

MINUTE ITEM

This Calendar Item No. 33  
was approved as Minute Item  
No. 23 by the State Lands  
Commission by a vote of 2  
to 0 at its 2/25/82  
meeting.

CALENDAR ITEM

33

2/25/82  
W 40183  
Willard

RESUMPTION OF  
OFFSHORE EXPLORATORY DRILLING OPERATIONS  
ON STATE OIL AND GAS LEASE PRC 208.1  
ELLWOOD OIL FIELD, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

LESSEE: Aminoil U.S.A., Inc.  
P. O. Box 191  
Huntington beach, California 92648

AREA, TYPE LAND AND LOCATION:  
State Oil and Gas Lease PRC 208.1 was issued  
to Signal Oil and Gas Company (now Aminoil  
U.S.A., Inc.) on January 18, 1946, and  
contains approximately 1,920 acres of tide  
and submerged lands west of Coal Oil Point,  
Ellwood Oil Field, Santa Barbara County  
(see Location Map attached).

SUMMARY: Aminoil U.S.A., Inc., has submitted an  
application to resume exploratory drilling  
operations on State Oil and Gas Lease PRC  
208.1. The primary objective of this exploratory  
program is to determine the extent of re-  
coverable reserves underlying the lease.  
As part of the proposed program, Aminoil  
intends to use a mobile drilling vessel  
to drill one to seven exploratory (no develop-  
ment) wells and one possible joint well  
on the boundary joining Leases PRC 208.1  
and PRC 3120.1 (see Exhibit "A" - Location  
Map).

BACKGROUND: On February 1, 1969, in response to an  
oil and gas well blowout on the Federal  
OCS in the Santa Barbara Channel, the State  
Lands Commission declared a moratorium  
on further drilling on State offshore oil  
and gas leases, and announced that no new  
wells would be approved pending a complete  
review of all offshore drilling regulations,  
techniques and procedures.

On July 31, 1969, the Commission unanimously  
adopted a resolution rejecting the staff's  
recommendation that oil and gas drilling

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on State offshore leases be resumed. However, the resolution did provide that:

"Recommendations for drilling wells on existing leases may be brought to the Commission for consideration on a well-by-well basis if there are unique circumstances that justify and require such drilling." (Minutes, State Lands Commission, 1969, page 862).

In December 1974, the Commissioner authorized (1) the adoption of procedures for drilling and production operations from existing offshore leases, and (2) the resumption of drilling operations on a lease-by-lease basis, such resumption predicated upon a review by the Staff of the Commission for compliance with these procedures and the requirements of CEQA, with final approval by the State Lands Commission.

Aminoil has operated State Oil and Gas Leases PRC 129.1, PRC 208.1, PRC 421.1, PRC 424.1, and PRC 428.1 from onshore sites located in the Ellwood Oil Field since the late 1930's and early 1940's. All of Aminoil's leases are currently producing oil and gas except for State Leases PRC 424.1 and PRC 428.1 which have been abandoned and quitclaimed back to the State.

**PERTINENT INFORMATION:**

Aminoil proposes to evaluate the possibility of the South Ellwood Offshore Field, currently developed on adjacent lease PRC 3120, extending onto State lease PRC 208.1. Aminoil will drill one to seven exploratory (no development) wells, with one possible joint well, from either a drillship, semi-submersible or jack-up drilling rig. After each well is completed and all needed information obtained, Aminoil will plug and abandon or suspend the well in a manner that will allow re-entry should development be considered at a later time.

Because of a similar project by AKCO Oil and Gas Company on its State Oil and Gas Leases PRC 3120.1 and PRC 3242.1, (also appearing on this agenda), Aminoil and ARCO have agreed to combine the two projects

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into one for the purpose of environmental analyses. A final EIR was prepared for the Commission by Environmental Resources Group, a division of Jacobs Engineering Group Inc., pursuant to CEQA and the State EIR Guidelines. It was found that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment if mitigation measures for Naples Reef are adopted.

The Naples Reef is an important reef area off the Santa Barbara Coast located in Aminoil, U.S.A.'s State Oil and Gas Lease PRC 208. This reef is used by many recreationists, fisherman and extensively by the University of California at Santa Barbara for marine research. Two of Aminoil's wells (SE 7 and 8) would be drilled within a zone which the University and others believe could impact the reef. In order to mitigate these impacts, staff has included in the final EIR three mitigation measures which should mitigate these impacts. One, Aminoil has agreed to haul muds and cutting discharges away from these locations and deposit them in a site approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Staff also recommends that: (1) the wells be drilled with a jack-up rig; and (2) well 8 be moved outside the 1,000 meter zone around the reef which was recommended by the University.

The final EIR for this project is on file in the office of the Commission and is incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein. An Executive Summary of the environmental document is attached hereto as Exhibit "B".

The project is situated on lands identified as possessing significant environmental values pursuant to P.R.C. 6370.1, and is classified in use category Class "B" which authorizes Limited Use. The project as proposed will not have a significant effect upon the identified environmental values.

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STATUTORY AND OTHER REFERENCES:

- A. P.R.C.: Div. 6, Parts 1 and 2.
- B. Cal. Adm. Code: Title 2, Div. 3; Title 14, Div. 6.

AB 884:

3/1/82.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THIRD PERSONS:

Staff has prepared agreements which are additions to the present lease requirements, are acceptable to the lessee, and offer increased protection to third persons for any damages that may arise from operations conducted under the lease. These agreements provide:

1. Aminoil U.S.A., Inc., will furnish the State Lands Commission with a certificate of insurance in the amount of \$10 million, evidencing insurance against liability for damages to third persons.
2. Procedures shall be established for the prompt processing of all claims and the prompt payment of uncontested claims.
3. Aminoil U.S.A., Inc., will agree to mediation procedures approved by the Executive Officer, after consultation with the Office of the Attorney General, to facilitate the settlement of contested claims by third persons without the necessity of litigation.

EXHIBITS:

- A. Location Map.
- B. Executive Summary.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE COMMISSION:

1. DETERMINE THAT A FINAL EIR HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR THIS PROJECT BY THE COMMISSION, FOLLOWING EVALUATION OF COMMENTS AND CONSULTATION WITH PUBLIC AGENCIES HAVING JURISDICTION BY LAW; INCLUDING ALL RESPONSIBLE AND TRUSTEE AGENCIES.

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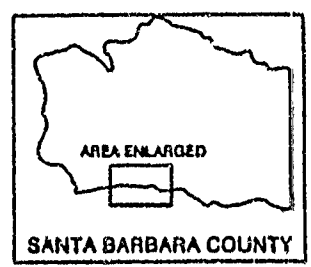
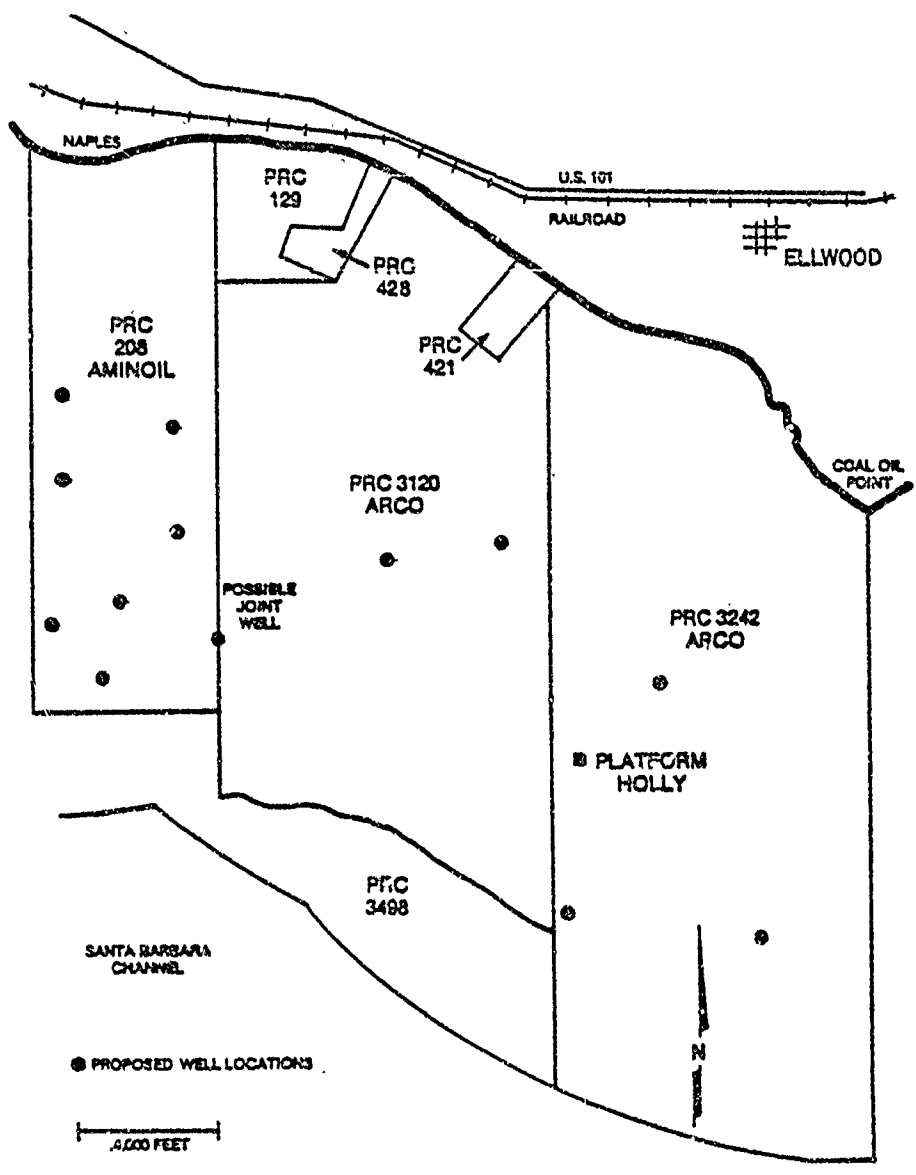
2. CERTIFY THAT FINAL EIR NO. 294 (SCH 80110416) HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CEQA, THE STATE EIR GUIDELINES AND THE COMMISSION'S ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, AND THAT THE COMMISSION HAS REVIEWED AND CONSIDERED THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN.
3. ALLOW AMINOIL, U.S.A. TO DRILL WELLS NO. 7 AND 8 WITH ANY TYPE OF DRILLING VESSEL SUBJECT TO THE CONSTRAINT THAT ANCHORS ARE PLACED ON THE SEA FLOOR SUCH THAT THEY DO NOT EXTEND INTO KELP BEDS OR ONTO ROCKY SUBSTRATE.  
  
REQUIRE AMINOIL, U.S.A. TO LOCATE WELL NO. 8 1,000 METERS (3,300 FEET) FROM THE NAPLES REEF.
4. DETERMINE THAT THE PROJECT WILL NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND THAT MITIGATION MEASURES HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THE PROJECT TO AVOID SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS IDENTIFIED IN THE FINAL EIR.
5. CONDITION APPROVAL OF AMINOIL'S APPLICATION ON ITS ACCEPTANCE OF AN AMENDMENT OF STATE OIL AND GAS LEASE PRC 208.1 TO PROVIDE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LANDS COMMISSION REGULATIONS IN EFFECT ON FEBRUARY 25, 1982.
6. AUTHORIZE THE RESUMPTION OF EXPLORATORY DRILLING OPERATIONS ON STATE OIL AND GAS LEASE PRC 208.1 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE LEASE AND THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE LANDS COMMISSION SUBJECT TO THE UNDERSTANDING THAT AMINOIL U.S.A., INC., HAS AGREED TO THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS:
  - A) AMINOIL U.S.A., INC., WILL FURNISH TO THE STATE LANDS COMMISSION A CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE FROM A RECOGNIZED INSURANCE COMPANY, DOING BUSINESS IN CALIFORNIA, IN THE SUM OF \$10 MILLION INCLUDING THE STATE AS A NAMED INSURED AND EVIDENCING INSURANCE AGAINST LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES TO THIRD PERSONS CAUSED BY ANY AND ALL DRILLING ACTIVITIES UNDER SAID LEASE. THIS CERTIFICATE SHALL NOT BE CANCELED, EXCEPT UPON 30 DAYS NOTICE AND AMINOIL REPLACING SAID CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE WITH A SIMILAR ONE WHICH FULFILLS THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS, AND SHALL BE IN EFFECT AT ALL TIMES UNTIL ALL DRILLING FROM SAID LEASE TERMINATES AND ALL WELLS HAVE BEEN PROPERLY ABANDONED IN THE MANNER REQUIRED BY LAW;
  - B. SHOULD ANY EVENT OCCUR CAUSING A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO BE FILED AGAINST AMINOIL U.S.A., INC., AS A RESULT OF OPERATIONS UNDER SAID LEASE, AMINOIL U.S.A., INC., SHALL WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER SUCH EVENT, CAUSE TO BE OPENED OR OPEN A

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CLAIMS OFFICE WITHIN THE CITY OF SANTA BARBARA STAFFED WITH SUFFICIENT PERSONNEL AND AUTHORITY TO PROCESS ALL CLAIMS AND TO SETTLE ALL UNCONTESTED CLAIMS. BARRING UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES, THE STAFFING OF SAID OFFICE SHALL BE SUFFICIENT TO PROCESS ALL CLAIMS AND SETTLE ALL UNCONTESTED CLAIMS WITHIN 60 DAYS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SAID OFFICE;

- C. TO FACILITATE THE SETTLEMENT OF CONTESTED CLAIMS BY THIRD PERSONS WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF LITIGATION, AMINOIL U.S.A., INC., AGREES TO MEDIATION PROCEDURES APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL;
- D. ALL DRILLING SHALL BE CONDUCTED UNDER SAID LEASE IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE STATE LANDS COMMISSION AND THE DIVISION OF OIL AND GAS, AND AS REFERENCED OR DESCRIBED IN THE FINAL EIR RELATING TO EXPLORATORY DRILLING OPERATIONS BY ARCO OIL AND GAS COMPANY AND AMINOIL U.S.A., INC., STATE OIL AND GAS LEASES PRC 3120.1, PRC 3242.1 AND PRC 208.1, ADOPTED BY THE STATE LANDS COMMISSION;
- E. AMINOIL U.S.A. INC., SHALL IMPLEMENT AND MAINTAIN PROPERLY AND EFFICIENTLY THE OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION.

# EXHIBIT "A" LOCATION MAP W40183



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EXHIBIT B  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Impact Report (EIR) has been prepared in accordance with the state EIR Guidelines implementing the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA). The EIR has been developed under a contractual agreement with the Lead Agency, the California State Lands Commission (SLC). It addresses the combined environmental impacts of exploratory drilling programs proposed by ARCO Oil and Gas Company and Aminoil, U.S.A., Inc. on adjoining oil and gas lease areas in State Tidelands offshore Santa Barbara County.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Utilizing mobile drilling units (either drillship, semi-submersible or jack-up drilling rigs), ARCO and Aminoil propose to drill up to 13 exploratory wells (five by ARCO, seven by Aminoil and one possible joint well on the boundary between two lease tracts) within State Oil and Gas Lease Tracts PRC 3120.1 and PRC 3242.1 (leased by ARCO) and PRC 208.1 (leased by Aminoil). Upon completion of short-term production testing, the proposed wells will be plugged and abandoned in accordance with SLC regulations. This will be performed in a manner so as to permit reentry and well completion should development be considered subsequently.

The primary objective of the ARCO/Aminoil exploratory programs is the determination of the existence of economically recoverable hydrocarbons from the Monterey Formation which underlies the project area; deeper geologic formations also may be tested for possible commercial hydrocarbons. The average well depths for the up to 13 wells is 7,600 feet (2,320 meters); drilling operations are expected to require roughly 62 days per well. If all 13 wells were to be drilled, and if all wells were drilled sequentially, a total of about 115 weeks would be required. If some wells were drilled concurrently (i.e., ARCO and Aminoil each successfully obtained a drilling vessel within overlapping time frames), total project duration would be substantially shorter.

ARCO/Aminoil propose to install, maintain and test blowout prevention (BOP) systems to assure well control throughout the project period. Oil contaminated drilling muds and cuttings would be transported to shore for disposal at an approved onshore disposal site; non-contaminated muds and oil-free and cleaned cuttings would be discharged to the ocean in accordance with National Point Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.

ARCO/Aminoil anticipate that up to 48 hours of production testing may be required per well. A maximum of 5,000 barrels (795 cubic meters) of crude oil could be produced during testing, with associated natural gas produced during testing being flared in accordance with Santa Barbara Air Pollution Control District requirements. Maximum daily production would not be expected to exceed 350,000 cubic feet (9,915 cubic meters) of gas or 800 barrels (127 cubic meters) of oil. The crude oil produced would be barged to Wilmington or Long Beach.

Project personnel would receive training in well control procedures. ARCO/Aminoil also have developed contingency plans to cope with possible oil spills and other potential emergency conditions (e.g., the presence of



hydrogen sulfide gas). Critical operations and curtailment plans also have been developed which identify various "critical" operations and specify the conditions under which such operations would not be started.

## C. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

### 1. Geologic and Geotechnical Considerations

The proposed exploratory activities are not expected to have any significant direct effects on the geologic environment. The most significant geologic features or processes in the lease areas that may adversely affect drilling operations, and thus indirectly possibly cause adverse environmental impacts are earthquake-related (seismic shaking, fault rupture, tsunamis, liquefaction and submarine landslides). The probability of potentially damaging earthquakes occurring during the relatively short timeframe of the proposed project is considered extremely small, however.

Significant seismic shaking (peak horizontal bedrock accelerations of about 0.45g) may result from the maximum probable earthquakes on major faults in the region. The likelihood of seismic shaking-caused damage to project equipment is low; however, it could be further reduced by selecting appropriate drilling rigs and other equipment. Damage to wells or drilling equipment due to fault rupture is unlikely because the proposed drilling wells are not expected to intersect known faults in the area. Although the potential for liquefaction in the project area has not been fully evaluated, the likelihood of a strong seismic event triggering liquefaction in the vicinity during exploratory drilling is very small. A large tsunami (seismic sea wave) could adversely affect offshore drilling activities in shallow waters. However, a major tsunami is unlikely during the relatively short project period. Drilling activities would not be expected to be affected by submarine mass-movement processes, as seafloor gradients in the project areas are low and no evidence has been found of submarine landslides or other mass-movement processes near the proposed drilling sites.

Several proposed drilling sites are in or near areas of exposed bedrock or irregular seafloor topography. This conceivably could cause problems for supporting jack-up rigs (which rest on the seafloor) or in anchoring floating rigs. Selection of drilling rigs designed to operate in such areas and appropriate foundation studies should mitigate any potential problems, however.

Gas zones may be present at depths below the proposed drilling sites. Deep gas zones might be under abnormally high pressure and could be hazardous if encountered unexpectedly. However, any adverse impacts are unlikely if drilling is performed in accordance with standard industry practice and applicable state regulations, and with the knowledge that gas zones may be encountered.

### 2. Air Quality

The major sources of air emissions expected from the proposed exploratory activities would be the diesel reciprocating engines generating power for drilling vessel movement/positioning, well drilling, testing, and other miscellaneous uses; and the internal combustion engines powering the support

vessels (e.g. supply boats, crew boats). Emissions also would result from the flaring of gas produced during well production testing, the loading of crude oil produced during testing, employee vehicles, and helicopter use, although emissions from these sources would be relatively insignificant.

The type of pollutant emitted, by far, in the largest quantities would be nitrogen oxides ( $\text{NO}_x$ ), with emission levels almost five times greater than that of the second highest pollutant (carbon monoxide), on an annual basis. The largest portion of nitrogen oxide emissions would result from support vessel activities with a major part of the emissions distributed over an area between the offshore drilling sites and the onshore staging area in Port Hueneme. Daily levels of nitrogen oxide emissions may exceed 2,100 pounds (953 kilograms) during the drilling vessel move-on and move-off phases and 2,200 pounds (998 kilograms) per day during actual drilling. On an annual basis, project emissions would be (in descending order): nitrogen oxides (635.2 tons or 576.6 metric tons per year), carbon monoxide (127.5 tons or 115.7 metric tons per year), sulfur oxides (43.6 tons or 39.6 metric tons per year), total suspended particulates (34.4 tons or 31.2 metric tons per year) and total hydrocarbons (28.1 tons or 25.5 metric tons per year).

Computer simulation modeling has indicated that maximum project emissions would be expected to result in a maximum hourly increment in onshore ambient pollutant levels of 110 micrograms/cubic meter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) for nitrogen dioxide. When comparing the state hourly standard for nitrogen dioxide of  $470 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to the highest recorded onshore level ( $300 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ), and expected project increments ( $110 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ), it is not expected that a violation of the short-term standard would occur. Short-term project increments for total hydrocarbons, sulfur dioxide, and total suspended particulates would not be expected to result in violations of state or federal standards. While the increase in ambient hourly carbon monoxide levels would be relatively small ( $20 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ), southern Santa Barbara County is in a nonattainment status with respect to the carbon monoxide standard. Thus, any additional increase in carbon monoxide levels could cause a slight deterioration in existing conditions.

Long-term project increments were predicted to be much less than one  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  per year for all pollutants. Thus, while there would be no violations of any standards for pollutants for which the area already is in an attainment of applicable standards, any increases in ambient levels of those pollutants already exceeding standards (such as total suspended particulates) would further exacerbate existing conditions.

Mitigation of air quality impacts associated with the proposed exploratory activities is proposed through the implementation of a program to contain the emissions from a naturally occurring oil and gas seep offshore Coal Oil Point. A Memorandum of Agreement has been developed between ARCO and the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) regarding the Seep Containment Project (in which Aminoil also will be a participant).

Project air emissions are such that under existing County APCD regulations and implementing policies, air pollution offsets would apparently be required. The proposed exploratory activities would emit an estimated 61.9 tons (56.2 metric tons) per quarter of nitrogen oxides. Under the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement, reactive hydrocarbons could be used as offsets for nitrogen oxide emissions at a ratio of 2.0:1.0. Given the anticipated amount of emissions expected to be controlled through implementation of the Seep Containment Project, it would appear that the Seep Containment Project would be sufficient to provide offsets to allow the (unlikely) concurrent activities of not only the proposed ARCO and Aminoil exploratory projects under discussion here, but another ARCO exploratory drilling project on state Leases PRC 308 and 309 in the same vicinity, as well.

### 3. Oceanography

The impact of exploratory drilling on currents and tides in the project area would be limited to a negligible increase in local turbulence. Wave activity would not be impacted, although high waves and winds associated with severe local storms could hamper drilling operations. The discharge of drilling muds, drill cuttings, treated sewage and cooling water would be expected to have a negligible impact on the temperature, salinity and density of ambient seawater. Impacts on nutrient and dissolved oxygen levels should be minor. Rapid dilution of heavy metals and other chemical pollutants from discharged liquid materials would be expected. These discharges would have minimal impact on seawater transparency at the drill sites.

The effects of mud and cuttings discharges would be mitigated by adherence to NPDES limitations and prohibitions. Water clarity impacts could be mitigated by discharging mud and cuttings continuously during drilling, thus avoiding large volume slug discharge and by reducing the elevation of the discharge point to as near the sea floor as possible.

### 4. Water Quality

Discharge of drilling muds and drill cuttings would not be expected to result in significant long-term elevations in the concentrations of trace metals or hydrocarbons. Significant changes in transparency, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, pH or temperature would not be expected. Any minor impacts would be located close to discharge points and would be temporary in nature. Any thermal discharges would be expected to rapidly cool to ambient temperature. The discharge of treated sewage could result in a minor increase in oxygen demand, nutrients, residual chlorine and light attenuation; however, any such effects would be highly localized and temporary in nature. The above impacts could be eliminated altogether with the disposal of all project muds and cuttings onshore. This disposal, however, would entail other significant costs and potential impacts involved in the ocean and onshore transport and handling of the materials, and in their disposal at an approved onshore site.

The most serious potentially adverse impact on water quality would come in the unlikely event of a major oil spill. The probability of oil spill water quality effects on nearby coastal wetlands such as Devereux Slough or Goleta Slough would be low, however, due to the physical location

of the wetlands and prevailing oceanographic and meteorological conditions. Oil spills could cause a temporary decrease in oxygen concentrations in the surface waters; an increase in odor and toxic components would also be expected. The implementation of federal, state, and oil company spill containment and cleanup procedures should mitigate water quality impacts, the extent to which would depend on the prevailing oceanographic and meteorological conditions. Care must be taken in the use of chemical dispersants for spilled oil to avoid impacts above and beyond those related to any actual oil spillage.

## 5. Biology

Biological impacts from the proposed exploratory program can be separated into those stemming from equipment and activities associated with routine drilling operations, including discharges of waste material, and those due to a catastrophic, although unlikely, event such as a well blowout or oil spill. The most direct impact from routine operations would be from the temporary crushing, burying or displacing of benthic organisms in the immediate vicinity of the drilling sites. Disposal of drill cuttings and muds would temporarily impact organisms in the water column and benthos. Impacts would be primarily from burial, loss of habitat or increased sedimentation and turbidity. Any minor impacts from trace metals contained in drilling muds would be temporary and highly localized in nature. Drilling operations would be expected to have little effect on intertidal communities and result in minor impacts to fish or marine birds. Some marine mammals might alter their migratory routes as a result of the exploratory activities.

While the probability of a catastrophic accident such as an oil spill occurring during offshore exploratory activities may be low, significant and widespread impacts on biotic communities could result. The extent of such impacts, however, cannot be predicted because of the many variables that come into play. Sessile (non-mobile) intertidal and subtidal organisms, and diving marine birds would be the most susceptible to damage. Recovery to biotic communities from a major oil spill could take up to a number of years. Should floating oil reach the Channel Islands, piniped (seals, sea lions) breeding populations could be impacted. In addition, unique biological communities of the Channel Islands and along the mainland coastline also could suffer harm. Rare or endangered species potentially impacted in the event of a major oil spill are the California brown pelican, California least tern, Belding's Savannah sparrow and the Guadalupe fur seal.

Impacts to biota from drilling operation muds and cuttings discharges could be reduced by lowering the discharge point, thus reducing the discharge and settling area. The substitution of sodium lignosulfonate for the more toxic ferrochrome lignosulfonate would reduce any potential impacts from trace metals contained in drilling muds. Potential abandonment of migratory routes of the gray whale could be mitigated by limited drilling activities to months when whales are not migrating. The mitigation of impacts due to a catastrophic oil spill is a function of an effective oil spill contingency program, including methods for prevention and rapid and thorough cleanup. Careful use of chemical dispersants would be warranted.

## 6. Socioeconomics

The proposed project would generate a maximum of roughly 200 jobs, assuming sequential drilling of all proposed wells by ARCO and Aminoil, or almost 400 jobs (of shorter duration) if the ARCO/Aminoil programs were fully concurrent. No significant impacts on Santa Barbara County population or employment are anticipated: most drilling crew and subcontractor jobs will originate from outside the County; many workers are presently in similar jobs (and therefore no new employment would be represented by project jobs); and all project employment would be temporary - for the period of exploratory drilling only (or shorter). Housing impacts would not be expected to be significant. Local payroll spending, together with local spending for materials and equipment, would generate some temporary indirect employment. However, this also is expected to be insignificant.

Some temporary minor space use conflicts with commercial and sport-fishing activities would result from drilling activities; bottom trawl and purse seine fisherman would have to temporarily avoid the immediate area of the the drilling units. A major oil spill, although considered unlikely, could preclude spill area fishing activities for a period of time. No significant impacts on recreational activities are anticipated from normal operations. An oil spill, however, could adversely affect local coastal and marine recreation for a period of time.

## 7. Land Use

No onshore activities are anticipated in the project area other than personnel transport from existing facilities (i.e., Ellwood Pier, Aminoil's Ellwood facilities, and the Santa Barbara Airport) which can accommodate project needs without modification. All heavy materials and equipment will be staged from Port Hueneme, which currently has the needed facilities in place.

The proposed drilling activities are generally consistent with the policies of the Santa Barbara Local Coastal Program (LCP) and the Coastal Act. Project activities are also consistent with the Draft County Coastal Zoning Ordinance. Piers and staging areas to be utilized are permitted in M-CD Districts (Coastal Dependent Industry). Normal operations are not expected to impact the Channel Islands National Monument; no impacts are expected on agricultural areas in the Ellwood to Gaviota coastal zone.

No significant aesthetic impacts would be expected from normal project operations. Project activities would be visible from beach areas west of Ellwood and from a few locations in the Goleta area and beaches further east. However, project visual impacts would be temporary; drilling activities would be occurring in the distance when viewed from shore and would appear quite small in scale. Further, an offshore drilling platform (Platform Holly) already exists in one of the lease tracts proposed for exploration.

## 8. Cultural (Archaeologic and Historic) Resources

The project vicinity has the potential for submerged sites of cultural resources significance: a prehistoric site is known at Naples Reef in the

northern portion of state Lease PRC 208. Several historic (recent) shipwrecks also are reported in the vicinity. Based on a literature review and on a review of geophysical data developed for the proposed exploratory drilling activities, the following conclusions are offered:

- o The proposed drilling sites themselves contain no cultural resources.
- o A number of anomalies noted in the geophysical data, while they conceivably might be of cultural resources significance, are not at the proposed drilling sites and should not be affected even if they are, in fact, cultural resources sites.
- o The reported shipwreck sites are not in the actual drilling areas and also should not be affected.

As exploratory activities proceed, care should be taken to completely avoid all known (i.e., the prehistoric site at Naples Reef) and possible cultural resource sites in the project vicinity. If any unexpected resources were to be encountered, a qualified underwater archaeologist should be called in immediately to assess their significance and make appropriate recommendations for subsequent actions.

#### 9. Marine Traffic and Navigation

The potential for accidents involving the drilling vessels and commercial vessels is considered extremely low, primarily because the closest of the proposed exploratory well sites is roughly one mile (1.6 kilometers) north of the nearest (northbound) Vessel Traffic Separation Scheme (VTSS) lane. Further, activities at this site would last about two months (the maximum duration of the exploratory drilling activity is roughly 15 weeks, assuming sequential drilling of 13 wells). Risks to recreational and fishing also would be low: because petroleum activities/platforms are common in the Santa Barbara Channel, fishermen/recreational boaters are accustomed to their presence. Further, the proposed exploratory sites are well-removed (roughly 12 miles or 20 kilometers) from the recreation/fishing harbor at Santa Barbara. Support vessels (crew and supply boats) conceivably could pose some hazard to fishermen/recreational boaters. However, the presence of project vessels would not significantly alter the present mix of vessels presently utilizing the Santa Barbara Channel. Specific mitigation measures that could further reduce project risks are primarily in the form of advance notice and warnings to vessel operators.

#### 10. Oil Spills Projections and Contingency Plans

The probability of a major oil spill as a result of the proposed exploratory activities appears to be extremely small. However, as the proposed exploration would add to the petroleum-related activities in the Santa Barbara Channel, the overall risk of oil spills in the Channel would be slightly increased. Considering oceanographic and meteorological factors, an oil spill in the project area would likely make a landfall between Tajiguas and Goleta Point. If westerly winds prevailed, a landfall on the Channel Islands would be unlikely. During a protracted interval (five days or more) of easterly winds, an oil spill could reach the northwest shore of San Miguel Island.

In addition to federal (e.g., U.S. Coast Guard) and state oil spill response capabilities/contingency plans, both ARCO and Aminoil have developed oil spill contingency plans for their proposed exploratory activities. These plans are designed to provide company employees with procedures for responding to an oil spill (i.e., initial abatement of pollution; notification of government agencies that a spill has occurred and coordination with federal and state response teams; and spill containment and cleanup).

Both ARCO and Aminoil will have available to them spill control equipment on the drilling vessels themselves, on ARCO's Platform Holly (which is located in the immediate area of the proposed exploratory activities) and the spill response equipment and resources of contractors such as Clean Seas.

#### D. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT

Alternatives to the exploratory activities as proposed include denial or abandonment of the proposed project(s) ("No Project"), delay of the proposed activities, or modification of proposed drilling methods/locations.

A decision to abandon or deny the proposal(s) would mean that none of the environmental impacts described in this document would occur. The area would continue to be affected by all ongoing natural processes and human activities. Also, the evaluation of the potential hydrocarbon resources of the project area would not occur. Deferring action on the proposed ARCO/Aminoil exploratory drilling programs would merely delay, and not mitigate, all project impacts both positive and negative.

Selecting alternative drilling locations within the subject lease tracts would not substantially alter project impacts, unless particular drilling site-specific impacts were to be avoided. However, the particular drilling sites proposed were selected on the basis of sophisticated analyses as offering the best prospects for successful exploration, and analyses conducted for this EIR have not revealed any significant impact that could be avoided merely by employing alternative sites.

Drilling from nearby federal or state lease tracts could not reach most of the particular locations targeted for exploration by ARCO or Aminoil. Also, neither ARCO or Aminoil has the rights to conduct drilling operations from adjacent federal or state tracts. Platform Holly could not be used because all of the drilling slots on the platform are already filled. Because of the horizontal distances from shore that would be involved, and because of the drilling angles that would be required, few or none of the target offshore locations proposed for exploration by ARCO/Aminoil could be reached by directional drilling from onshore.

Onshore disposal of all muds and cuttings (as an alternative to ocean discharge of uncontaminated muds and cuttings and onshore disposal only of oil-contaminated materials) would avoid any potential associated impacts on biota/water quality. However, onshore disposal of all muds and cuttings would pose potential impacts related to additional ocean and onshore transport and handling, as well as contributing somewhat to existing onshore disposal

site availability/capacity problems. Thus, selecting one of these two alternatives (onshore or offshore) would merely transfer potential impacts to a different location and a different medium (i.e., land or water), and not avoid impacts altogether.

E. CUMULATIVE, IRREVERSIBLE, SHORT-TERM VERSUS LONG-TERM AND GROWTH-INDUCING IMPACTS

The impacts of the relatively short-term ARCO/Aminoil exploratory projects generally would be cumulative with the impacts of ongoing petroleum projects in the vicinity, as well as with the impacts of several other exploratory projects proposed but not yet implemented in State Tidelands between Goleta and Point Conception. These other State Tidelands projects include exploratory drilling by ARCO, Phillips, Texaco and Union and Shell.

ARCO/Aminoil project impacts also generally would be cumulative with those of exploratory drilling projects in federal waters of the Santa Barbara Channel. A substantial number of federal tracts have been leased or will be offered for bid in upcoming Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lease Sale No. 68.

The proposed exploratory drilling activities would not irreversibly commit the area's hydrocarbon resources, although ultimate production (if exploration were successful) would do so. Project energy uses (i.e., fuel) and materials (e.g., cement, muds) would be irretrievably committed.

Exploratory drilling is a short-term use of the environment. Developing data regarding the presence of commercially recoverable hydrocarbons could be considered to affect the area's long-term productivity. Longer-term degradation could result from the introduction of oil and other substances (e.g. drilling muds, cuttings) into the environment. No definitive conclusions are yet possible regarding the effects on long-term environmental productivity of oil spills and/or muds and cuttings discharges.

Growth-inducing impacts of the proposed exploratory drilling activities would not be expected to be significant, because the projects are short-term in nature and would involve very little, if any, population in-migration. Potential growth inducement (individually or cumulatively) from possible future proposals for petroleum exploration/production by ARCO or Aminoil, by other lessees of State Tidelands oil and gas leases, and/or by lessees of federal tracts in the Santa Barbara Channel) will be addressed in the environmental review process specific to these other proposed exploratory or production projects.

F. UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

1. Earthquake-related geologic processes conceivably could expose people and structures to geologic hazards, although the likelihood of this occurring during the relatively short project period is considered very low. Selection of appropriate drilling equipment and adherence to applicable regulations and standard industry practices should mitigate this potential impact.



2. Project discharges of drilling muds and cuttings, treated sewage and cooling water would have a minor, localized and temporary impact on water quality, chemical oceanography and marine biota. Onshore disposal of muds and cuttings would mitigate impacts in the vicinity of the drilling sites, but would substitute impacts associated with marine and onshore transport, handling and disposal of these materials. Other mitigation measures would include adherence to NPDES requirements, discharging muds and cuttings continuously during drilling and lowering the discharge point to as near as possible to the sea floor.
3. A major oil spill, although very unlikely, would adversely affect water quality, marine biota, sensitive coastal wetlands, marine and coastal fishing and recreational activities, and the aesthetics of the coastal areas in the project vicinity. Careful adherence to applicable regulations, proper equipment design and operation, adequate personnel training, and effective implementation of spill containment and contingency procedures would both decrease the likelihood of a spill occurring and mitigate the effects of oil spills if they did occur. It should be noted, however, that complete protection of the marine environment from hydrocarbon contamination is not possible.
4. The offshore drilling activities would have a minor and temporary effect on the visual aesthetics of the project vicinity, in onshore locations from which the drilling activities would be visible.
5. The proposed activities unavoidably will consume substantial amounts of fuel to power the drilling units, support vessels, etc. However, the potential for discovery of additional hydrocarbon resources can be considered to mitigate this impact.