

Appendix I

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES FROM LINE 96 MODIFICATION PROJECT FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Referenced Impacts and Mitigation Measures from the Ellwood Pipeline Company Line 96 Modification Project Final Environmental Impact Report

This appendix identifies the impacts and mitigation measures from the 2011 Ellwood Pipeline Company Line 96 Modification Project Final Environmental Impact Report (Line 96 EIR) that relate to construction and operation of a new pipeline from the Ellwood Onshore Facility (EOF) to Las Flores Canyon (LFC). The following impacts and related mitigation measures (MM) are referenced in this Recirculated Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Revised PRC 421 Recommissioning Project (Project).

Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15150, an EIR may incorporate by reference other publicly available documents, including language from relevant EIRs that have previously been reviewed through the state review system, such as the Line 96 EIR under SCH#2009111034. The Line 96 EIR is available on the County of Santa Barbara's website at <http://www.sbcountyplanning.org/energy/projects/VenocoLine96.asp>. This appendix summarizes the language from the Line 96 EIR that is referenced and incorporated by Section 5.0, Alternatives Analysis, within the impact assessment for the Processing PRC 421 Oil at Las Flores Canyon alternative to the Project (Section 5.3.4).

The Line 96 EIR does not include a Safety section, but issues related to Safety are addressed under Hazards and Hazardous Materials. Impacts and mitigation measures from the Line 96 EIR are summarized for the resource areas listed below:

Geological Resources

Impact GEO-1: Slope Failures. Ground-disturbing pipeline construction, pipeline replacement activities, existing pipeline abandonment activities, and/or oil spill remediation may cause localized sloughing of unconsolidated alluvial sands and artificial fill (Less than Significant, Class III).

Impact GEO-2: Erosion of Drainages. Ground-disturbing pipeline construction, pipeline replacement activities, existing pipeline abandonment activities, and/or oil spill remediation could result in increased erosion and sedimentation of local drainages (Potentially Significant, Class II).

- **MM GEO-2: Erosion Control Measures.** Best Management Practices (BMPs) such as temporary berms and sedimentation traps, including silt fencing, straw bales, and sand bags, shall be installed prior to work involving ground

disturbance. The BMPs shall include maintenance and inspection of the berms and sedimentation traps during rainy and non-rain periods, as well as re-vegetation of impacted areas. Re-vegetation shall address plant type, as well as monitoring to ensure appropriate covering of exposed areas.

Impact GEO-3: Expansive Soils. Expansive soils along the proposed pipeline route could potentially affect the structural integrity of the pipeline (Potentially Significant, Class II).

- **MM GEO-3: Expansive Soil Control Measures.** Prior to pipeline construction, a geotechnical investigation shall be completed along the proposed pipeline alignment to determine the expansion potential of soils, to the depth of proposed excavations. The geotechnical investigation and associated recommendations shall be prepared by a licensed geotechnical engineer, subject to review and approval by the Santa Barbara County Building and Safety Department and City of Goleta for their respective jurisdictions, to verify that soil expansion remedial measures comply with the existing geologic setting and current CBC construction standards. Based on the results of the investigation, standard engineering construction-related soil expansion measures, such as pipeline trench backfilling with sandy, non-expansive soils, or a mixture of expansive material with non-expansive material, shall be implemented in the Project design as needed to minimize impacts associated with potentially expansive soils.

Impact GEO-4: Faulting and Seismicity. Seismic activity along the More Ranch Fault Zone or other regional faults could produce fault rupture, seismic ground shaking, liquefaction, or other seismically induced ground failure that would expose people and structures to greater than normal risk (Potentially Significant, Class II).

- **MM GEO-4a: Implementation of Site-Specific Geotechnical and Seismic Studies Results.** The Applicant shall complete a site-specific geotechnical and seismic-hazard studies for the proposed pipelines routes including faulting, ground shaking, liquefaction hazards, landslides and slope stability issues. The Applicant shall submit certified copies of these reports to Santa Barbara County Building and Safety Division, City of Goleta, and SSRRC for review and approval. The Applicant shall implement all recommendations from the Geotechnical and Seismic studies as directed by Santa Barbara County Building and Safety Division and SSRRC for their respective jurisdictions.

- **MM GEO-4b: Seismic Resistant Design.** The Applicant shall perform seismic evaluation and design of the proposed pipelines and employ current industry seismic design guidelines including but not limited to: (a) “Guidelines for the Design of Buried Steel Pipe,” 2001, by American Lifeline Alliance and (b) “Guidelines for the Seismic Design and “Assessment of Natural Gas and Liquid Hydrocarbon Pipelines,” 2004, by PRCI for seismic resistant design of the pipeline.
- In addition, all engineered structures, including pipeline alignment and profile drawings, buildings, other structures, other appurtenances and associated facilities, shall be designed, signed, and stamped by California registered professionals certified to perform such activities in their jurisdiction such as Civil, Structural, Geotechnical, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.
- **MM GEO-4c: Seismic Inspection.** The operator shall cease pipeline operations and inspect all project-related pipelines and storage tanks following any seismic event in the County that exceeds a ground acceleration of 13 percent of gravity (0.13 g). The operator shall report the findings of such inspection to the City of Goleta and the County. The operator shall not reinstate operations of the pipeline within the City of Goleta until authorized by the City of Goleta. The operator shall not reinstate operations of the pipelines and associated operations within the unincorporated areas of the County until authorized by the County.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Impact HM-3: Spill Impacts to the Environment from Pipeline Transportation of Crude Oil to Markets/Refineries. A failure of the proposed pipeline could result in oil spills to the environment (Significant, Class I).

MM HM-3: Automated Block Valves and an Additional Check Valve on the Proposed Pipeline.¹ The Applicant shall ensure that all block valves on the pipeline are remotely actuated from a central location, including the block valves at the EOF and PPLP tie-in, and that remotely actuated block valves and check valves are located around Tecolote Creek, Eagle Canyon, Dos Pueblos Canyon,

¹ NOTE: While the application of MMs such as MM HM-3 (Automated Block Valves/ Additional Check Valves) from the Line 96 EIR would reduce the severity of such an impact, potential impacts from a spill would remain significant and unavoidable for EOF to LFC pipeline alternative.

Llagas Canyon and Corral Canyon, and that a check valve is located immediately west of Bell Creek.

Air Quality

Impact AQ-1: Emissions from Construction. Proposed Project construction and pipeline abandonment activities would result in emissions at the EOF and along the existing and new pipeline corridors (Less Than Significant, Class III).

MM AQ-1a: Measures to Reduce Dust Emissions From Construction. Best Available Control Measures (BACMs) shall be implemented to control PM₁₀ generation during construction of the Project, including the following:

- During construction, water trucks or sprinkler systems should be used to keep all areas of vehicle movement damp enough to prevent dust from leaving the site. At a minimum, this should include wetting down such areas in the late morning and after work is completed for the day. Increased watering frequency shall be required whenever the wind speed exceeds 15 mph. Reclaimed water shall be used;
- Minimize the amount of disturbed area and reduce onsite vehicle speeds to 15 mph or less;
- Gravel pads shall be installed at all access points to prevent tracking of mud on to public roads;
- If importation, exportation, and stockpiling of fill material are involved, soil stockpiled for more than two days shall be covered, kept moist or treated with soil binders to prevent dust generation. Trucks transporting fill material to and from the Project site shall be covered with a tarp from the point of origin;
- After clearing, grading, earthmoving, or excavation is completed, the disturbed area shall be treated by watering, re-vegetating, or spreading of soil binders, until the area is paved or otherwise developed so that dust generation will not occur;
- The contractor or builder shall designate a person or persons to monitor the dust control program and to order increased watering, as necessary, to prevent transport of dust off site. Their duties shall include holiday and

weekend periods when work may not be in progress. The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the SBCAPCD prior to land use clearance for any grading activities for the Project; and

- Prior to any land clearance, the Applicant shall include, as a note on a separate informational sheet to be recorded using a map, these dust control requirements. All requirements shall be shown on grading and building plans.
- **MM AQ-1b: Measures to Reduce NO_x Emissions From Construction.**
The following measures shall be implemented to reduce diesel emissions:
 - Diesel construction equipment meeting the California Air Resources Board (CAR B) Tier 1 emission standards for off-road heavy-duty diesel engines shall be used. Equipment meeting CARB Tier 2 or higher emission standards should be used to the maximum extent feasible.
 - Diesel powered equipment should be replaced by electric equipment whenever feasible.
 - If feasible, diesel construction equipment shall be equipped with selective catalytic reduction systems, diesel oxidation catalysts and diesel particulate filters as certified and/or verified by EPA or California.
 - Construction equipment shall be maintained per the manufacturers' specifications.
 - Catalytic converters shall be installed on gasoline-powered equipment, if feasible.
 - The engine size of construction equipment shall be the minimum practical size.
 - The number of construction equipment operating simultaneously shall be minimized through efficient management practices to ensure that the smallest practical number is operating at any one time.
 - Construction worker trips should be minimized by requiring carpooling and by providing for lunch onsite.

Hydrology, Water Resources, and Water Quality

Impact WQ-2: Potential Construction and Abandonment Impacts to Nearby Onshore Waterways. Pipeline construction and abandonment activities could degrade surface and groundwater quality (Potentially Significant, Class II).

MM WQ-2a: Implement a Construction-Related Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program. A Project-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan shall be prepared and submitted to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region, to prevent adverse impacts to nearby waterways associated with construction, demolition, and remediation-related erosion and sedimentation, and incidental spills not covered under the existing Oil Spill Contingency Plan or National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit. This plan shall include, but not be limited to, a description of Best Management Practices, including erosion and sedimentation prevention measures, spill prevention measures, spill containment equipment, and monitoring requirements to be instituted during any and all construction, demolition, and remediation operations. General permit requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litters, etc., and sanitary waste at a construction site are to be observed. The plan shall also be submitted to the City and County for review and comment. In the presence of respective city and county representatives, the applicant shall review the SWPPPs with appropriate contractor personnel.

Impact WQ-3: Horizontal Directional Drilling Impacts to Nearby Onshore Waterways. Horizontal directional drilling-related frack-outs during pipeline construction could degrade surface and groundwater quality (Potentially Significant, Class II).

MM WQ-3a: Perform Geotechnical Investigation prior to HDD drilling. A site-specific, geotechnical investigation shall be completed in areas proposed for horizontal directional drilling. Preliminary geotechnical borings shall be drilled to verify that the proposed depth of horizontal directional drilling is appropriate to avoid frack-outs (i.e., the depth of finest grained sediments and least fractures) and to determine appropriate horizontal directional drilling methods (i.e., appropriate drilling mud mixtures for specific types of sediments). The investigation shall include results from at least three borings, a geologic cross section, a discussion of drilling conditions and a history and recommendations to prevent frack-outs.

MM WQ-3b: Frack-Out Contingency Plan. A frack-out contingency plan shall be completed and include measures for training, monitoring, worst case scenario evaluation, equipment and materials, agency notification and prevention, containment, clean up, and disposal of released drilling muds. Preventative measures would include incorporation of the recommendations of the geotechnical investigation to determine the most appropriate HDD depth and drilling mud mixture. In addition, drilling pressures shall be closely monitored so that they do not exceed those needed to penetrate the formation. Monitoring by a minimum of two monitors (located both upstream and downstream) shall occur throughout drilling operations to ensure swift response in the event of a frack-out, while containment shall be accomplished through construction of temporary berms/dikes and use of silt fences, straw bales, absorbent pads, straw wattles, and plastic sheeting. Clean up shall be accomplished with plastic pails, shovels, portable pumps, and vacuum trucks. Frack-out contingency plan shall be submitted to the City and County for their respective jurisdictions.

Impact WQ-4: Potential Facilities Leaks and Impacts to Nearby Onshore and Offshore Waterways. A rupture or leak from the proposed oil pipeline could substantially degrade surface and groundwater quality (Significant, Class I).

MM WQ-4a: Implementation of an Operational Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. An updated, Project-specific, operations-related SWPPP shall be prepared and submitted to the Central Coast RWQCB to prevent adverse impacts to nearby waterways associated with oil spills. The plan will include the onshore portion of the existing pipelines from Platform Holly to the Ellwood Onshore Facility, the Ellwood Onshore Facility, and the proposed pipeline to Corral/LFC. The plan will include preventative and spill contingency measures not covered under the Emergency Action Plan, which only applies to “significant events” and is not discussed in detail by the Oil Spill Contingency Plan. This plan would include, but not be limited to delineation of drainage features and a description of Best Management Practices, including spill containment equipment and procedures that are tailored for the Project site.

MM WQ-4b: Non-Point Source Water Quality Testing. The SWPPP described in MM WQ-4a shall include non-point source runoff water quality goals, established in accordance with the water quality objectives contained in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coast, as well as the water quality criteria in the Proposed California Toxics Rule. Sampling and analysis of non-

point source runoff shall be completed downslope of oil spills, subsequent to significant rain events, to demonstrate the completeness of spill containment and remediation. The sampling protocol and analytical results shall be reviewed and approved by the California RWQCB, Central Coast Region.

Biological Resources

Impact BIO-2: Construction Impacts on Sensitive Onshore Biological Species.

Pipeline construction and existing Line 96 abandonment activities have the potential to affect populations of threatened, endangered or candidate species or their habitat, and could result in a “take” of a special status species (Potentially Significant, Class II).

MM BIO-2a:² Prior to construction, prepare and implement separate County and City-approved Native Habitat and Special Status Species Protection Plans to avoid or reduce impacts to sensitive biological resources, including drainages and wetlands, during pipeline construction. Protection measures shall include, at a minimum:

- Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted within 30 days of the start of construction by a County- and City-biologists for their respective jurisdictions to determine the presence of any sensitive species and habitats. This mitigation measure is not a requirement for exhaustive species-specific protocol surveys, but an effort to determine presence/absence for the purpose of implementing measures to avoid and minimize impacts in accordance with Species Protection Plan and any agency take authorization requirements.
- County- and City-biologists for the respective portions of the project that will be present daily during construction (including during borings under drainages and wetlands) in locations known to support sensitive species, including California red-legged frogs and tidewater gobies, and to monitor for these species. The biologist will be authorized to stop work if threats to any sensitive species are identified during monitoring.
- Construction shall be scheduled to avoid the breeding seasons of special status species that are found to be present in the construction area. For example, schedule pipeline construction (or at a minimum, crossing of

² NOTE: Although the Line 96 EIR found that these measures would fully mitigate impacts, lessons learned (i.e., frack-outs and spills) during Line 96 construction indicates that the potential for significant impacts would remain in LFC alternative.

drainages that support special status species) to avoid the breeding seasons for California red-legged frog (November 1 through May 30).

- Work shall be scheduled to avoid the high flow seasons (typically December through March) if trenching is used to cross seasonal or intermittent drainages to avoid potential impacts to downstream resources, including breeding habitat for the tidewater goby and the California red-legged frog.
- The Project biologist and the Project engineer shall clearly designate “sensitive resource zones” on the Project maps, construction plans, and at the construction site, consistent with the results of pre-construction surveys conducted for the presence of sensitive species. Sensitive resource zones are defined as areas where construction would be limited to a 15- to 30-foot corridor, depending on the particular construction requirements, to avoid impacts to special status biological resources. Similarly, staging areas would not be placed in areas where sensitive resources are present.
- Prior to construction, County- and City-biologists for the respective portions of the project conduct California red-legged frog surveys in all suitable habitat crossed by the pipeline right-of-way to determine the potential presence of this species within the immediate construction area and construction staging areas.
- All machinery shall be stored and fueled in designated locations at least 100 feet (30.5 m) away from any sensitive habitats. Heavy equipment and construction activities shall be restricted to the defined construction right-of-way. Vehicles and personnel shall use existing access roads to the maximum degree feasible.
- Disposal or temporary placement of excess fill shall be prohibited within 50 feet (15.2 m) from the top of the banks for all drainages and other areas known to support special status species (such as the beach in the vicinity of the EMT). All equipment used in or near drainages shall be clean and free of leaks and/or grease. Emergency provisions shall be in place prior to the onset of construction to deal with accidental spills from construction activities or equipment.
- All trash receptacles on site shall be designed with secure lids (wildlife proof) to contain food, wrappers, and other miscellaneous trash.

- No pets shall be permitted on site.
- No hunting shall be authorized during construction. All excavated areas shall be secure at the end of the work day to ensure that animals do not fall into excavated areas, and/or that they can extricate themselves in the event that they do fall in. Project biologists shall inspect excavated areas daily prior to the start of work to remove any trapped animals.
- All personnel shall undergo training from the project biologist regarding onsite sensitive resources, and proper protocols and notification in the event that they encounter sensitive resources not previously documented.

MM BIO-2b:³ Prepare and implement separate County- and City-approved Native Habitat Restoration Plans that shall include, at a minimum:

- Pre-construction surveys for sensitive plant species conducted by a County and botanists. Following the CDFG's Guidelines for Assessing Impacts to Rare Plants and Rare Plant Communities, species-specific surveys shall be conducted which shall document any rare plants or rare natural communities in the area. Surveys shall document species in all areas that would require the direct removal of vegetation. The results of the surveys shall include recommended buffer areas between construction activities and sensitive plant habitat.
- Procedures for timely re-establishment of vegetation that replicates the habitats disturbed (or, in the case of disturbed habitats dominated by non-native species, replaces them with suitable native species) including: measures preventing invasion and/or spread of invasive or undesired plant species; restoration of wildlife habitat, including habitat that supports special status species; and restoration of native communities and native plant species propagated from local genetic sources.
- A plant palette consisting entirely of native species.
- Measures to salvage (plants, cuttings or seed) and replace sensitive plants, and the replanting of native vegetation with special emphasis on species

³ NOTE: Although the Line 96 EIR found that these measures would fully mitigate impacts, lessons learned (i.e., frack-outs and spills) during Line 96 construction indicates that the potential for significant impacts would remain in LFC alternative.

documented in the pre-construction surveys (such as Santa Barbara honeysuckle), shall be incorporated.

- All plantings shall have a minimum of 80 percent survival, by species, and shall attain 75 percent cover of baseline after 3 years and 90 percent cover of baseline after 5 years for the life of the project. No woody invasive species shall be present, and herbaceous invasive species shall not exceed 5 percent cover.
- Mature coast live oak trees (≥ 8 inch DBH) that require removal will be replaced at a ratio of 10:1. Oaks should be spaced a minimum of 20 feet apart.
- All planting shall be done after the first rains of the winter season (generally October 1 - February 1) to take advantage of the availability of water, dormancy of foliage, and rooting period to ensure optimum survival.
- Irrigation shall be provided when natural moisture conditions are inadequate to ensure survival of plants. Irrigation shall be provided, if needed, for a period of at least two years from planting, and shall be phased out during the fall/winter of the second year unless conditions dictate otherwise.
- Monitoring shall continue for three to five years, depending on habitat, or until success criteria are met. Plants must survive and grow without supplemental irrigation for a minimum of two years to be considered successful. Appropriate remedial measures, such as replanting, erosion control or control of invasive plant species, shall be identified and implemented if it is determined that the success criteria are not being met.
- Provisions shall be made for a Project biologist specializing in native plant restoration, who shall direct all revegetation efforts, including any salvaging of native plants and monitoring.
- Submittal of the plans to CDFG for review and comment prior to approval by the City and County.

Impact BIO-3: Construction Impacts on Onshore Biological Resources, Native Habitat, Wetlands and Drainage to the Ocean. Construction activities have the potential to result in permanent alteration or destruction of habitat that precludes re-

establishment of native biological populations and/or prolonged disturbance to functional habitat of important biological resources (Potentially Significant, Class II).

Impact BIO-4: Oil Spill Impacts on Onshore Biological Resources. An accidental oil spill and subsequent cleanup efforts would result in an increased potential for a loss or injury (“take”) of a threatened, endangered, or candidate species, a net loss or degradation of functional habitat value of sensitive biological habitat, or a substantial loss of a population or habitat of native fish, wildlife, or vegetation (Significant, Class I).

Land Use, Planning and Recreation

Impact LU-1:⁴ The Proposed Project would be consistent with the adopted goals, objectives, and/or policies of approved land use plans, including the Santa Barbara County LCP, the City of Goleta General Plan and UCSB LRDP Amendment. The proposed Project would comply with both the County and City of Goleta policy goals of transporting crude oil from the County via pipelines rather than tanker or barge. Permanent cessation of the EMT operations will lead to the site’s conversion to managed open space. The existing Line 96 pipeline would also either be abandoned in place or appropriately removed, consistent with the General Plan policies of the City of Goleta that emphasize the protection of sensitive resources when considering pipeline abandonment projects. Therefore, the physical land use impacts resulting from the proposed Project would be considered (Beneficial Class IV).

Impact LU-2:⁵ Accidental oil releases would impact surrounding recreational resources. A number of sensitive habitats and high quality recreational resources are located within the potential area that would be impacted by the spread of oil from an accidental release. Shoreline and water-related uses would be disrupted by oil on the shoreline and in the water and would result in significant impacts (Significant, Class I).

Agricultural Resources

Impact AG-1: Loss of Agricultural Resources Due to Pipeline Construction and Soil Disturbance (Potentially Significant, Class II).

AG-1: Soil Replacement and Replanting. All soils within agricultural lands disturbed by pipeline construction activities shall be replaced and if necessary

⁴ NOTE: The level of impact would be less than significant rather than beneficial for the LFC alternative.

⁵ NOTE: Impact LU-2 from the Line 96 EIR would not apply to the LFC alternative since it would be redundant.

enriched to support their former crops (or cattle grazing areas). All disturbed areas shall be replanted at a 1:1 ratio.

Impact AG-2: Potential Loss of Agricultural Resources Due to Pipeline Leak or Spill. A spill of oil could result in impacts to the surrounding areas by impacting agricultural resources and local water supplies (Potentially Significant, Class II).

AG-2: Restoration after a Pipeline Leak/Spill. All areas contaminated as a result of an oil leak or spill shall be restored to their prior state with equivalent soils and agricultural resources.

Impact AG-3: Loss of Prime Agricultural Land. Project-related activities could result in the temporary loss of prime agricultural resources and crop production (Adverse, but not Significant, Class III).

AG-3: Dust Suppression and Fungus Control. Water trucks shall be used for dust suppression along the pipeline right of way to reduce the potential impact resulting from construction related dust spreading to adjacent agriculture areas during growing season. In addition, the Applicant and its contractors shall coordinate construction activities with the Santa Barbara County Agricultural Commissioner prior to excavation in order to develop an acceptable plan to reduce the potential for spread of the fungus to avocado orchards. This plan will include careful handling of trench spoil and the use of water trucks to reduce dust generation during construction.

Impact AG-4: Loss of Organic Agricultural Land. Project-related activities could disrupt certified organic farming activities resulting in decertification (Adverse, but not Significant, Class III).

AG-4: Compliance with Organic Standards. Any pipeline construction on or near a certified organic farm will be subject to specific precautions to protect soils from the introduction of prohibited substances. This would include the training of construction foremen and supervision of all personnel to conduct activities in a manner that takes substantive precautions to avoid contamination and undue negative impacts. The training shall be performed and documented by a USDA-approved Organic Certifier.

Public Services

Impact PS-2: Impacts on Water Utility. The proposed Project could result in increased demands for water due to construction, abandonment and testing (Less than Significant, Class III).

Impact PS-3: Impacts on Sewer. The proposed Project could result in increased discharge into the public sewer (Less than Significant, Class III).

Impact PS-4: Impacts to Solid Waste Facilities. The proposed Project could result in increased demands for waste handling capacities (Less than Significant, Class III).

Transportation and Circulation

Impact T-1: Increased Traffic during Construction and Abandonment of the Existing Line 96 could Exacerbate Existing or Future Unacceptable Traffic Levels of Service. The use of certain intersections or roadways to deliver/remove materials to/from the EOF or the pipeline route could cause significant impacts to area roadways that are currently, or could in the future, have unacceptable levels of service (Potentially Significant, Class II).

- **MM T-1a: Truck and Commuter Vehicle Routing.** For pipeline construction, the Applicant shall limit truck deliveries and commuters/personnel to the west Hollister-Highway 101 on and off ramps and shall not utilize the Storke Road and Hollister Avenue intersection or the Storke Road Highway 101 on/off ramps during peak hours (peak hours are defined as 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m).
- **MM T-1b: Truck and Commuter Highway non-peak Operations.** Truck trips associated with the proposed pipeline installation shall be limited to non-peak hours.
- **MM T-1c: Construction Traffic Control Plan.** The Applicant shall prepare, provide funding for, and implement separate Construction Traffic Control Plans, for approval by the County and City of Goleta for the work in their jurisdictions., The plans shall include, but not be limited to the following:
 - Provide traffic controls when lanes are closed due to pipeline construction, e.g., flaggers, detour signs, orange safety cones.

- Close the pipeline trench for the non-work hours with approved plating, and surround the trench with safety barriers if necessary.
- Provide detours for emergency vehicles.
- Provide alternative routes for bicycles and pedestrians where feasible.
- Notify the residents or owners of any properties within 1,000 feet and/or adjacent to the pipeline right-of-way of the construction schedule at least one week prior to construction in their vicinity.
- Provide access to the affected properties during the construction; if access to businesses is not possible during the work hours, provide lost-sales compensation.
- Monitor for road damage from construction-related activities and compare the affected roads at the end of the construction to the pre-construction conditions; repair any visible construction-caused damage to restore the road to its pre-construction condition or better.
- No construction parking will occur in public parking lots (i.e. Haskells Beach and Ellwood Mesa/Sperling Preserve lots).

Noise

Impact N-1: Noise from Pipeline Construction and Abandonment Activities.

Pipeline construction machinery would produce short-term noise in the vicinity of the pipeline right-of-way (Potentially Significant, Class II).

MM N-1a: Noise Reduction Plan. The Applicant shall prepare noise reduction plans which shall be approved by Santa Barbara County and the City of Goleta for their respective jurisdictions. The plan would include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

- Post notifications to the residents and landowners within 1,000 feet of the Project site about the planned pipeline construction near their residence/land at least one week before construction at that location.
- Ensure that construction activities do not occur in the City of Goleta between 4:00 pm and 7:00 am on weekdays in nonresidential areas away from sensitive receivers, and 5:00 pm and 8:00 am on weekdays

near or adjacent to residential buildings and neighborhoods or other sensitive receptors, and not at all on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays, unless specifically required by permits or at the direction of the City staff.

- Ensure that construction activities do not occur in unincorporated areas of Santa Barbara County between the earlier of sunset or 7:00 pm and 7:00 am on weekdays within 1,000 feet of an occupied residence, and 5:00 pm and 8:00 am on weekdays near or adjacent to residential buildings and neighborhoods or other sensitive receptors, and not at all on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays, unless specifically required by permits or at the direction of the County staff.
- Ensure that all internal combustion engines are properly maintained and that mufflers, silencers, or other appropriate noise-control measures function properly.

MM N-1b: Noise from Boring Reduction Measures. If boring under Highway 101 or any other noise-producing activity during the pipeline construction is required to be conducted during the evening or night hours (from 5 p.m. to 8 a.m.), the Applicant shall install appropriate mufflers and/or temporary noise barriers to minimize noise at the residences and the Bacara Resort.

Aesthetics/Visual Resources

Impact VR-4: Visual Effects from Pipeline Installation and Abandonment. Installation of the pipeline and abandonment of portions of Line 96 would result in the removal of existing vegetation along the pipeline right-of-way, altering the visual character of the area (Potentially Significant, Class II).

MM VR-4: Revegetation of Pipeline Right of Way. The Applicant shall revegetate the cleared portion of the pipeline ROW with species that are biologically and visually compatible with the surroundings and continue with the appropriate watering schedule, if necessary, for establishing the permanent vegetative cover in accordance with a restoration plans approved by the City and County for their respective jurisdictions.

Cultural, Historical, and Paleontological Resources

Impact CR-1:⁶ Disturbance and Damage to Cultural Resources During Grading.

Grading and excavation associated with construction of the proposed Project pipeline facilities at the EOF would involve ground disturbing activities that could potentially result in disturbance to unknown archaeological sites buried below the EOF (Potentially Significant Class II).

MM CR-1b: Pre-construction Workshop. A pre-construction workshop shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative from the affected Native American Nation. All construction personnel who would work, during any phase of ground disturbance, shall be required to attend the workshop. To ensure participation in the workshop, attendance records will be monitored for all personnel who attend the workshop. Additionally, upon completion of the workshop, hardhat stickers will be issued to denote the completion of workshop training. The workshop shall:

- Review the types of archaeological artifacts that may be uncovered.
- Provide examples of common archaeological artifacts to examine.
- Review what makes an archaeological resource significant to archaeologists and local Native Americans.
- Review procedures that shall be used to record, evaluate, and mitigate new discoveries.
- Describe reporting requirements and responsibilities of construction personnel.

Impact CR-2: Construction Grading and Excavation at CA-SBA-139. Grading and excavation associated with construction of the proposed Project would potentially result in disturbance to unknown CA-SBA-139 deposits (Potentially Significant, Class II).

MM CR-2a: Avoid Disturbances to CA-SBA-139. The new onshore pipeline shall be redesigned or relocated, to the extent feasible, in order to avoid

⁶ Impact CR-1 does not apply to the LFC alternative because there would be no grading at the EOF; however, the mitigation measures contained in this impact would apply to the project to reduce impacts associated with other construction activities for this alternative.

disturbances to CA-SBA-139. Directional drilling shall be considered as a method to avoid the site.

MM CR-2b: Phase 2 Study. A Phase 2 significance assessment investigation shall be conducted if avoidance of CA-SBA-139 is not feasible. If found to be significant, a Phase 3 data recovery mitigation program shall be conducted.

MM CR-2c: Archeological Monitoring. All ground disturbances associated with construction of the new onshore pipeline within the documented CA-SBA-139 site boundary shall be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative from the affected Native American Nation.

MM CR-2d: Avoidance and Unanticipated Discoveries Plan. Prepare an Avoidance and Unanticipated Discoveries Plan, including provisions for an archeological monitor, data recovery program, Native American monitor, and guidelines addressing immediate actions to be taken should a discovery be made.

Impact CR-3: Grading and Excavation Access to CA-SBA-139. Grading and excavation associated with construction of the proposed Project would result in a short-term increase in access to archaeological artifacts associated with CA-SBA-139 and the potential for unauthorized collection (Potentially Significant, Class II).

Impact CR-4: Grading and excavation access to CA-SBA-83, CA-SBA-1676, and CA-SBA-1733. Grading and excavation associated with construction of the proposed Project would potentially result in a short-term increase in access to archaeological artifacts associated with CA-SBA-83, CA-SBA-1676, and CA-SBA-1733, and the potential for unauthorized collection (Potentially Significant, Class II).

MM CR-4: Archeologist Monitoring. All ground disturbances associated with construction of the new onshore pipeline within the documented CA-SBA-83, CA-SBA-1676, and CA-SBA-1733 site boundaries shall be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and a local Native American representative.