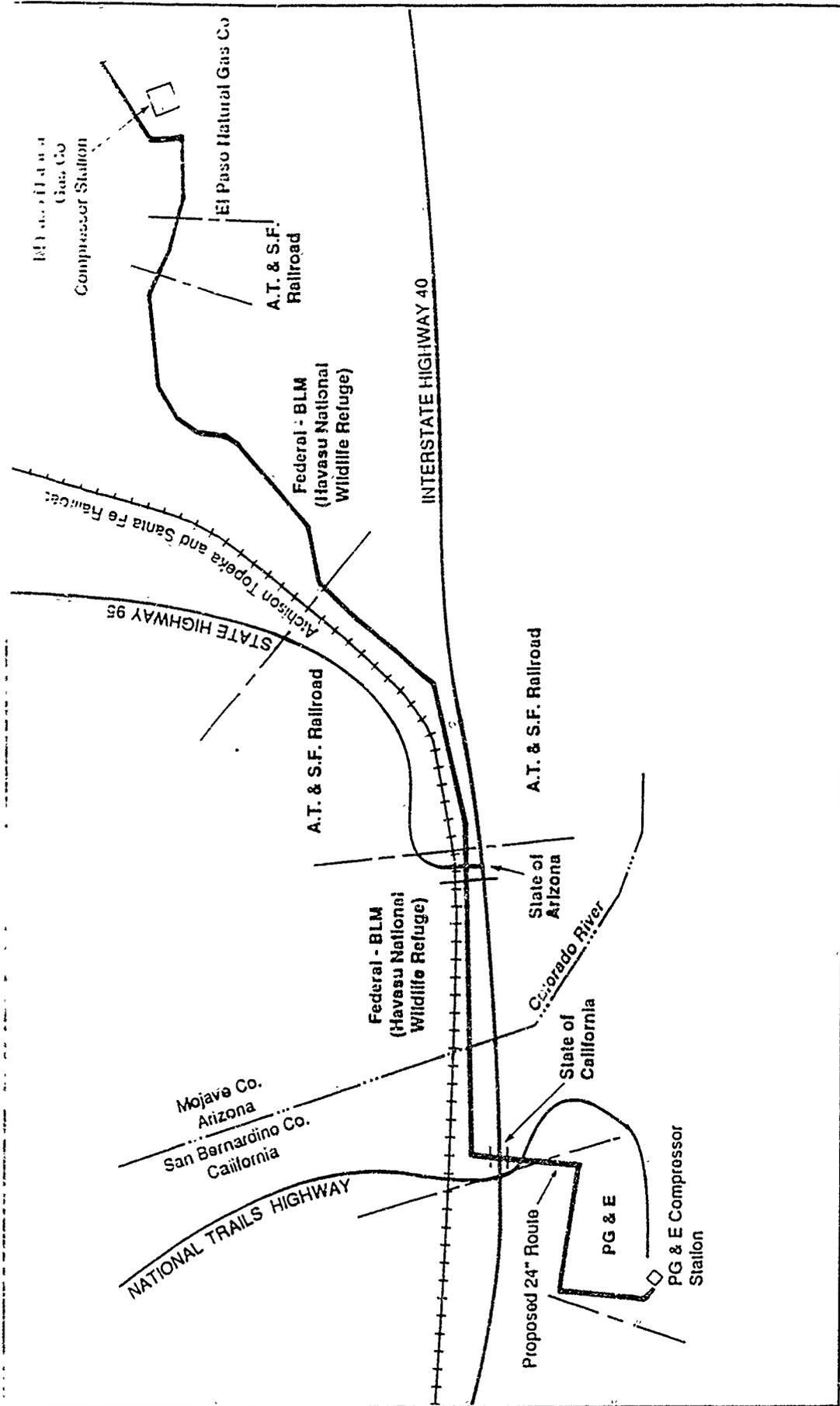
The proposed pipeline is located in an existing utility planning corridor that varies in width from two to five miles along Interstate Highway 40. Undeveloped open desert is the predominant land use (approximately 90% of the area) along the 12,500-foot proposed pipeline, 10,000 feet of 24" pipeline, and 2,500 feet of 20" pipeline. Other existing land uses include the El Paso Natural Gas Co. Compressor Station, the AT&SF line, Interstate Highway 40, State Highway 95, and the PG&E Compressor Station.

Planned and Future Land Uses

The 12,500-foot pipeline segment is within the boundaries of San Bernardino County in California and Mohave County in Arizona. The County plans and ordinances are applicable to unincorporated private lands along the pipeline route. The land use category used in the proposed pipeline area is commercial/industrial, however, the proposed pipeline itself will pass through the BLM utility corridor (Corridor G). In the future, other pipelines can also be added to this corridor.

Land Ownership

A map of the landowners along the length of the proposed pipeline route is presented in Exhibit E. The majority of the route is privately owned by the following three companies: AT&SF, PG&E, and El Paso. PG&E is the only private land owner in the California portion of the proposed route. The Federal lands that will be crossed by the proposed pipeline are either public lands administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management or are part of the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, which is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The California SLC, under the authority of the U.S. Submerged Lands Act of 1954, has jurisdiction for activities under the Colorado River (which includes part of the directional boring component of the project). In addition to the lands mentioned above, the route will also cross Interstate Highway 40 and State Highway 95.



LAND OWNERSHIP MAP
 Proposed Transwestern to Topock
 Interconnect Pipeline Project
 Transwestern Pipeline Co.
 OCTOBER 1991
EXHIBIT E

Transportation

The principal transportation routes serving the area are Interstate Highway 40, State Highway 95, National Trails Highway (Old Highway 66), and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Line. The proposed pipeline and alternatives will cross Interstate Highway 40, State Highway 95, the railroad, and two Interstate Highway 40 access roads. A number of unpaved roads that serve for utility maintenance and Colorado River access will also be crossed by the pipeline. A pipeline suspension bridge crossing the Colorado River is currently traversed by a PG&E pipeline and will be crossed by the Mojave pipeline. The utility corridor along this route is approaching maximum routing capacity; only two more pipelines can be added to this bridge before the construction of new supports requiring disturbance to the Colorado River bottom will be necessary.

C. Biological Environment

The discussion of biological resources along and in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline route is based on (1) existing literature sources, and (2) a survey of the route conducted on 24 July 1991.

Vegetation Types and Wildlife Habitat

The proposed pipeline route is approximately 12,500 feet long and includes an access road of approximately 700 feet. It will traverse approximately 11,700 feet of upland habitat. The proposed route will cross under approximately 1,500 feet of riparian/wetland habitat associated with the Colorado River.

Upland Vegetation Types/Wildlife Habitats

Upland vegetation types along the proposed route include Mojavean creosote bush scrub and disturbed/ruderal habitat. The approximate distances of these vegetation types traversed by the proposed route are 8,200 feet of Mojavean creosote bush scrub and 3,500 feet of disturbed/ruderal. Mojavean creosote bush scrub vegetation along the proposed route is dominated by creosote bush (Larrea tridentata) and white bursage (Ambrosia dumosa). Other common plant species observed during the 24 July 1991 field survey included Arabian grass (Schismus arabicus), desert trumpet (Eriogonum inflatum), spiny herb (Chorizanthe sp.), and cholla cactus (Opuntia spp.).

This vegetation type along the proposed route is characterized by various levels of human-caused disturbance. Most of the route is within or adjacent to existing facilities (El Paso Compressor Station, roads and Interstate Highway 40, railroad

tracks) or adjacent to facilities under construction (the Mojave pipeline, Mojave Compressor Station). The proposed route traverses approximately 3,000 feet of lightly to moderately and 5,200 feet of heavily disturbed Mojavean creosote bush scrub. Other types of disturbance include vegetation clearing, trash dumping, and noise generated by vehicles, trains, and boats.

Undisturbed and lightly disturbed Mojavean creosote bush scrub in the region provides habitat for a variety of wildlife species adapted to arid conditions, such as desert tortoise (Gopherus [=Xerobates] agassizii), desert iguana (Dipsosaurus dorsalis), zebra-tailed lizard (Callisaurus draconoides), coachwhip (Masticophis flagellum), ground snake (Sonora semiannulata), several species of rattlesnakes (Crotalus spp.), horned lark (Eremophila alpestris), black-throated sparrow (Amphispiza bilineata), white-tailed antelope squirrel (Ammospermophilus leucurus), Merriam's kangaroo rat (Dipodomys merriami), and desert kit fox (Vulpes macrotis arsipus). Due to the level of existing human-caused disturbance and the degree of isolation caused by the railroad and Interstate Highway 40, wildlife species diversity is relatively low. Individuals and sign of only a few species were observed during the 24 July 1991 survey, including turkey vulture (Cathartes aura), rock dove (Columba livia), black-throated sparrow, and house finch (Carpodacus mexicanus), as well as kangaroo rat (Dipodomys sp.) burrows. No individuals or sign of desert tortoise were observed.

Disturbed/ruderal habitat occurs along approximately 3,000 feet of the proposed route. This habitat type occurs in areas that have been cleared for many years (such as within and adjacent to roads and the railroad ROW), as well as areas that have been cleared and graded recently during construction of the Mojave pipeline system.

Vegetation is sparse in the disturbed/ruderal habitat type. Bare ground usually exceeds 90 percent. Plant species in this vegetation type include a high proportion of introduced species, such as Arabian grass. Based on observations made during the site reconnaissance survey, the disturbed/ruderal areas along the pipeline route appear to represent low-quality wildlife habitat, and few species utilize these areas. During the 24 July 1991 survey, house finches and a common raven (Corvus corax) were observed flying over disturbed/ruderal habitat. In addition, Botta's pocket gopher (Thomomys bottae) burrows were found to occur at margins between disturbed/ruderal and Mojavean creosote bush scrub habitats. Other species that potentially occurring in this habitat along the proposed pipeline are those adapted to high levels of disturbance, such as European starling (Sturnus vulgaris) and house sparrow (Passer domesticus).

Upland vegetation types along the proposed project include lightly to moderately disturbed Mojavean creosote bush scrub, and disturbed/ruderal habitats. This alternative traverses approximately 8,000 feet of Mojavean creosote bush scrub,

including 3,000 feet that contains low to moderate levels of existing human-caused disturbance, and 3,500 feet of disturbed/ruderal habitat.

Riparian/Aquatic Habitats

The proposed route crosses under approximately 1,500 feet of riparian and aquatic habitats. Since the pipeline will be placed under the habitat in a bore directionally drilled from an area beyond the habitats and no in-water construction is anticipated, these habitats will not be directly impacted by pipeline construction and maintenance.

The riparian habitat at the proposed crossing is limited to narrow bands (less than 30 feet) of tamarisk scrub, characterized by tamarisk (Tamarix sp.) and mesquite (Prosopis glandulosa). The former is an introduced phreatophytic plant that has become established along the Colorado River. In the vicinity of the proposed pipeline route, tamarisk is the dominant plant in the riparian zone and appears to be displacing some native riparian species, such as mesquite.

Riparian zones in the region generally support a relatively diverse fauna. A variety of bird species are associated with the Colorado River, including gulls, terns, shorebirds, and waterfowl. However, many of these species are associated with marsh and native riparian habitats. Tamarisk-dominated riparian zones appear to comprise lower quality habitat for wildlife in general, and specifically for birds. The avifauna at the proposed river crossing is quite low in diversity, as well as in densities for individual species.

Aquatic habitat at the proposed crossings is limited primarily to open water. Small areas of freshwater marsh, characterized by cattails (Typha sp.) and bulrushes (Scirpus spp.), occur nearby, but not within the proposed construction zone. Most birds that utilize the Colorado River are associated with marsh areas, rather than open water. Moreover, areas of open water at the proposed crossings of the river are subject to a high level of disturbance caused by boat traffic. As such, the avifauna at these crossings is quite low in density and diversity.

Between Davis Dam and Lake Havasu, 24 species of fish have been reported in the Colorado River (Final EIR/EIS, 1987). Many of the species are non-native, such as brown trout (Oncorhynchus trutta), carp (Cyprinus carpio), redear sunfish (Lepomis microlophus), and black crappie (Pomoxis nigromaculatus). Sensitive fish species potentially occurring in this portion of the Colorado River include the bonytail chub (Gila elegans) and the razorback sucker (Xyrauchen texanus).

Sensitive Plants

Based on information developed for the Mojave pipeline project (Final EIR/EIS, 1987), potential occurrence of sensitive plant species along the proposed pipeline segment is limited to barrel cactus (Ferocactus acanthodes var. acanthodes). This is a Category 3c (more common than previously believed) federal candidate for listing as threatened or endangered, as well as a California Native Plant Society (CNPS) List 3 species (a list containing plants about which little information is known). No plants of this species were observed during the reconnaissance survey of 24 July 1991.

Sensitive Wildlife

Based on information from the Final Mojave EIR/EIS and other sources, sensitive wildlife species known or with potential to occur in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline segment include the following:

- Bonytail chub- federal-, California-, and Arizona-listed endangered
- Razorback sucker- Category 1 federal candidate for listing as threatened or endangered, California- and Arizona-listed endangered
- Desert tortoise- federal-listed threatened in California, California-listed threatened, candidate for state listing in Arizona
- Yuma clapper rail- (Rallus longirostris yumanensis)- federal-listed endangered and California-listed threatened
- California black rail- (Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus)- California-listed threatened and Category 1 federal candidate.
- Other federal-listed endangered bird species, including bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) and peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus)
- Other bird species with lesser classification of sensitivity, such as California yellow-billed cuckoo (Coccyzus americanus occidentalis), Arizona Bell's vireo (Vireo bellii arizonae), elf owl (Micrathene whitneyi), Gila woodpecker (Melanerpes uropygialis), and bank swallow (Riparia riparia).

Based on the location of the proposed route, types of wildlife habitats present, and method of construction, few of the above species occur along the proposed Transwestern pipeline route. The bonytail chub and razorback sucker occur in the lower Colorado River only in a few remnant populations. The former species has been stocked in Lake Mojave, approximately 35 miles upstream of the proposed crossing. Razorback suckers were collected from the Colorado River near Topock in the 1970s. As such, there is a slight possibility that individuals of one or both of these species occur in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline route. However, suitable habitat for these species is not expected to be disturbed due to construction or maintenance of the proposed pipeline.

The desert tortoise occurs in desert habitats such as Mojavean creosote bush scrub in portions of Arizona, California, Nevada, and Utah. The proposed pipeline route is within an area with various tortoise habitat classifications, including:

- Bureau of Land Management (BLM) habitat categories-- uncategorized (BLM 1988 habitat category maps)
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Class 2 habitat (USFWS 1989 habitat class maps; California only)
- California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) crucial habitat areas--uncategorized (CDFG crucial habitat maps, undated)
- Low density (Berry and Nicholson, 1984).

During the 24 July 1991 survey, the route was reviewed by vehicle and on foot to note the type and condition of the habitat, as well as to search for individuals and sign of desert tortoise. As noted earlier, the upland habitat consists of disturbed/ruderal and Mojavean creosote bush scrub, with levels of human-caused disturbance ranging from low to very high. Most of the proposed route is isolated by Interstate Highway 40, the railroad tracks and the Colorado River. No tortoises or sign of tortoises were observed. Based on the lack of sign, the degree of isolation, and the existing amount of human-caused disturbance, it appears that the proposed pipeline route does not traverse suitable desert tortoise habitat.

Additional information supports the classification of habitat traversed by the pipeline route as unlikely to contain desert tortoises. Upon review of existing data, habitat classification, and 1991 photographs, agency biologists stated that the vicinity of the pipeline route did not appear to represent suitable tortoise habitat and that pipeline construction was not likely to result in adverse impacts to this species (R. Bransfield, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, personal communication, 1991; F. Hoover, California Department of Fish and Game, personal communication, 1991). Moreover, a review of data collected along the adjacent Mojave Pipeline route in this area during preconstruction surveys by BioSystems Analysis, Inc., indicated that no tortoises or sign of tortoises were observed. This portion of the Mojave Pipeline route in California was classified as non-habitat for desert tortoise (BioSystems Analysis, Inc. data files; J. Ellison, Fluor-Daniel project manager, for Mojave Pipeline, personal communication, 1991).

The Yuma clapper rail has been reported from Topock Marsh south (Final EIR/EIS). As such, the Colorado River crossings along the proposed pipeline route is within the current range of this species. However, marsh habitat utilized by the Yuma clapper rail does not occur at the pipeline crossings. This species does not occur at the proposed crossing. Moreover, riparian/wetland habitats will not be disturbed by the proposed pipeline.

The California black rail is known to inhabit bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.) dominated freshwater marsh habitat along the Colorado River near Imperial Dam in Imperial County. It has also been reported from the Bill Williams River Delta south of the project site. Based on this information, as well as the fact that freshwater marsh habitat will be avoided, the species is unlikely to be affected by pipeline construction and operation activities.

Due to a lack of nesting and winter roost sites, bald eagles and peregrine falcons will not be seen on more than a rare fly-over basis during migration. Similarly, suitable habitat apparently does not occur at the proposed crossing of the river for other sensitive species of birds, such as California yellow-billed cuckoo, Arizona Bell's vireo, elf owl, Gila woodpecker, and bank swallow. The latter species requires steep, eroding banks in which to nest. The remaining species are associated primarily with well-developed large cactus or well-developed riparian habitat characterized by native plant species. Because those habitat types do not occur along the proposed route, the above sensitive species of birds will not occur.

In summary, the occurrence of sensitive, threatened, or endangered wildlife species along the proposed route is unlikely.

Sensitive Habitats

Sensitive habitats that occur in the region of the proposed pipeline route include riparian habitats, wetlands, and desert tortoise habitat. Riparian habitat occurring at the proposed crossing of the Colorado River is dominated by introduced, invasive tamarisk, with scattered clumps of native mesquite and arrowweed. As such, it is low-quality riparian habitat. Although sensitive wetlands, such as freshwater marsh, occur in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline route, none was observed at the proposed crossing.

As noted earlier, due primarily to various levels of human-caused disturbance, as well as a high degree of isolation caused by existing facilities, Interstate Highway 40, the railroad tracks, and the Colorado River, the proposed route does not appear to traverse suitable desert tortoise habitat. During the 24 July 1991 survey, no individuals or sign of this species were observed.

D. Cultural Environment

Prehistoric Overview

Most of the archaeological investigations in the region have been in conjunction with various development projects, including the Mojave Pipeline project (McGuire 1990). Other survey work has been conducted by Fryman (1976) and Leonard (1978). In

the late 1980s (Peyton 1987) ground drawings were documented to the north and west of the proposed project.

Several regional overviews pertaining to the southern portion of the Mojave Desert have been presented in BLM documents (King and Casebier 1981; Warren et al. 1980; Warren et al. 1981). Warren (1984) has also addressed a regional chronology for the area. A brief summary of the prehistoric cultural chronology of the region is presented as background. Additional information is available in the sources referenced above.

Although some researchers have reported evidence of human activity in the Mojave Desert predating 12,000 Before Present (B.P.), such claims are not widely accepted. More substantial evidence has been found related to the period known as the Lake Mojave (Warren 1984) or San Dieguito (Rogers 1958). This generalized hunting culture, commonly dated to 12,000-7,000 B.P. (Warren and Crabtree 1986), is marked by a number of distinct tool types. These include large leaf-shaped knives or bifaces, several types of scrapers, and leaf-shaped, long-stemmed and short wide-stemmed points.

Pinto points are markers for the next identifiable cultural period. Although there is some controversy over the exact chronological placement, a number of sites dating between 7,000 and 4,000 B.P. have been assigned to the Pinto period. Warren (1984) suggests that the Pinto complex evolved from the hunting complexes of the earlier period and that it represents a small population dependent on hunting and gathering.

Crabtree (1981) describes the Amargosa period (ca. 3,500-1,000 B.P.) inventory as characterized by a number of stylistic and adaptational shifts. This is a time of increased population and the broadening of economic activities. This period corresponds closely to the Price Butte, Nelson, and El Dorado phases of Willow beach (Schroeder 1961, cited in Warren et al. 1981), Bettinger and Taylor's (1974) Newberry period, and Warren's (1984) Gypsum and Saratoga Springs periods. The tool assemblage contains medium to large stemmed and notched points. Manos and millingstones are common, the mortar and pestle are introduced, and shell beads from California are present (Warren and Crabtree 1986).

In the latter part of the Amargosa period the southern desert area appears to be influenced by activities on the lower Colorado River. The cultural sequence on the lower Colorado River is relatively unknown prior to about 1,200 B.P., with only the excavations at Willow Beach having produced information before 2,000 B.P. This Hakataya (or Patayan) influence in the southern region is associated with the Buff Ware pottery and Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched projectile points.

The Late Prehistoric period (1,000 B.P. - historic) appears to have seen a continuation of trends begun in earlier periods. There was a widespread adoption