

-43-82

State of California, Edmund G. Brown Jr., Governor

California Coastal Commission  
631 Howard Street, 4th floor  
San Francisco, California 94105  
(415) 543-8555



Michael L. Fischer, Executive Director  
William Travis, Deputy Director

Date Received: 5-6-82  
Item Number: 13C  
Hearing Date: 11-17-82  
Analyst: MG-C

CONSISTENCY CERTIFICATION AND STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Consistency Certification No. CC-43-82

3 and 6 Month Periods End: 8-17-82/11-17-82

APPLICANT FOR FEDERAL PERMITS:

Chevron USA Inc.

FEDERAL PERMIT FOR WHICH COMMISSION  
CONCURRENCE WITH APPLICANT'S CONSISTENCY  
CERTIFICATION IS REQUIRED:

Minerals Management Service Exploratory  
Well Drilling Permit; OCS Exploration Plan

ACTIVITY LOCATION:

On the Outer Continental Shelf on OCS Parcel  
0451, 0452, and 0453 approximately 6-8 miles  
south of Point Arguello in the Santa Maria  
Basin.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

Drilling up to 8 wells on OCS Parcel 0451,  
0452, and 0453 to search for oil and  
gas from the Glomar Coral Sea, an anchored  
drillship. (Exhibit 1 and 2)

PUBLIC HEARING AND VOTE:

Public hearing and possible action at the  
Commission's November 16-19 meeting in El  
Segundo.

STAFF NOTE: CONSISTENCY

Under regulations which implement the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act, the Minerals Management Service cannot grant a permit for any activity described in an Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Plan of Exploration until the Coastal Commission concurs with a certification by the oil company applicant that the activity is consistent with the California Coastal Management Program (CCMP) or determines that the activity has no effect on the coastal zone.

Applicant Consistency Certification and Findings. The applicant has submitted a consistency certification for its OCS Plan of Exploration for OCS P-0451, 0452, and 0453 stating that the proposed activities described in detail in the Plan of Exploration will be conducted in a manner consistent with California's Coastal Management Program. The Commission has concurred in the consistency certifications for three wells in this plan in the past 6 months during a period when the Commission was receiving certifications for one well per company per month. Now that the Air Quality Task Force has completed

November 5, 1982

its study of NOx reduction measures the Commission is again reviewing OCS Plans in their entirety.

## STAFF RECOMMENDATION

### I. Concurrence

The Commission hereby concurs with the consistency certification made by Chevron for OCS P-0451, 0452 and 0453 because its Plan of Exploration is consistent with the policies and objectives of the California Coastal Management Program.

### II. Findings and Declarations

The Commission finds and declares as follows:

A. Project Description. Chevron USA Inc. proposes to drill up to 8 wells on OCS P-0451, 0452, and 0453 in the Santa Maria Basin, about 6-8 miles south of Point Arguello (Exhibits 1 and 2). The Environmental Report submitted with the OCS plan states that onshore support, including boat and helicopter transportation of crew and supplies, would be based in Port Hueneme and the Santa Barbara airport. The wells would be drilled in waters 231-633 feet deep to well depths of 7400-12,200 feet. Total time at each drill site is estimated at 100-150 days, depending on the depth of each well.

B. Protection of Marine Resources. Section 30230 of the Coastal Act requires protection of the marine environment:

Marine resources shall be maintained, enhanced, and, where feasible, restored. Special protection shall be given to areas and species of special biological or economic significance. Use of the marine environment shall be carried out in a manner that will sustain the biological productivity of coastal waters and that will maintain healthy populations of all species of marine organisms adequate for long-term commercial, recreational, scientific and educational purposes.

Water depths within Chevron's leases P-0451, 0452 and 0453 range from 230 feet to 633 feet. The leases are located within the Santa Maria Basin approximately 6-8 miles due south of Point Arguello, a haul-out and breeding area for California sea lions and harbor seals (Exhibit 3). Also, several species of seabirds feed and rest in this area and the rocky intertidal areas close to shore. Point Conception, 5-14 miles from the leases is a rich intertidal area with extensive kelp beds. The Sea Otter Range, located in the northern part of the Santa Maria Basin, is 25 miles from the tracts although sightings of sea otters have been made as far south as Purisima Point and even Point Arguello. However, the range and main habitat of the sea otter is still mainly in the area shown in Exhibit 3.

There has been little detailed biological survey work done north of Point Conception, where OCS P-0451, 0452 and 0453 are located in the Santa Maria Basin. While sand or mud substrates often do not support the diversity or numbers of organisms as rocky substrates, these soft bottom areas are still important biologically. Mud or sand substrates can be important spawning or feeding areas for harvestable fish and invertebrates.

There are large expanses of hard substrate within the lease area. The Minerals Management Service (MMS) require a biological survey on these leases if the proposed drilling would occur within 1000 meters of a rocky outcrop area and if a lessee is

proposing to discharge drill muds into the surrounding waters. However Chevron's sites are beyond this boundary. Chevron has performed a biological survey on the lease and surrounding leases, to locate unique biological communities, but does not yet have the results.

The entire length of the California coast is a part of the migratory route of the California gray whale and other species of whales and dolphins. Some of these animals, therefore, pass in the general vicinity of the leases. In the event of an oil spill, there could be an impact on the endangered whales. Under normal operating procedures, the exploratory drilling will be likely to cause the whales to modify their course during the migration months' (November through April) to avoid the drillship. In most cases, though, gray whales travel much closer to shore than this lease areas.

In summary, based on the limited information available, while exploratory drilling on OCS P-0451, 0452 and 0453 will cause some short-term disturbance to marine resources, properly executed drilling may not interfere with biological productivity required to be protected by Section 30230. However, because even the best available spill containment and cleanup equipment does not offer adequate protection to these animals if an oil spill occurs, the Commission cannot find that the proposal is consistent with Section 30230. But analysis in Section J does find the project consistent with Section 30260.

C. Protection Against the Spillage of Crude Oil. Regardless of the precautions taken against well blowouts and resulting spills of crude oil in the open ocean, there is always a risk of this occurring at a drill site. Such a spill may reach the coast of California and damage marine life, scenic areas, and recreational areas. Because of this risk, the proposed drilling operations must be consistent with Section 30232 of the Coastal Act, incorporated in Chapter 3 of the Coastal Management Program, which states:

Protection against the spillage of crude oil, gas petroleum products, or hazardous substances shall be provided in relation to any development or transportation of such materials. Effective containment and cleanup facilities and procedures shall be provided for accidental spills that do occur.

Chevron has provided onsite equipment and personnel training, and works with oil spill cooperatives, which have dedicated oil spill response vessels. (See Appendix A)

Protection of Coastal Wetlands and Streams. The County of Santa Barbara has expressed specific concerns about the protection of the Santa Maria and Santa Ynez Rivers and the San Antonio and Jalama Creeks if an oil spill threatens these areas. This concern is based on the limited amount of time that oil spill containment and cleanup equipment will function in the waters north of Point Conception, increasing the possibility of these streams becoming contaminated. The County has recommended that Clean Seas be required to locate oil spill booms at the mouths of these waterways to improve the response time to them.

The Commission agrees that provisions must be available for the protection of these streams if they are threatened. However, a high percentage of the time these rivers and creeks may not be open to the ocean. Much of the time they are open the water is flowing toward the ocean, reducing the likelihood of oil contamination. Under conditions when they are threatened, Clean Seas can have equipment and personnel to the area within 3 to 4 hours. Clean Seas has two fast response units designed specifically for this purpose. They include:

- 1) a 15-foot trailer equipped with small containment boom, a skimmer, a storage bag, absorbents, rakes and shovels; and



- 2) a 2.5-ton truck equipped with a larger boom, skimmer, and associated tools.

Additional equipment can be obtained from the larger Clean Seas vans if this becomes necessary.

Other strategies may be necessary to protect these waterways. In many cases the incoming current in the rivers or streams would exceed the capability of the oil containment booms to function. In these situations the stream mouth may have to be closed using heavy earthmoving equipment. This would eliminate additional contamination, and would provide a quiet water situation behind the closure to help recover any oil that has gotten into the stream.

However, to best determine the most effective means of protecting these streams, the Commission directs the staff to visit them, with the County staff if possible, during the late fall, winter and spring months when the streams open to the sea. After these site visits, the Commission may hold a drill with the applicant to test response capability to a hypothetical spill near the mouths of the streams. The Commission will continue to work with the industry and the County to develop the most effective strategies to protect these streams and wetlands. The County agrees with this approach.

The Commission's standard of review is based on the maximum feasible capability to reduce the impacts of a spill, if one occurs. Section 30232 of the Coastal Act requires that effective oil spill containment and cleanup be provided for spills. The Commission cannot find that the Plan of Exploration consistent with this policy due to the limited capability of state-of-the-art oil spill equipment. However, Section 30260 of the Coastal Act provides that coastal-dependent industrial facilities can be sited if the adverse impacts are mitigated to the maximum extent feasible.

The Commission finds that the oil containment and cleanup equipment, and measures for response, as provided in the proposed Plan of Exploration and Consistency Certification made by Shell provide maximum feasible mitigation and are consistent with Section 30260 of the Coastal Act. Concurrence by the Commission is not an indication of satisfaction with the degree of protection afforded coastal resources by the oil spill containment and cleanup equipment provided. The Commission staff's forthcoming oil spill response capability study may indicate the need to update and increase standards for onsite and cooperative oil spill cleanup and containment capabilities. Such findings will be used in future consistency certifications and permit reviews.

D. Commercial Fishing. The Coastal Act requires maintenance of the productivity of fisheries in Section 30231:

The biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes appropriate to maintain optimum populations of marine organisms and for the protection of human health shall be maintained, and where feasible, restored through, among other means, minimizing adverse effects of waste water discharges and entrainment . . .

The proposed wells are all within the Department of Fish and Game designated Fish Block 658. The primary species of fish caught is halibut, according to the Department of Fish and Game. DFG does not believe exploratory operations in this area would significantly impact commercial fishing activities. DFG continues to make the point that discharge of drill muds and cuttings could adversely affect the benthic biota in the immediate areas of the drill site.

The representatives of the fishing industry have found that the proposal by Chevron to drill these wells on OCS P 0451, 0452 and 0453 does not present a conflict to their

trawling activities. DFG states that less than one percent of the trawling effort of the Santa Maria Basin occurs on Block 658, and has no records of any shrimp trawling from this area. Therefore, the DFG concurs in the response from the fishermen. Chevron has agreed to drag nets over the sea floor, if needed, to remove potential obstructions to trawlers. This dragging will only be done if found by MMS, and fishermen, and the Executive Director to have been a useful technique in the operations currently underway by Phillips in OCS P-0396. In no case will the rocky areas within the three leases be dragged.

Because the drilling would not substantially interfere with commercial fishing activities, and because the Commission has concluded that the discharge of muds and cuttings permitted by the Environmental Protection Agency beyond 1,000 meters of the coastal zone has no demonstrated effect on the coastal zone, the Commission finds that the proposed activities would be consistent with Section 30231 of the Coastal Act. (See Section K)

E. Onshore Support Facilities. Section 30250 of the Coastal Act states that new industrial development "shall be located within, contiguous with, or in close proximity to, existing developed areas able to accommodate it or, where such areas are not able to accommodate it, in other areas with adequate public services and where it will not have significant adverse effects, either individually or cumulatively, on coastal resources."

Chevron has stated in its Environmental Report that it is proposing to use Port Hueneme, Carpinteria, and Santa Barbara airport for all its support activities--all crewboat, supply boat and helicopter trips to service the drillship crews will originate and return to these areas. Although this individual drilling proposal will not affect onshore use in the Santa Maria Basin area, the increases in drilling in this basin may lead to the need for an additional service base to service the Basin and the western Santa Barbara Channel. The staff is currently working with the counties of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo and the oil industry to study alternate sites for additional service and crew bases if needed.

F. Cumulative Impacts. Section 30250 of the Coastal Act provides that "(a) New ... industrial development shall be located within, contiguous with, or in close proximity to, existing developed areas able to accommodate it ... and where it will not have significant adverse effects, either individually or cumulatively, on coastal resources..."

The proposed exploratory activity would occur in the Santa Maria Basin, a region where OCS operations have gone from zero to the current count of eight drilling vessels in the span of one year. The Commission is extremely concerned about the overall cumulative effects on the environment and the coastal economy of California, particularly in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties, offshore of which all of the exploratory drilling is occurring. The Department of Fish and Game and Get Oil Out, Inc. have expressed similar concern about the increase in industrial development on the OCS. Conflicts include commercial fishing operations, increases in vessel support traffic, air pollutant emissions, drill muds discharges, and risk of oil spills. The combination of these impacts could be unacceptable if the present level of drilling significantly increases. The exact number of drilling rigs that can operate in an area is a subject the Commission staff is now addressing. Until this number can be determined, the Commission finds that because the proposal would not increase the number of drill rigs currently offshore California and because the drilling vessel proposed is already drilling here, the project is consistent with Section 30250.

G. Geologic Hazards. Section 30253(1) of the Coastal Act states that new development shall minimize risks to life and property in areas of high geologic . . . hazard". The Division of Mines and Geology and the State Lands Commission routinely review OCS Plans of Exploration to determine whether the proposed drilling program can be safely conducted in view of the geologic conditions of the lease and well site. Both agencies have reviewed the Chevron proposal. The Division of Mines and Geology finds the discussion of geologic and seismic hazards in the Environmental Report and Exploration Plan adequate for the proposed well location. The States Lands Commission has found the drilling program to be a safe one.

H. Air Quality. Section 30253(3) of the Coastal Act states that new development "shall be consistent with requirements imposed by an air pollution control district or the State Air Resources Control Board as to each particular development."

From January 6, 1982 to August 31, 1982, the Commission had a policy limiting oil company applicants for consistency review to one well per month during the course of a study on measures to reduce nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions from drilling operations. That study is now completed, having identified two methods of reducing NOx. The Commission also passed a resolution ending the one well per company per month limitation as of August 31, when the NOx reduction study would be completed. Any OCS plans submitted after that date for consistency review would be considered as a whole.. The Air Resources Board states that data on meteorology and pollutant transport in the Santa Maria Basin are not as complete as for the Santa Barbara Channel but that emissions from OCS drilling activities will have a significant adverse effect on onshore air quality. The ARB has recommended that the Commission require an oil company applicant to implement nitrogen oxides (NOx) control measures identified as "interim" in the Air Quality Task Force, once implementation is approved by the American Bureau of Shipping; that the applicant install devices on the drilling vessel to gather data on fuel consumption, and hence NOx emissions, from drilling activities; and that, where such equipment already exists on a drilling vessel, an applicant collect data on wind wind speed, direction and temperature.

Once ABS approval is obtained, the applicant has agreed to implement interim NOx control measures, and to install fuel measuring equipment and to collect wind data.

The ARB has stated that it has not changed its position on supporting consistency review of only one well per company per month, although it recognizes that this limitation does not necessarily reduce the number of drill rigs operating in a basin. The ARB still believes that the only way to fully mitigate air quality impacts from offshore drilling is to limit the number of drill rigs in a given basin. It does not believe that the measures identified in the NOx control study fully mitigate the pollutants' impacts on onshore air quality. However, the ARB is not recommending that the Commission object to this Plan of Exploration.

The Commission agrees with the ARB that limiting the number of drill rigs in a basin is the most effective means of reducing air pollution impacts; however, the Commission has found that limiting companies to one well per month in consistency review does not achieve this objective or reduce the overall number of wells drilled in an area. Decisions to drill are based on information gathered by the oil companies in drilling the first well on an OCS tract. If results from the first well are promising, then the company would apply for an additional well. If results are not promising, then no more wells will be drilled even if several have been approved. The Commission is trying to find an effective and equitable way to limit the number of drill rigs in a basin at any given time. Although in individual circumstances, a company may agree to drill in a particular season to avoid impacts on a coastal resource, this is not a restriction that the Commission believes appropriate to impose in every case, given the other circumstances that play a role in a company's decision to drill.

The Commission finds that the proposal is consistent with Section 30253 and the CCMP because the applicant has agreed to implement the interim NOx control measures as soon as ABS approval is obtained and to collect data necessary to improve NOx emission and pollutant transport information. The Commission, however, is concerned that investigations continue on pollutant reduction measures, and that long-term measures be developed that will reduce NOx and other pollutant emissions and cumulative impacts to a greater degree than interim measures.

I. Vessel Traffic Safety. The principal Coastal Act policies applicable to vessel traffic safety are Sections 30260 and 30262 which apply specifically to coastal-dependent industrial development such as the proposed exploratory drilling project. Under 30260 and 30262 the project must first be tested under all applicable Chapter 3 policies. If the proposal does not meet these policies the project is analyzed under Section 30260, quoted and discussed below.

Because of the risks of ramming or collision and the consequent risk of oil spills and hazards to coastwise vessel traffic, the Commission finds the location of drilling vessels on the OCS affects the use of land and water in the coastal zone. Therefore, the Commission considers effects on navigation in each drilling proposal reviewed for consistency with the CCMP.

The proposed drilling is located in the Santa Maria Basin, north of the existing Vessel Traffic Separation Scheme in the Channel. Because no traffic lanes are designated in the Santa Maria Basin, and substantial navigation does occur along the coast, and weather is foggy or stormy several months of the year, the presence of temporary structures could represent a hazard to navigation and risks of oil spills. The Commission finds therefore that the proposed activities do not meet the Chapter 3 policies of the Coastal Act and must be analyzed under Section 30260. The Commission notes that the applicant's agreement to install and operate a 24-hour radar alarm device does constitute mitigation of the hazards posed by the project, as discussed in Section I.

J. Industrial Development. Coastal-dependent industrial development such as offshore oil drilling must first be tested under all applicable policies in Chapter 3. If the proposal does not meet these policies, development is analyzed under the less stringent requirements of Section 30260. The proposed development does not meet Sections 30230 or 30232 of the Coastal Act. Therefore, the three tests of Section 30260 apply:

Coastal-dependent industrial facilities shall be encouraged to locate or expand within existing sites and shall be permitted reasonable long-term growth where consistent with this division. However, where new or expanded coastal-dependent industrial facilities cannot feasibly be accommodated consistent with other policies of this division, they may nonetheless be permitted in accordance with this section and Sections 30261 and 30262 if (1) alternative locations are infeasible or more environmentally damaging; (2) to do otherwise would adversely affect the public welfare; and (3) adverse environmental effects are mitigated to the maximum extent feasible.

The first requirement of Section 30260 is that the applicant must demonstrate that alternative locations for the project are either infeasible or more environmentally damaging. Chevron could directionally drill from other points on these leases to reach the same targets. These other locations would be more environmentally damaging because of the extended time and risk that would be involved in directional drilling. The Commission finds, therefore, that the project meets the requirements of the first test.



The second requirement concerns the public welfare. Clearly it is in the interest of the public welfare to search for domestic sources of oil and gas. However, this is not the only consideration in determining whether the project meets the public welfare test. Commercial fishing activities and facilities, biological resources, and recreational uses also must be considered as significant aspects of the public welfare. The proposed wells would not be located within a designated biologically sensitive area or sanctuary, nor would they affect beach use unless an oil spill occurs. The drilling would not directly conflict with commercial fishing. Because Chevron has coordinated with fishermen, agreed to provide data on fuel consumption and wind data and to operate a 24-hour radar alarm device, the Commission finds the proposal meets the requirements of the second test.

The third requirement is that adverse impacts be mitigated to the maximum extent feasible. Chevron's dragging of the sites, if needed, coordination with fishermen, use of a 24-hour radar alarm device and its use of the best available oil spill control and containment equipment fulfill this third test. It should be noted, however, that the Commission will continue to examine the issue of oil spill equipment and may require additional protection in the development stage.

The Commission therefore finds that the proposed wells meets the three requirement of Section 30260 and is consistent with the CCMP.

K. NPDES. Because Chevron is proposing to drill in locations beyond 1000 meters of the coastal zone, the Commission will not review the discharge of drilling fluids and cuttings as allowed under the Environmental Protection Agency's NPDES permit. In its October 1981 resolution, the Commission found that discharges beyond 1000 meters of the coastal zone have not been shown to affect the use of land and water in the coastal zone. The Commission, therefore, decided not to review these for consistency. The Commission continually reviews new information on this issue and may require consistency review in the future for discharges beyond 1000 meters of the coastal zone if evidence is presented which indicate such discharges affect the uses of land and water in the coastal zone.

## APPENDIX A

Onsite Equipment (First Line of Defense). Oil spill containment and cleanup equipment stored on an exploratory drilling vessel or on a production platform is primarily designed to provide a first line of defense for a major spill or to contain and clean up small spills that may occur. This equipment must be able to surround the largest areas possible within an acceptable period of time. If the equipment is too large and difficult to handle, then its purpose is defeated. The following list includes the equipment which the Commission has established as minimum requirements for Plan of Exploration consistency certifications in the past. The applicant has committed in its plan to include this equipment onboard the drilling vessel:

- 1) 1,500 feet of open ocean oil spill containment boom;
- 2) one oil skimming device capable of open ocean use;
- 3) bales of oil sorbent material capable of containing 15 barrels of oil;
- 4) a boat capable of deploying the oil spill boom on the site at all times or within fifteen minutes of the drilling vessel; and
- 5) oil storage capacity of 29 barrels, minimum, for recovered oil.

Oil Spill Cooperatives (Major spills, second line of defense). Removal of spilled oil in coastal or marine waters is undertaken by the party responsible for the spill, under the supervision and, if necessary, the direction of the U.S. Coast Guard. Because of this requirement, oil production companies operating in the Outer Continental Shelf belong to oil spill cooperatives which have oil spill cleanup equipment designed for open ocean use. The oil spill cooperative used for the Santa Barbara Channel and the Santa Maria Basin in Clean Seas.

Dedicated Oil Spill Response Vessels. Clean Seas currently has a 136-foot oil spill response vessel stationed in Santa Barbara harbor. The vessel, Mr. Clean, is outfitted with equipment which is designed for response to oil spills in the open ocean. Clean Seas is continuing to investigate state-of-the-art equipment additions to the vessel, and the Commission staff is currently working on potential improvements through the Oil Spill Response Capability study. This vessel will provide the initial response from Clean Seas to oil spills in the Santa Barbara Channel from Point Conception to Point Dume, and beyond the Channel Islands.

Clean Seas has recently acquired a second oil spill response vessel which will be fully equipped with oil spill containment and recovery equipment (Exhibit 4). This vessel, Mr. Clean II, is located in Port San Luis to provide the initial response to oil spills north of Point Conception.

Personnel Training. An adequate oil spill response training program must recognize the different roles necessary to provide an acceptable response to an oil spill. In general, the program can be broken down to two categories: 1) training for supervisory personnel; and 2) training for workers charged with actually putting equipment into the water. This training can be done by an individual oil company, or through the local oil spill cooperative depending on the level of the training.

Supervisory Training. The Clean Seas oil spill cooperative conducted a two-day training program for supervisory or management personnel operating in the Santa Maria



Basin. Chevron sent their oil spill "Containment and Cleanup Coordinator, Offshore Containment and Cleanup Coordinator, Onshore Containment and Cleanup Coordinator, and other individuals with management or supervisory functions to the training session. The session focused on the supervisor's role in directing workers to use equipment properly, interface with the Clean Seas organization, and making the supervisors aware of proper coastal resource protection goals.

Equipment Use Training for Workers. Workers responsible for actual use of the oil spill equipment must receive "hands on" training to use the equipment properly. Chevron has inhouse training procedures that include full deployment of all offshore oil spill containment and cleanup equipment. The Clean Seas oil spill cooperative puts on training sessions that cover use of specific types of equipment. Member oil companies are encouraged to send personnel to these sessions.

# EXHIBIT 1

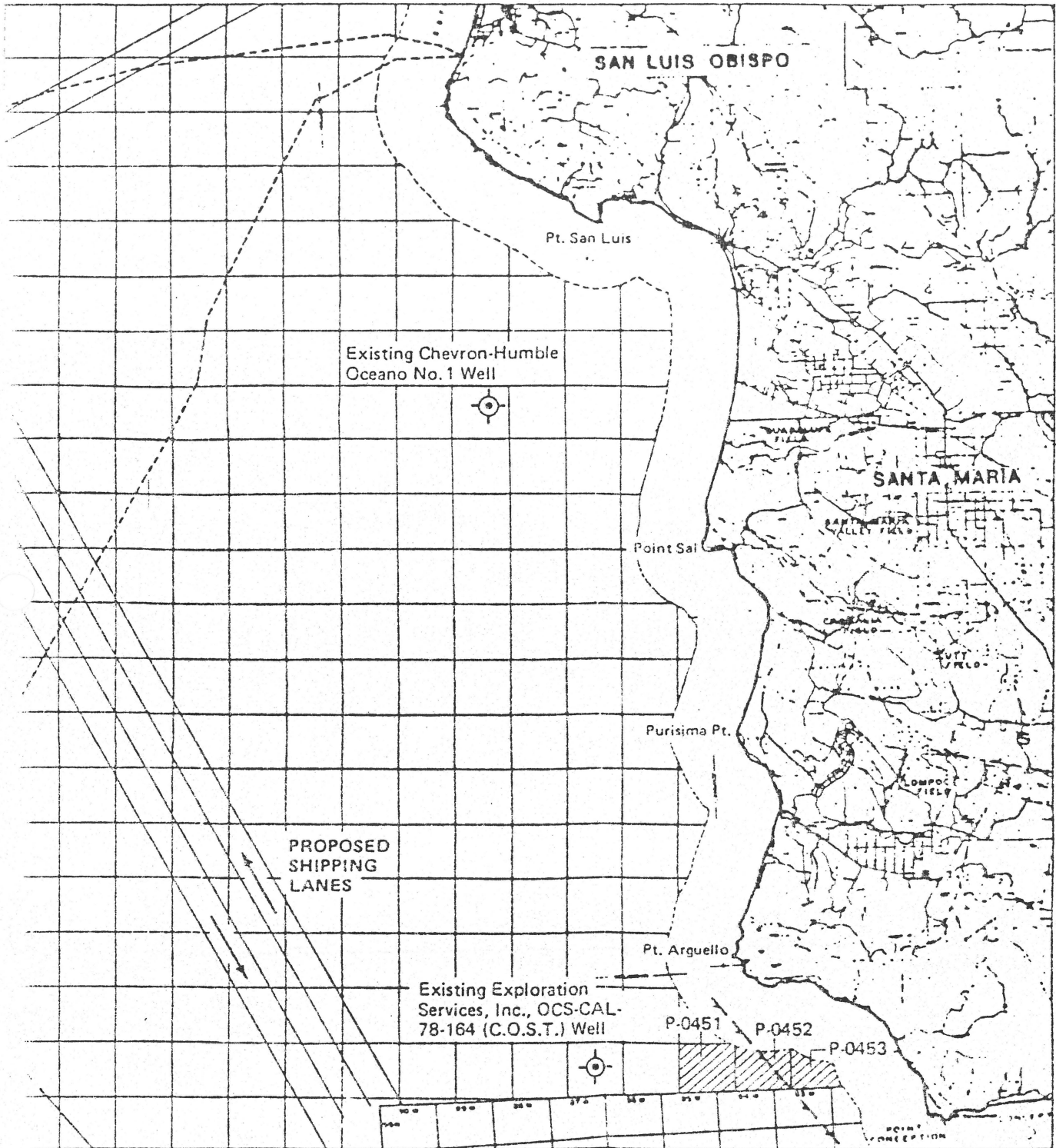
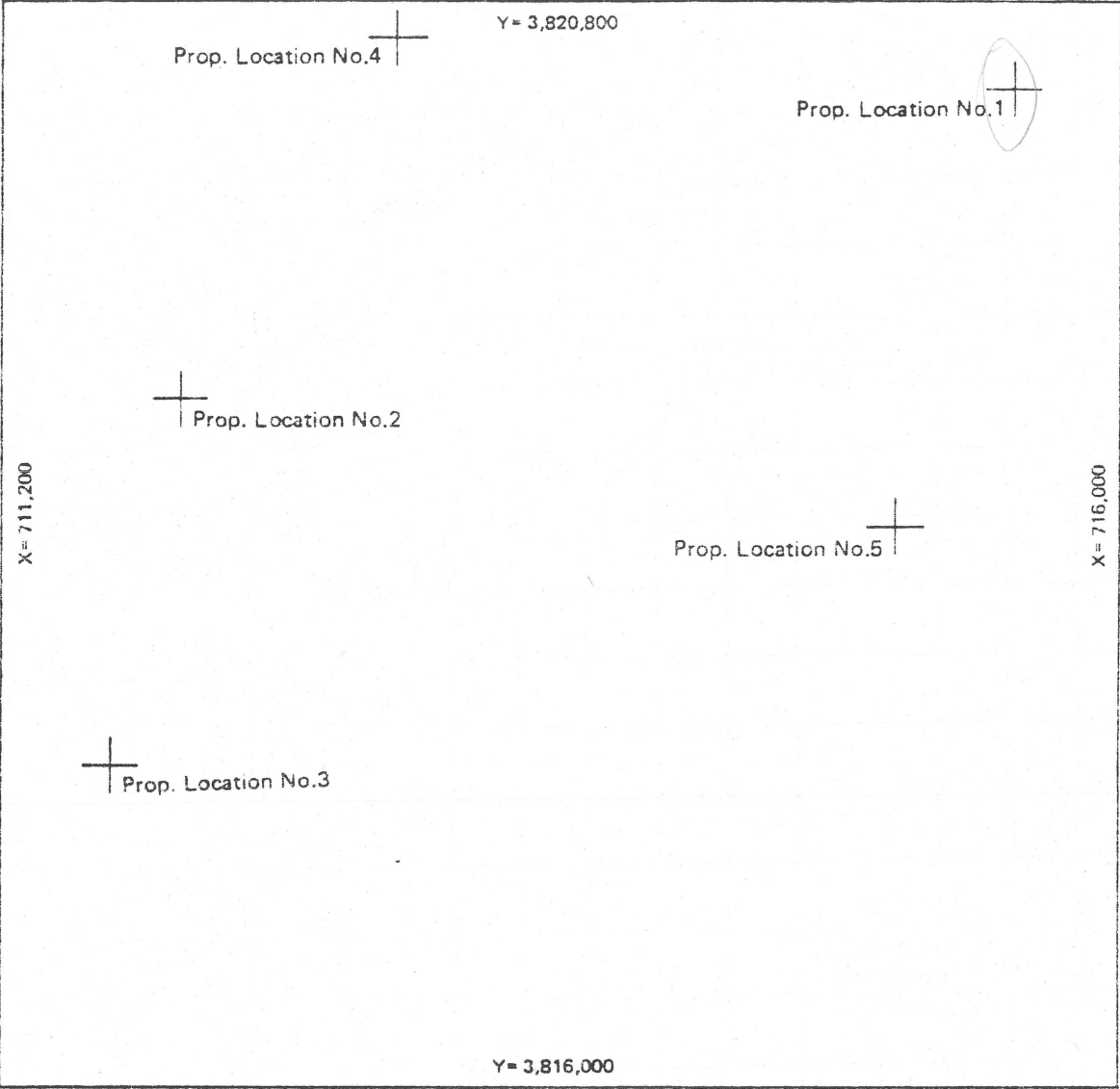


Figure 2-1. LOCATION MAP

EXHIBIT 2A



Source: Chevron, U.S.A.

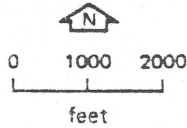
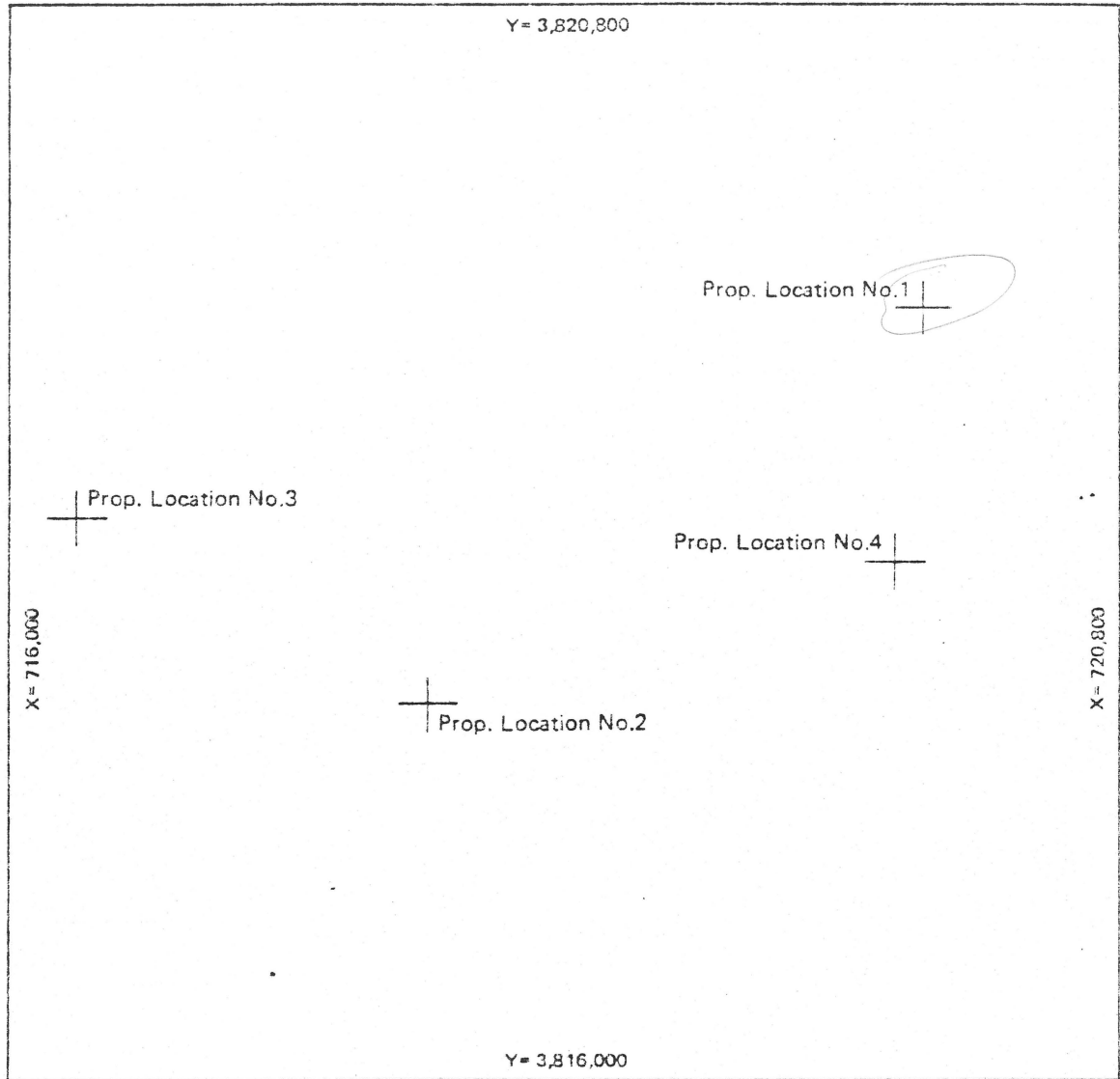


Figure 2-2. PROPOSED WELL LOCATIONS—LEASE P-0451

EXHIBIT 2B



Source: Chevron, U.S.A.

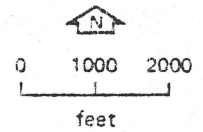
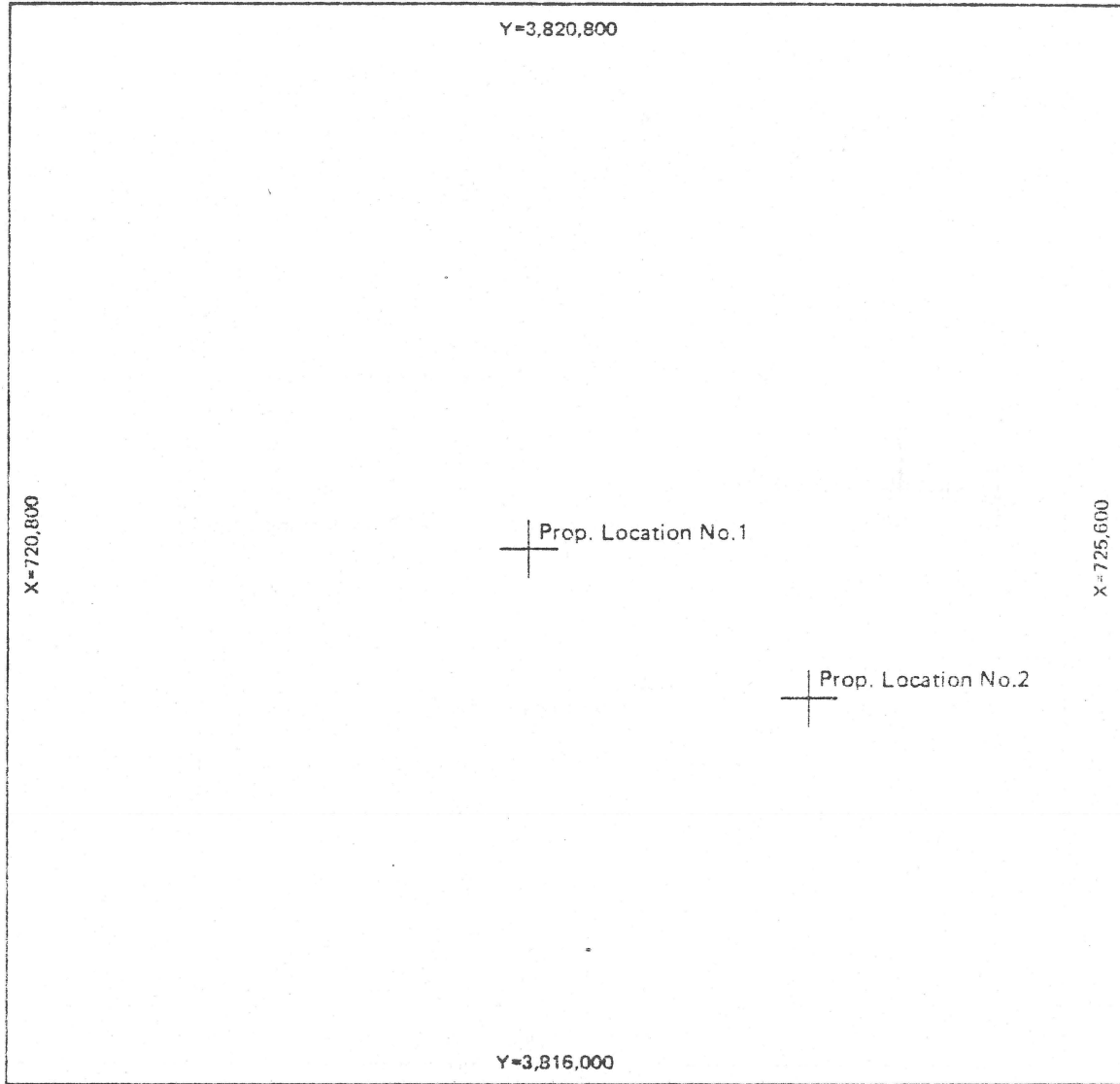


Figure 2-3. PROPOSED WELL LOCATIONS—LEASE P-0452

EXHIBIT 2c



Source: Chevron, U.S.A.

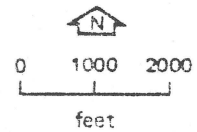


Figure 2-4. PROPOSED WELL LOCATIONS—LEASE P-0453

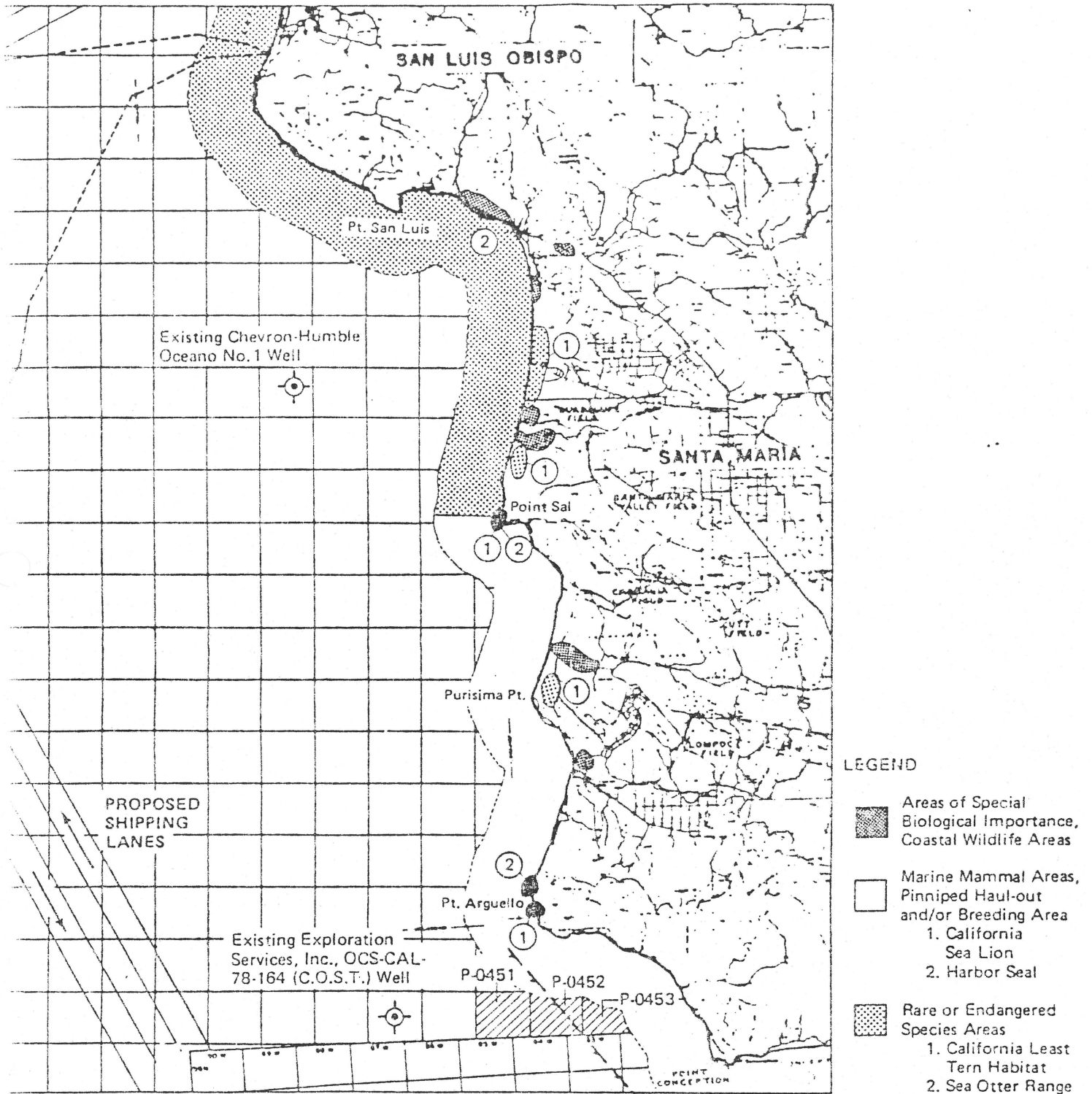


Figure 3-8. ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS IN THE VICINITY OF LEASES P-0451, P-0452, AND P-0453



NOTED - DUNAWAY

NOTIFICATION OF COMMISSION ACTION  
ON CONSISTENCY REVIEW  
FOR OCS PLANS



NOTED - CLIFTON

On November 17, 1982, the California Coastal Commission concurred  
date  
with CHEVRON 's certification CC-43-82 that the  
name of applicant  
federally-permitted activities described in the OCS Plan for OCS P-0451,  
0452, 0453 listed below comply with California's approved Coastal Manage-  
ment Program and will be conducted in a manner consistent with such  
program.

- USGS Plan of Exploration
- USGS Permit to Drill
- USGS Permit for Pipeline Right of Way
- Environmental Protection Agency NPDES Permit
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Permit to Install a Pipeline
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Permit to Install a Platform
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Permit to Conduct Exploratory Drilling

11/19/82