



"...and justice for all."

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November 9, 2016

RE: DOCKET # FD 36065 PETITION FOR DECLATORY ORDER PLAINS ALL AMERICA/RANCHO LPG

CYNTHIA BROWN, CHIEF SECTION OF ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF PROCEEDINGS
SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD
395 "E" Street SW
Washington, DC 20423

241984

ENTERED
Office of Proceedings
November 8, 2016
Part of
Public Record

Dear Ms. Brown

Attached are 10 copies of the Response to City of Los Angeles Request For Guidance.

Respectfully submitted,

Anthony G. Patchett

Attorney for San Pedro Peninsula Homeowner's United Inc.
John Tommy Rosas, Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation

BEFORE THE
SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD



DOCKET NO. FD 36035

SAN PEDRO PENINSULA HOMEOWNER'S UNITED INC
JOHNTOMMY ROSAS, TRIBAL ADMINISTRATOR, TONGVA ANCESTRAL TERRITORIAL TRIBAL NATION

**RESPONSE TO CITY OF LOS ANGELES REQUEST FOR GUIDANCE
ACTING BY AND THROUGH THE HARBOR DEPARTMENT'S
BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS**

The City of Los Angeles submitted a voluminous reply to our Petition For Declaratory Order that is misleading and deceptive to the Surface Transportation Board.

City of Los Angeles Exhibit # 9 is a letter dated September 22, 2011 from former City Attorney Carmen Trutanich to Anthony G. Patchett, Esq.

Deputy City Attorney Justin Houterman who prepared the letter for Carmen Trutanich dated September 22, 2011 and who prepared the Request For Guidance to the Surface Transportation Board neglected to submit my response letter to City Attorney Carmen Trutanich dated October 2, 2011.

My response letter questioned the exemption to CEQA Guidelines granted by the City of Los Angeles Harbor Commission normally used for emergency purposes. Apparently, there was no public hearing regarding the CEQA exemption therefore no legal challenge. (Exhibit A)

The permit issued to Petrolane Inc on June 10, 1977 specifically states on page 2 "These permits are to legalize tanks that were built in 1973 without a permit." (Exhibit B).

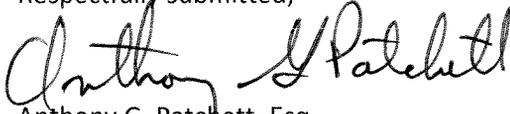
On July 5, 2005 Los Angeles Councilwoman Cindy Miscikowski filed a Motion seconded by Councilman Bernard Parks: "pursuant to Charter Section 245, the City Council hereby asserts jurisdiction over the action taken by the Board of Harbor Commissioners on June 22, 2005 to terminate Amerigas' permit for use of a pipeline right-of-way at the Port (Board Agenda Item E.III.1 re PCAC Recommendation No. 17-Unloading of LPG and Like Products at Berth 120 and the Pipeline Permit Not Be Renewed), in order to allow the Council the opportunity to hold a broader discussion of the potential impacts of closing Amerigas' access to its pipeline, as well as to allow additional time for efforts to be made to relocate Amerigas' huge butane storage tanks; and FURTHER MOVE that, upon assertion of jurisdiction, this matter be referred to the Commerce, Energy and Natural Resources Committee for further review." (Exhibit C).

No effort was ever made by the Los Angeles City Council, Harbor Commission or Commerce, Energy and Natural Resources Committee to relocate this facility or discuss the issue of public safety.

CONCLUSION

For the previous and foregoing reasons, Petitioners respectfully request the Board issue an order regarding Revocable Rail Spur Permit No. 110.

Respectfully submitted,



Anthony G. Patchett, Esq.

Attorney for San Pedro Peninsula Homeowner's United Inc.

and John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Administrator, Tongva ancestral territorial Tribal Nation

EXHIBITS

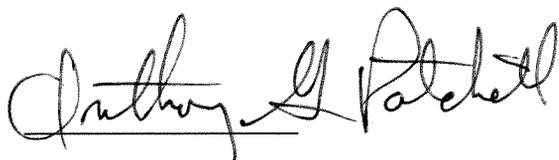
- A. Response letter to City Attorney Carmen Trutanich October 2, 2011
- B. Permit for Petrolane Inc June 10, 1977
- C. Motion by Los Angeles Councilwoman Cindy Miscikowski June 8, 2005

VERIFICATION

I, Anthony G. Patchett, verify under penalty of perjury that the factual statements made in the foregoing Petition for Declaratory Order are true and correct, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

Further, I certify that I am qualified and authorized to file this verification.

Executed on November 7, 2016 at Glendale, California

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Anthony G. Patchett". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath the name.

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DOCKET NO. FD 36065

SERVICE LIST

I hereby certify that the foregoing Response was served on the 7th day of November, 2016 by first class mail prepaid on the foregoing parties:

1. Thomas W. Wilcox
GKG Law, P.C.
The Foundry building
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Washington, DC 20007
Attorney for Plains All America Pipeline
and Rancho LPG Holdings, LLC
2. Justin Houterman, Deputy City Attorney
OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY
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Attorneys for PACIFIC HARBOR LINE, INC

By Anthony G. Patchett, Esq. at Glendale, California

EXHIBIT A

LAW OFFICES OF ANTHONY G. PATCHETT
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Mr. Carmen A. Trutanich, Los Angeles City Attorney
Mr. William Carter, Chief Deputy Los Angeles City Attorney
City Of Los Angeles
City Hall East
200 North Main Street, Room 800
Los Angeles, California 90012

October 2, 2011

RE: RANCHO LPG 25 MILLION GALLON BUTANE STORAGE FACILITY
2011 NORTH GAFFEY STREET, SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA

Dear Messrs. Trutanich and Carter:

Thank you for your nine-page response dated September 22, 2011. I have reviewed your letter and several issues were not addressed. I have never seen an EIR on this facility that mentioned following CEQA Guidelines, as discussed in your letter. The paperwork, I reviewed from Tom Russell showed the Harbor Commission granted an exemption to CEQA Guidelines, which is normally used for an emergency situation.

- Was an exemption to CEQA Guidelines granted, when, and what was the reason for the exemption?
- Was the exemption based on economic or other factors? If so what were those factors?
- Was there a hearing, either public or private held regarding the exemption?
- Was there an opportunity for public comment on the exemption?
- If a public meeting was held was it in compliance with the Brown Act?
- If a private hearing was held, did the hearing comply with the Brown Act?
- Are there minutes of the hearing?
- Did other local, state or federal agencies testify or make presentations at the hearing regarding the exemption?

- Was Leland Wong, convicted of felony bribery, a member of the Harbor Commission at the time of the exemption? Did he participate in the decision to issue the exemption?
- Was there any public notice to residents of the exemption?
- Was the exemption disclosed to any investors as required under the California Corporations Code?

As to the issue specific of the safety of the system:

- What happens if the refrigeration system fails in the tanks?
- How often is the refrigeration system inspected?
- Is there a back-up system in place for the refrigeration system?
- What is the inspection/maintenance schedule for the refrigeration system?
- Do the maintenance personnel have special qualifications or training?
- The berm mentioned in your letter can only handle one tank failure. What happens if both tanks fail at the same time?
- Do you believe any computer software system can be manipulated to give a designated answer?
- If this facility is so safe, why aren't there more 25 million gallon facilities around Southern California?
- Have you reviewed Sparks, Nevada's Hazardous review of 30,000 pounds of propane explosion?
- Has the Sparks, Nevada's Hazardous review been factored into any study or the hazards of this site?

Your letter stated "NO BLEVE" was possible. Amerigas Risk Plan, Section 4, page 3 of 10, states "Vapor Cloud Explosion, Distance to Endpoint: 0.50 mi, Quantity released: 57,000.000 lbs. The Quest report of September 2010 regarding a Vapor Cloud states: "Only under select conditions (full line rupture, undetected release for over 15 minutes, low winds from the east, stable atmospheric conditions, etc.) can a flammable vapor cloud form such that it can overflow the impoundment basin and disperse toward a potentially populated area. It should be kept in mind that the possibility of all these conditions occurring at the same time is extremely low, and the events described in this letter should not be viewed as likely." Do you know or are you able

to obtain how Amerigas arrived at the 57,000,000 (fifty seven million) lb figure listed in the Risk Analysis (Dividing by a conversion factor of 4.11 equals 13,868,613 gallons)?

Your letter indicated that even if CEQA Rule and Regulations were not followed, the Statute of Limitations would preclude any enforcement. I would like to point out that, "An action for civil penalties or punitive damages authorized under Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100), Chapter 6.7 (commencing with Section 25280), Chapter 6.8 (commencing with Section 25300), or Chapter 6.95 (commencing with Section 25500) of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code shall be commenced within five years after the discovery by the agency bringing the action of the facts constituting the grounds for commencing the action." *Section 338.1. (Amended by Stats. 2009, Ch. 429, Sec. 1.) Cite as: Cal. Civ. Proc. Code §338.1.*

Additionally, "Person means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, business concern, partnership, limited liability company, association, and corporation, including, but not limited to, a government corporation." "Person" also includes any city, county, district, commission, the state or any department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, any interstate body, and the federal government or any department or agency thereof to the extent permitted by law." *Health and Safety Code section 25118.*

You should note that the date of discovery for the "Ultra hazardous Activity" was on or about October 10, 2010. I submitted a letter and exhibit book to your office indicating, based upon my training and experience that I believed an "Ultra hazardous Activity" exists and therefore is well within the statute of limitations, not merely on the basis of discovery, but as an ongoing hazard.

While some of the issues related to the day-to-day operation of the facility were mentioned in your letter, exigent circumstances were completely omitted. Your letter never referenced tsunami or earthquake factors listed in my original letter.

This facility operates under the guidelines of the Health and Safety Code. Under Health and Safety Code section 25101, the Legislature therefore declares that:

(a) In order to **protect the public health and the environment** and to conserve natural resources, it is in the public interest to establish regulations and incentives which ensure that the generators of hazardous waste employ technology and management practices for the safe handling, treatment, recycling, and destruction of their hazardous wastes prior to disposal.

(b) In order to assist the generators of hazardous waste in meeting the responsibility for the safe disposal of hazardous waste it is necessary to establish the Hazardous Waste Management Council.

(c) The Legislature further declares that in order to **protect the public of this state and particularly the communities where hazardous wastes are treated and disposed, it is essential to assure** full compensation of all people injured or damaged by hazardous wastes. It is therefore necessary that the Hazardous Waste

Management Council, created pursuant to Section 25206, **make recommendations regarding a system of insurance and mechanisms establishing liability to achieve this result, as required by subdivision (e) of Section 25208 (b) The criteria and guidelines adopted by the department pursuant to subdivision (a) shall identify waste or combinations of waste, that may do either of the following, as hazardous waste because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics:**

(1) Cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible, illness.

(2) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment, due to factors including, but not limited to, carcinogenicity, acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, bioaccumulative properties, or persistence in the environment, when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

I would like to point out that Health and Safety Code section 25103: “The Legislature has found that access by the people of this state to public records is a fundamental and necessary right. The Legislature finds that it is necessary to further the public's right of **access to public records pertaining to hazardous waste management, information, and cleanup, to assure the fullest opportunity for public participation in permitting and other decisions in order to protect public health and the environment.**”

Under Health and Safety Code section 25105, “No provision of this chapter shall limit the authority of any state or local agency in the enforcement or administration of any provision of law which it is specifically permitted or required to enforce and administer.”

I also refer you to Health and Safety Code section 25141:

IDENTIFICATION OF WASTE (a) The department shall develop and adopt by regulation criteria and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes.

(b) The criteria and guidelines adopted by the department pursuant to subdivision (a) shall identify waste or combinations of waste, that may do either of the following, as hazardous waste because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics:

(1) Cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness.

(2) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment, due to factors including, but not limited to,

carcinogenicity, acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, bioaccumulative properties, or persistence in the environment, when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Argument

This facility poses a substantial present and potential hazard to human health or the environment due to the factors previously listed. This is a continuing violation where an Injunction is the proper remedy.

Damages

In review of your letter you indicated there were no damages listed. I listed the Damages in previous correspondence and am pleased to resubmit them to you. I have spoken to real estate appraisal experts, who want \$20,000.00 up front to prepare an appraisal and report.

There has never been any disclosure by real estate brokers to buyers that Rancho LPG stores 25 million gallons of butane on a site that is a known liquefaction, landslide, and tsunami zone. Butane as you know burns hotter than other fuels. Rancho LPG's position states they are not in a liquefaction zone.

A disclosure would result in a decline of value of homes within a radius of 6.8 miles (BLEVE distance). Notice should be given to future prospective buyers of the potential devastation of the entire surrounding community by an explosion at Rancho LPG's facility by a severe earthquake, tsunami or terrorist attack. **Damages would be the loss in value of any real estate in the area caused by the disclosure of the above conditions.**

Real Estate Disclosure Requirements

Since June 1, 1998, the Natural Hazards Disclosure Act has required that sellers of real property and their agents provide prospective buyers with a "Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement" when the property being sold lies within one or more State-mapped hazard areas. If a property is located in a Seismic Hazard Zone as shown on a map issued by the State Geologist, the seller or the seller's agent must disclose this fact to potential buyers. The law specifies two ways in which this disclosure can be made. One is to use the new Natural Hazards Disclosure Statement as provided in Section 1102.6c of the California Civil Code. The other way is to use the Local Option Real Estate Disclosure Statement as provided in Section 1102.6a of the California Civil Code. The Local Option Real Estate Disclosure Statement can be substituted for the Natural Hazards Disclosure Statement only if the Local Option Statement contains substantially the same information and substantially the same warning as the Natural Hazards Disclosure Statement.

California State law also requires that when houses built before 1960 are sold, the seller must give the buyer a completed earthquake hazards disclosure report, and a copy of the booklet

entitled "The Homeowner's Guide to Earthquake Safety." This publication was written and adopted by the California Seismic Safety Commission. The most recent edition of this booklet is available from the web at www.seismic.ca.gov/. The booklet contains a sample of a residential earthquake hazards report that buyers are required to fill in, and it provides specific information on common structural weaknesses that can fail, damaging homes during earthquakes. The booklet further describes specific actions that can be taken by homeowners to strengthen their home.

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act and the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act also require that real estate agents, or sellers of real estate acting without an agent, disclose to prospective buyers that the property is located in an Earthquake Fault or Seismic Hazard Zone.

Strict Liability Cases [Beck v. Bel Air Properties]

Appellants also assert that the doctrine of absolute liability [134 Cal. App. 2d 840] is not applicable to the instant situation. And that the court erred in instructing the jury that they (appellants) were absolutely liable for the damage caused by the dangerous condition of the fills on the slope above respondents' property, regardless of the degree of care exercised in their creation and maintenance.

In discussing the doctrine in the late case of *Boyd v. White*, 128 Cal. App. 2d 641, 654 [276 P.2d 92], the court stated:

"California has adopted a policy of imposing strict liability on owners or bailors in connection with certain activities. But this state has limited such policy to those activities that are obviously and plainly ultra hazardous. Thus, drilling an oil well in a settled area that 'blows off,' damaging adjoining properties, imposes liability regardless of the care used (*Green v. General Petroleum Corp.*, 205 Cal. 328 [270 P. 952, 60 A.L.R. 475]).

The *Green* case (205 Cal. 328) was one for damages for injuries to property caused by the blowing out of an oil well during drilling operations. In the eruption a stream of oil, gas, mud and rocks shot into the air and upon respondent's property situated about 200 feet from the well. The court held that there was no negligence on the part of appellant in the drilling operations. And, in considering the question of liability, stated at page 331: [134 Cal. App. 2d 841]

"It is a matter of common knowledge that the inner earth contains powerful gaseous forces, frequently found in proximity to and in connection with deposits of petroleum substances. It was a known fact that a tremendous pressure of gas underlay the particular locality in which appellant was carrying on its drilling operations. It proceeded with full knowledge of the situation."

The court then stated the rule applicable in such cases as follows, at pages 333 and 334:

"Where one, in the conduct and maintenance of an enterprise lawful and proper in itself, deliberately does an act under known conditions, and, with knowledge that injury may result to another, proceeds, and injury is done to the other as the direct and proximate consequence of the act, however carefully done, the one who does the act and causes the injury should, in all fairness, be required to compensate the other for the damage done."

Under the Restatement view, it is not necessary that all of the factors be present in a particular case. However, "The usual dangers resulting from an activity that is one of common usage are not regarded as abnormal, even though a serious risk of harm cannot be eliminated by all reasonable care." (Rest.2d Torts, § 520, com. (i).) Thus, an activity which involves a high degree of harm, likelihood that the resulting harm will be great and an inability to eliminate the risk may not be abnormally dangerous if the activity is one of "common usage."

The second Restatement defines common usage as an activity that is "customarily carried on by the great mass of mankind or by many people in the community." (Rest.2d Torts, § 520, com. (i).) The question whether an activity is common or not "is sometimes not so much one of the activity itself as of the manner in which it is carried on." (Ibid.) The Restatement itself offers the following contrasting examples: water collected in "a hillside reservoir in the midst of a city" and that in household pipes or a barnyard tank; and large gas storage tanks or high tension power lines versus gas and electricity in household pipes and wires. (Ibid.)^[7] In very early cases, our Supreme Court determined that blasting was ultra-hazardous when carried out in a densely populated area (*Colton v. Onderdonk* (1886) 69 Cal. 155 [10 P. 395, 398]; *Munro v. Dredging etc. Co.* (1890) 84 Cal. 515 [24 P. 303]) but not in a deserted location. (*Houghton v. Loma Prieta Lumber Co.* (1907) 152 Cal. 500, see also, *Smith v. Lockheed Propulsion Co.*, supra, 247 Cal. App.2d 774, 786.)

In *Luthringer v. Moore*, supra, 31 Cal.2d 489, plaintiff was injured by the gas used in fumigating a building. The court considered the question whether use of hydrocyanic acid gas to eliminate cockroaches in a restaurant 1144*1144 located in a large commercial building was a matter of common usage. In relevant context, the court stated that the gas "may be used commonly by fumigators, but they are relatively few in number and are engaged in a specialized activity. It is not carried on generally by the public, ..." (Id., at p. 500.)

(5b) PG&E argues that the activity can nevertheless be considered commonplace even though carried on by relatively few companies. In support of its argument, PG&E relies on cases involving injuries to employees detonating fireworks (*Ramsey v. Marutamaya Ogatsu Fireworks Co.* (1977) 72 Cal. App.3d 516 [140 Cal. Rptr. 247]), a skydiving student (*Hulsey v. Elsinore Parachute Center* (1985) 168 Cal. App.3d 333 [214 Cal. Rptr. 194]), and an oil refinery worker (*Flanagan v. Ethyl Corporation* (3d Cir.1968) 390 F.2d 30). In *Ramsey*, the court - in dicta - determined that a public fireworks display could be operated safely if the fireworks were not negligently manufactured, while observing that fireworks displays are common "on appropriate occasions such as the Fourth of July." (Id., at pp. 527-528, fn. 2.) Of course, traditional fireworks displays on particular celebratory occasions may be considered common because many people in the community attend or witness such displays. However, such a specific conclusion is not

tantamount to a determination that activities common only within one industry are commonplace, but is in general alignment with the Restatement approach that common activities are those "carried on by the great mass of mankind or by many people in the community." (Rest.2d Torts, § 520, com. (i).)

In *Pierce v. Pacific Gas & Electric Co.*, supra, 166 Cal. App.3d 68, the plaintiff was injured when a faulty transformer caused 7,000 volts of electricity to be delivered to her home. (Id., at p. 74.) The court found that maintenance of electric power lines is not "ultra hazardous" because it has become pervasive and "entirely commonplace." (Id., at p. 85.) We believe that the result in *Pierce* is fully compatible with *Luthringer*: although the public does not generally maintain electric power lines, the public customarily uses electricity supplied at home and at work, and high-tension power lines - unlike PCB-containing transformers - are commonly visible on public streets.

(6b) Thus, we adhere to the requirements stated in *Luthringer v. Moore*, supra, 31 Cal.2d 489 and the Restatement Second that an activity is a matter of common usage if it "is customarily carried on by the great mass of mankind or by many people in the community." However, we do not mean to suggest that PG&E is strictly liable for every activity unique to it; indeed, *Pierce* readily identifies the situation where the "great mass of mankind" customarily has and uses electricity. (*Pierce v. Pacific Gas & Electric Co.*, supra, 166 Cal. App.3d 68.) To reiterate, the question in this case is whether it is commonplace and within the experience of the great mass of people in the community that electrical transformers containing a hazardous, toxic substance are located in densely populated commercial locations.

Argument

Is it commonplace and within the experience of the great mass of people in the community that a 25 million gallon butane storage facility is located next to a densely populated residential community? The plaintiffs in San Bruno have "Ultra hazardous Activity" listed as a cause of action in their complaint. Does it take the loss of life in order to prove damages? Isn't the loss of property value and threat of a cataclysmic event sufficient?

Butane Safe Storage Europe

Table 9. LPG storage area of cylinders: Minimum safety separation distances from the nearest cylinder to boundary building or fixed ignition source (according to safety requirements for constructing of such an area).

LPG Storage		Safety distance
LPG total quantity (kg)	Size of the largest stack (kg)	(metres)
15 to 400		1
400 to 1 000	to 1 000	3
1 000 to 4 000		4

4 000 to 6 000	1 000 to 3 000	5
6 000 to 12 000		6
12 000 to 20 000	3 000 to 5 000	7
20 000 to 30 000	5 000 to 7 000	8
30 000 to 50 000	9 000 to 10 000	9

“Above 250 000 kilograms of stored LPG, the distance to the building from the nearest cylinder must be 20 metres; if the building has a fire wall towards the nearest cylinder, the distance of the stack from this fire-resistant, tested construction can be 7 metres.

Specially designed tanks are needed for transporting LPG and LNG by rail and by road. The tanks are of cylindrical form with spherical bottoms. The pressure may be 20 000 kPa (100 kilopascal is equivalent to normal air pressure). Railroad tank capacity is in range to 130 m³ and road tanker to 40 m³. The technical requirements of these tanks include gauges, thermometers, two safety valves, indicator for maximum and minimum filling, device to check LPG level; devise to remove static electricity, baffles to reduce the hydraulic effects caused by sudden changes of vehicle speed and fire-fighting equipment.

You may calculate the volume of the gas cloud if 10 m³ of butane escapes from the tanker (1 litre liquid butane = 235 litres gas). You may also calculate the cloud volume of explosive mixture with air.”

Amerigas Risk Analysis 4.4, Page 3 OF 10, indicates storage of 57,000,000 lbs=25,909,091 kg. Rancho LPG has two (2) 12.5 million gallon tanks plus 5 sixty thousand (60 thousand) cylinder tanks for a total of 25,300,000(twenty five million, three hundred thousand) gallons.

Using a conversion factor of 4.11 this equals 103,983,000 (one hundred three million, nine hundred eighty three thousand) pounds or 47,265,000(forty seven million, two hundred sixty five thousand) kilograms.

LPG and LNG contain impurities such as carbon dioxide and water vapor. Small amounts of methanol are added to dissolve the condensed humidity and prevent water vapors from forming solid ice, hydrating into the valves and regulators and by doing so blocking the flow of gas.

LNG and LPG are extremely flammable. Explosive concentrations in air are easily formed. The fire requires fuel, oxygen and an ignition source: below the lower explosive limit there is not enough fuel, and beyond the higher explosive limit the mixture is too poor in oxygen for combustion. The lower explosive limit for butane is 1.8% in air (by volume). The higher limit is 9.1 %. When the proportion of butane gas is within these limits, it can be exploded by any source of ignition. LPG gas/air mixture may travel along the ground to a distant ignition source.

At Port Hudson 60 tons of gas from a broken propane line escaped for 13 minutes to form a blanket 3-6 meters thick. This crept about 600 meters before being ignited at the refrigeration plant.

One liter of liquid butane forms 4660 liters of extremely flammable and possible explosive mixture with air.

LPG is unique among hydrocarbon fuels in its combination of properties and the hazards arriving from them. Rapid evaporation of a spill at low temperature to form a gas cloud, extremely flammability and density greater than air. Lighter hydrocarbon fuels disperse into the atmosphere; heavier hydrocarbons are liquids at normal conditions and evaporate at a slower rate. Following loss of containment, from a broken pipeline or damaged cylinder, LPG is emitted as a liquid under pressure, not as a liquid with gravity or gas under pressure. These properties are also the origin of the hazards related to handling of LPG.

Public Utilities Commission

“In 1911, the PUC was established by Constitutional Amendment as the Railroad Commission. In 1912, the Legislature passed the Public Utilities Act, expanding the Commission's regulatory authority to include natural gas, electric, telephone, and water companies as well as railroads and marine transportation companies. In 1946, the Commission was renamed the California Public Utilities Commission.

The Governor appoints the five Commissioners, who must be confirmed by the Senate, for six year staggered terms. The Governor appoints one of the five to serve as Commission President. The PUC employs economists, engineers, administrative law judges, accountants, lawyers, and safety and transportation specialists. The Commission is currently organized into several advisory units, an enforcement division, and a strategic planning group. The Division of Ratepayer Advocates is an independent arm of the PUC that represents consumers in Commission proceedings, pursuant to statute. The Commission also has a Public Advisor who assists the public in participating in Commission proceedings, and a unit that is charged with informally resolving consumer complaints.

The CPUC regulates privately owned electric, natural gas, telecommunications, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies, in addition to authorizing video franchises. Our five Governor-appointed Commissioners, as well as our staff, are dedicated to ensuring that consumers have safe, reliable utility service at reasonable rates, protecting against fraud, and promoting the health of California's economy.

The CPUC plays a key role in making California a national and international leader on a number of clean energy related initiatives and policies designed to benefit consumers, the environment, and the economy.

The Consumer Protection and Safety Division has safety oversight of electric and communications facilities, natural gas and propane gas systems, railroads, light rail transit systems, and highway/rail crossings, licensing, consumer protection, and safety oversight of motor carriers of passengers, household goods, and water vessels, and regulatory oversight of hot air balloons and some air carriers.

The Legal Division represents and appears for the people of the State of California, the Commission, and the Commission staff in all actions and proceedings involving any question under the Public Utilities Code or under any order or act of the Commission.

The Administrative Law Judges process formal filings, facilitate alternative dispute resolution, conduct hearings, develop an adequate administrative record, prepare timely proposals for Commission consideration, and prepare and coordinate Commission meeting agendas. The ALJ Division administers the Commission's Alternative Dispute Resolution Program. “

Is it possible you could work with the PUC to represent the People of the State of California in the requests of the San Pedro community for public safety?

Your letter states that Rancho LPG is regulated by: US Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Department of Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Cal/EPA, California Emergency Management Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, the South Coast Air Quality Management District, the Los Angeles County Fire Department, the City of Los Angeles Fire Department, the Los Angeles Police Department, and the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation Industrial Waste Management Division.

The mere fact so many agencies regulate this facility due to the hazardous characteristics of butane, is circumstantial evidence the storage of over 25 million gallons of butane adjacent to a residential community brings the public safety issue into question?

"City of Los Angeles Harbor Department, Port of Los Angeles, Revocable Permit, No: 10-05" The right of Executive Director to revoke this Permit is and shall remain unconditional. Neither City, nor any board, officer, or employee thereof, shall be liable to Tenant because of such revocation."

If the Executive Director, Geraldine Knatz, has an unconditional power to revoke the permit, why can't this power be used to protect public safety? You copied her on the letter you sent to me. You apparently have the ability to recommend to Geraldine Knatz the permit be revoked.

Comparison With Amerigas Facility In Sparks, Nevada

Sparks, Nevada Amerigas Facility is located at 720 Glendale Ave, Sparks, NV. 89431. Amerigas stores 30,000 lbs. of propane.

“A release of 30,000 lbs. of propane from the Amerigas facility would result in a LOC (A toxic Level of Concern (LOC) tells you what level (threshold concentration) of exposure to a chemical could hurt you or other people if you breathe it in for a defined length of time (exposure duration). LOCs also may be referred to as exposure limits, exposure guidelines, or toxic endpoints. Generally, the lower the LOC for a substance, the more toxic the substance is by inhalation) radius of greater than 6 miles. LOC equals 200 PPM. The IDLH (Immediate danger to life and health) radius would be 2.2 miles. IDLH equals 2000 PPM.” [*Reno, Sparks and Washoe County Hazardous Materials Risk Assessment, 9/28/2006 5-6*].

The Amerigas facility is located in a major industrial and transportation area of Sparks. The radius would most likely include:

- Union Pacific Railroad Sparks Yard
- John Ascuaga's Nugget Hotel/Casino
- Interstate 80 west and east bound lanes
- The Sparks downtown core businesses
- McCarran Blvd - a major 4 lane ring road
- Glendale Ave - a major 4 lane street
- Almost all of the City of Sparks and large areas of the City of Reno including the
- Reno - Tahoe International Airport
- Zip code areas affected include: 89431, 89434, parts of 89502.

The affected population would be very large depending on the release size, time of release and wind direction. If the release happened after business hours the population in the industrial sections would be minimal, but the populations to the north of the release site would be very large due to the housing, transportation and hotel/casinos.

Risk Analysis

The likelihood of a major release is low; however the consequences of a major release could be catastrophic due to the large population and major transportation routes in the area." The 103,983,000 (one hundred three million, nine hundred eighty three thousand) pounds or 47,265,000(forty seven million, two hundred sixty five thousand) kilograms at Rancho LPG does not appear on any Risk Management Plan.

Based on the aforementioned information rises the questions:

- If Sparks, Nevada has this risk assessment for 30,000 pounds of propane what about the 57,000,000 (FIFTY SEVEN MILLION) pounds of butane listed on page 3 of 12 of Amerigas Risk Plan, Section 4.4 Quantity Released, FLAMMABLES: WORST CASE for this facility?
- Are the five (5) 60,000 gallon pressurized cylinders {246,600 lbs each} included in the 57,000,000 lbs listed in the Amerigas Risk Plan, Section 4.4, page 3 of 10 ?

Federal Clean Air Act

There is no specific list of substances, which subject a stationary source owner or operator to the general duty provisions. The general duty provisions apply to owners and operators of all stationary sources which have any " *extremely hazardous substances*". Extremely hazardous substances are not limited to the list of regulated substances listed under section 112(r), nor the extremely hazardous substances under EPCRA §302 (40 CFR Part 355, Appendices A and B).

Although there is no definition for extremely hazardous, the Senate Report on the Clean Air Act provides criteria EPA may use to determine if a substance is extremely hazardous. The report expressed the intent that the term "extremely hazardous substance" would include any agent "which may or may not be listed or otherwise identified by any Government agency which may

as the result of short-term exposures associated with releases to the air cause death, injury or property damage due to its toxicity, reactivity, flammability, volatility, or corrosivity" (Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, Clean Air Act Amendments of 1989, Senate Report No. 228, 101st Congress, 1st Session 211 (1989) - "Senate Report").

As the Senate makes clear, "the **release** of any substance which causes death or serious injury because of its acute toxic effect or as a result of an **explosion** or fire or which causes **substantial property damage** by blast, fire, corrosion or other reaction would **create a presumption** that such substance is extremely hazardous." Senate Report at 211. Revisions to the list of regulated substances under CAA 112(r) do not affect the applicability of the general duty provisions

As for CAA section 112(r)(1), General Duty, what are the chemicals that are covered?

Professor Bea's Evaluation

Professor Emeritus Robert Bea, PhD, PE of the Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering, University of California Berkeley (bea@ce.berkeley.edu) evaluated Dr. Crowl's report. His evaluation states:

"Since the late 1960's, I have spent a lot of my time working on QRA - Quantified Risk Analyses. They can be very helpful and they can be very hurtful. The difference between these two outcomes depends on the qualifications and motivations of the people who perform the analyses and details of what is included and not included in the analyses.

The comments in the Crowl Report lead me to understand that the QRAs that have been performed have many questionable aspects. I would not rely on them to be helpful.

For me, the only sensible way forward is to have an 'advanced, high quality, thorough, validated' risk analysis performed...this would be similar to advanced analyses that are done for critical facilities such as nuclear power plants."

Dr. Bea can also be contacted at his home office: Risk Assessment & Management Services, 60 Shuey Drive, Moraga, California 94556 (Telephone 925-631-1587 & Cell 925-699-3503).

I agree with Professor Bea's analysis and respectfully request an advanced, high quality, thorough validated risk analysis similar to advanced analyses that are done for critical facilities such as nuclear power plants.

Please reply to my questions and the issues raised as soon as possible and please enclose a copy of the EIR mentioned in your letter.

Thank you for your cooperation in obtaining the documents requested.

Anthony G. Patchett
LAW OFFICES OF ANTHONY G. PATCHETT

CC: Dan Weikel, LA Times
Honorable Los Angeles Harbor Commissioners
Geraldine Knatz, PH.D, Executive Director
Brian I. Cummings, Fire Chief, Los Angeles Fire Department
Thomas Russell, General Counsel, Harbor Department
Janet Jackson, Fire General Counsel
Reed Sato, Chief Counsel, California Dept of Toxic Substances Control
Brian Hem, Deputy Attorney General, California Department of Justice

EXHIBIT B

1 WORKER'S COMP. EXEMPT ✓ ON FILE 674
APPLICATION FOR INSPECTION OF NEW BUILDING - 4.6.14
CITY OF LOS ANGELES AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only. 2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

1. LEGAL DESCR.	LOT Parcel A	BLK	TRACT PMLA 2503	DIST. MAP 4937
2. PURPOSE OF BUILDING	LIQUIDIFIED PETROLEUM GAS STORAGE TANK			CENSUS TRACT 2951.00
3. JOB ADDRESS	2110 No. Gaffey St.			ZONE M3-1
4. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS	Anaheim	AND	Battery	FIRE DIST. II
5. OWNER'S NAME	Petrolane, Inc.			LOT (TYPE) int'
6. OWNER'S ADDRESS	1600 E. Hills St.	CITY L.B.	ZIP 90806	LOT SIZE irreg
7. ENGINEER	Chicago, Bridge & Iron Co.	ACTIVE STATE LIC. NO. C-16783	PHONE	ALLEY /
8. ARCHITECT OR DESIGNER	Chicago, Bridge & Iron Co.	ACTIVE STATE LIC. NO. C-17294	PHONE	BLOC. LINE
9. CONTRACTOR	Chicago, Bridge & Iron Co.	BUS. LIC. NO.	ACTIVE STATE LIC. NO.	PHONE
10. BRANCH LENDER	Security Pacific			AFFIDAVITS fill 4500#
11. SIZE OF NEW BLDG.	WIDTH 175'9"	LENGTH 95' HIGH	STORIES 1	HEIGHT 95'
12. MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	EXT. WALLS steel	ROOF steel	FLOOR steel	NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE see map for easm't
13. JOB ADDRESS	2110 No. Gaffey St.			SEISMIC STUDY ZONE
14. VALUATION TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING	\$ 511,000			DISY. OFFICE SP
1 of 2 = TV \$1,022,000				CRIT. SOIL /
				GRADING yes
				HIGHWAY DED. yes

PURPOSE OF BUILDING	LIQUIDIFIED PETROLEUM GAS STORAGE TANK	STORIES	1	HEIGHT	95'	FLOOD	/	
TYPE	IV	GROUP OCC.	MISC.	BLOC. AREA	TOTAL	PLANS CHECKED	CONC.	
DWELL. UNITS		MAX. OCC.				PLANS APPROVED	ZONED BY Johnson	
GUEST ROOMS		PARKING REQ'D		PARKING PROVIDED		APPLICATION APPROVED	FILE WITH	
SPRINKLERS REQ'D SPECIFIED		CONT. INSP.	WELDING CONC.	STD.	COMP.	INSPECTION ACTIVITY	INSPECTOR M	
P.C.	2244.86	S.P.C.		P.M.	2943	I.F.	1	
P.L. No.	W 9814	PLAN CHECK EXPIRES ONE YEAR AFTER FEE IS PAID. PERMIT EXPIRES TWO YEARS AFTER FEE IS PAID OR 180 DAYS AFTER FEE IS PAID IF CONSTRUCTION IS NOT COMMENCED.					TYPYST	

CASHIERS USE ONLY

JUN 13-77 80828 W - 6 CK 2,244.86

MAR--9-78 70456 E •59625 S - 1 CK 1,501.71

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

I certify that in doing the work specified herein I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.

"This permit is an application for inspection, the issuance of which is not an approval or an authorization of the work specified herein. This permit does not authorize or permit, nor shall it be construed as authorizing or permitting the violation or failure to comply with any applicable law. Neither the City of Los Angeles, nor any board, department, officer or employee thereof make any warranty or shall be responsible for the performance or results of any work described herein, or the condition of the property or soil upon which such work is performed." (See Sec. 91.0202 L.A.M.C.)

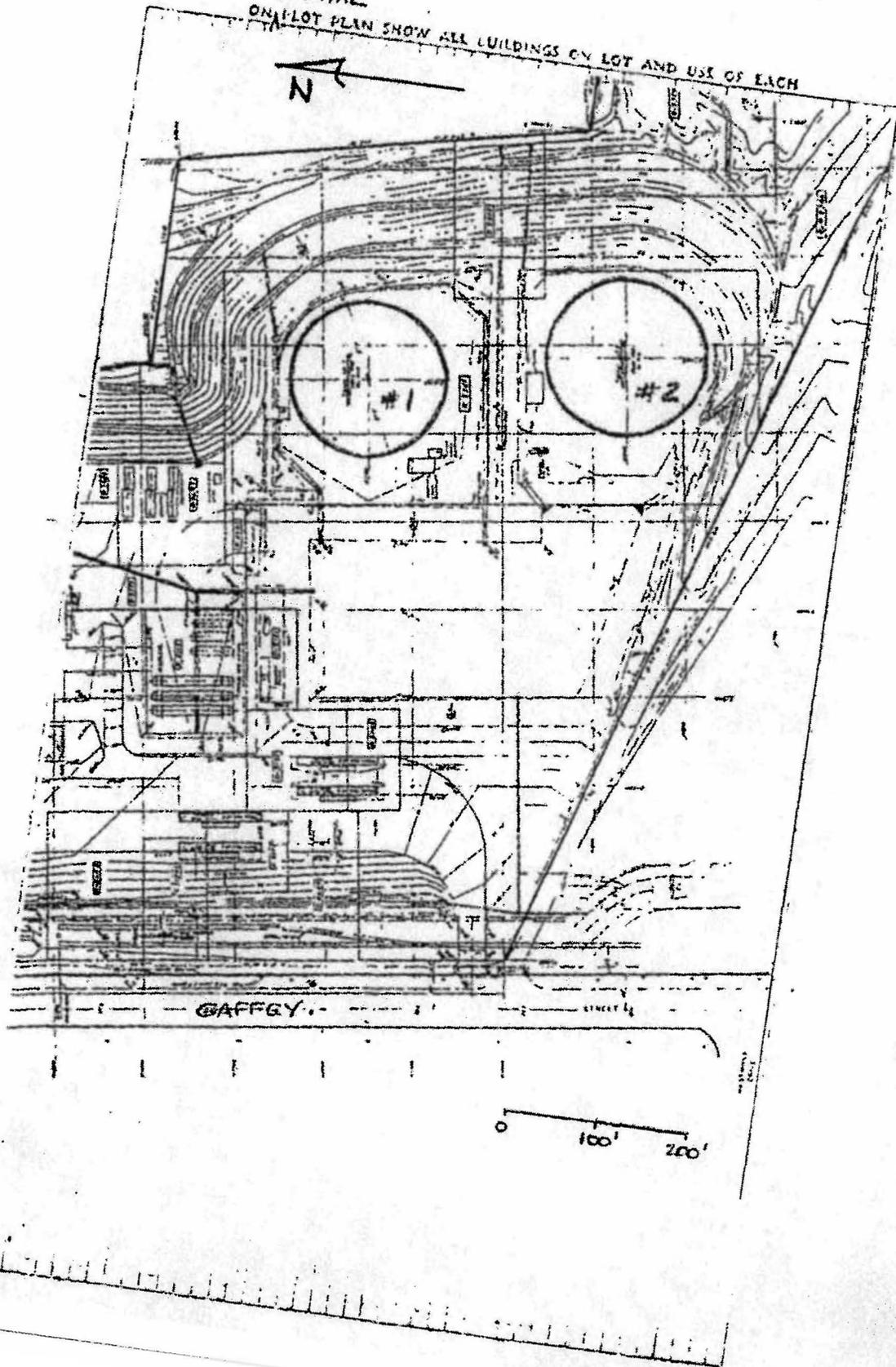
Signed: Frank B. [Signature] Signature/Date

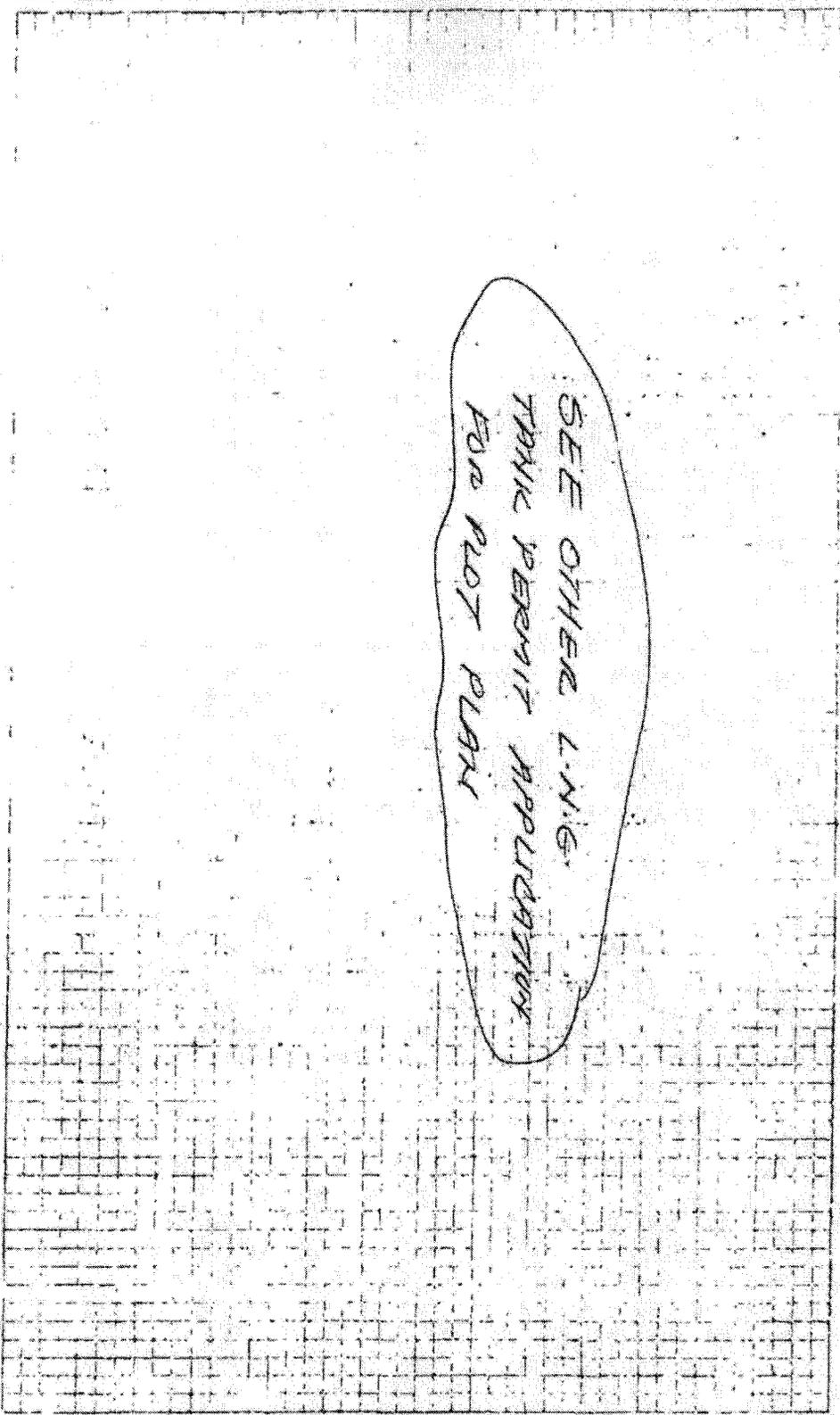
Bureau of Engineering	ADDRESS APPROVED	Armendariz 6/10/77
	DRIVEWAY	
	HIGHWAY DEDICATION	REQUIRED
		COMPLETED
	FLOOD CLEARANCE	
SEWERS	SEWERS AVAILABLE	
	NOT AVAILABLE	
	NO SEWER/PLUMBING REQ'D.	SFC PAID
	SFC NOT APPLICABLE	SFC DUE
Conservation	APPROVED FOR ISSUE <input type="checkbox"/>	NO FILE <input type="checkbox"/>
Fire	APPROVED (TITLE 19) (L.A.M.C.-8700)	
Housing	HOUSING AUTHORITY APPROVAL	
Planning	APPROVED UNDER CASE #	
Traffic	APPROVED FOR	
Construction Tax	RECEIPT NO.	DWELLING UNITS

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

NOTE: THESE PERMITS ARE TO LEGALIZE
TANKS THAT WERE BUILT IN 1973
WITHOUT A PERMIT

PARTIAL
ON LOT PLAN SHOW ALL BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE OF EACH





SEE OTHER L.N.G.
TRAK PERMIT APPLICATION
FOR PLOT PLANS

ON LOT PLANS SHOW ALL BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE OF EACH

Address of
Building

2110 No. Gaffey Street



CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

NOTE: Any change of use or occupancy must be approved by the Department of Building and Safety. This certifies that, so far as ascertained by or made known to the undersigned, the building at the above address complies with the applicable requirements of the Municipal Code, as follows: Ch. 1, as to permitted uses, Ch. 9, Arts. 1, 3, 4, and 5; and with applicable requirements of State Housing Law—for following occupancies:

Issued 9-29-78 Permit No. and Year LA 57884/72 LA 50112/73
LA 59625/78 LA 59626/78

2-175' diameter x 95' high Type IV liquified
petroleum gas storage tanks and impounding basin.

0 0 7 0 0 3 0 0 5 1 2

Owner Petrolane, Inc.
Owner's P.O. Drawer 1410
Address 1600 E. Hill Street
Long Beach, Cal. 90801

Form B-95b

BY R. V. Kellam

5

1

WORKER'S COMP. CERTIFICATE EXEMPTED ON FILE 2-4

APPLICATION FOR INSPECTION OF NEW BUILDING

8-2-8-1 - R-124

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only. 2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

1. LEGAL DESCR.	LOT	BLK	TRACT	DIST. MAP
Parcel A			PMLA #2503	4937
2. PURPOSE OF BUILDING				CENSUS TRACT
liquefied petroleum gas Storage Tank				2951.00
3. JOB ADDRESS				ZONE
2110 N. Gaffey St.				M3-1
4. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS AND				FIRE DIST.
Anaheim AND Battery				II
5. OWNER'S NAME				LOT (TYPE)
Petrolane Inc.				int
6. OWNER'S ADDRESS				LOT SIZE
1600 E. HILL ST. LONG BEACH 90806				irreg
7. ENGINEER				ALLEY
Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.				/
8. ARCHITECT OR DESIGNER				BLDG. LINE
Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.				/
9. CONTRACTOR				AFFIDAVITS
Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.				f111 4500
10. BRANCH LENDER				see map for easm't
11. SIZE OF NEW BLDG.				
WIDTH	LENGTH	STORIES	HEIGHT	NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE
175'	95'		HIGH	
12. MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION				SEISMIC STUDY ZONE
steel				
13. JOB ADDRESS				DIST. OFFICE
2110 N. GAFFEY ST.				SP
14. VALUATION TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING				CRIT. SOIL
\$ 511,000				/
2 of 2 TV= \$1,022,000				GRADING
				VES
				HIGHWAY DED.
				VES

PURPOSE OF BUILDING		STORIES	HEIGHT	FLOOD
liquefied petroleum gas storage Tank		1	95'	
TYPE	GROUP OCC.	BLOG. AREA	PLANS CHECKED	CONS.
TV	MISC.		Handwritten	1
DWELL. UNITS	MAX. OCC.	TOTAL	PLANS APPROVED	ZONED BY
			Handwritten	Johnson
GUEST ROOMS	PARKING REQ'D	PARKING PROVIDED	APPLICATION APPROVED	FILE WITH
			Handwritten	
SPRINKLERS REQ'D SPECIFIED	CONT. INSP.	INSPECTION ACTIVITY	INSPECTOR	
	WELDING, CONC.	COMB GEN MALL CONS	M	
P.C.	S.P.C.	P.M.	L.F.	G.P.I.
1	14	29	25	1

P.C. No. W-9874

PLAN CHECK EXPIRES ONE YEAR AFTER FEE IS PAID. PERMIT EXPIRES TWO YEARS AFTER FEE IS PAID OR 180 DAYS AFTER FEE IS PAID IF CONSTRUCTION IS NOT COMMENCED.

6-13-77 80828 W-606/2, 24488

CASHIERS USE ONLY

HAR--9-78 70457 E •59626 S - 1 CK 1501.75

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

I certify that in doing the work specified herein I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.

"This permit is an application for inspection, the issuance of which is not an approval or an authorization of the work specified herein. This permit does not authorize or permit, nor shall it be construed as authorizing or permitting the violation or failure to comply with any applicable law. Neither the City of Los Angeles, nor any board, department, officer or employee thereof make any warranty or shall be responsible for the performance or results of any work described herein, or the condition of the property or soil upon which such work is performed." (See Sec. 91.0202 L.A.M.C.)

Signed: Frank B. Mepel (Owner or Agent having Property Owner's Consent) Signature/Date

Bureau of Engineering	ADDRESS APPROVED		Armendariz 6/10/77
	DRIVEWAY		
	HIGHWAY DEDICATION	REQUIRED	
		COMPLETED	
	FLOOD CLEARANCE		
	SEWERS	SEWERS AVAILABLE	
	NO SEWER/PLUMBING REQ'D.	NOT AVAILABLE	
	SFC NOT APPLICABLE	SFC PAID	
		SFC DUE	
Conservation	APPROVED FOR ISSUE	NO FILE	
Fire	APPROVED (TITLE 19) (L.A.M.C.-5700)		
Housing	HOUSING AUTHORITY APPROVAL		
Planning	APPROVED UNDER CASE #		
Traffic	APPROVED FOR		
Construction Tax	RECEIPT NO.	DWELLING UNITS	

EXHIBIT C

Office of the City Clerk, City of Los Angeles

This report was generated by the Council File Management System on 08/06/2011

Council File Number

04-1645-S1

Title

AMERIGAS PROPANE, LP / PERMIT / TERMINATE

Subject

Motion - AmeriGas Propane, L.P., reputed to be the nation's largest propane company, has been operating a liquefied petroleum gas (LPG, such as butane or propane) receiving and loading facility at Berth 120 in the West Basin of the Port of Los Angeles under a Port permit for use of a pipeline right-of-way and a tertiary berth assignment. AmeriGas has been receiving excess butane by underground pipeline primarily from two oil refineries (BP North America and Valero) and has been storing the butane in two 12 million-gallon, refrigerated storage tanks, which are located on privately-owned land on North Gaffey Street in San Pedro. AmeriGas has been transporting its butane by pipeline to Berth 120 for loading onto ships for export. Knowing that its permit for use of the pipeline right-of-way was to expire on May 27, 2004, AmeriGas asked the Port in December 2003 to begin negotiations for a successor permit. The Harbor Department notified AmeriGas in February 2004 that its permit would not be renewed because, under the Port Master Plan, the preferred use for the area occupied by the pipeline is to be for expansion of the adjacent container storage uses. On February 19, 2004, the Port Community Advisory Committee (PCAC, a standing committee of the Board of Harbor Commissioners), approved a Motion proposing that the Board of Harbor Commissioners not renew the pipeline permit with AmeriGas. PCAC's action was in response to local residents who have feared that the flammable material stored in AmeriGas' tanks pose a dangerous risk to nearby communities. Prior to the expiration of AmeriGas' pipeline permit in May 2004, the Board granted "month-to-month holdover status" to AmeriGas, pending the outcome of a public forum on the permit, to be sponsored by local neighborhood councils. News articles indicate that the three neighborhood councils in San Pedro have supported the immediate termination of AmeriGas' pipeline permit, but that neighborhood councils in Wilmington and Harbor City have preferred to allow AmeriGas to continue using its pipeline until it can relocate its storage tanks. If AmeriGas cannot use its pipeline, its representatives have said that they will have to transport butane supplies by truck and by rail through local neighborhoods - an undesirable result from the neighborhoods' perspectives. The public forum for neighborhood councils, held on July 18, 2004, concluded with a request that AmeriGas and its two oil refinery clients find a way to terminate the storage tank facility operations on North Gaffey Street. Unfortunately, during the intervening year, the Harbor Department and AmeriGas have been unable to find another suitable location for its storage tanks in the vicinity of either the Port of Los Angeles or the Port of Long Beach. While AmeriGas says that it needs 20 acres to operate its two storage tanks, no land area that large has been identified to be available. On Tuesday, June 21, 2005, the Commerce, Energy & Natural Resources Committee recommended that the Harbor Commission be asked to postpone for 30 days any action on the PCAC Motion proposing that AmeriGas' pipeline permit not be renewed, pending an attempt by a proposed City-led task force to work with the involved parties to find a solution for

relocation of AmeriGas' storage tank operation. The Committee felt, on a vote of 2-1, that the City should make one last effort to find a way to avoid the dangerous transport of butane by truck or rail through local communities. However, the Board of Harbor Commissioners chose to act on Wednesday, June 22, 2005 to concur with the Port Community Advisory Committee, and terminated AmeriGas' permit for use of the pipeline right-of-way that connects Berth 120 with AmeriGas' storage tanks in San Pedro. THEREFORE MOVE that, pursuant to Charter Section 245, the City Council hereby asserts jurisdiction over the action taken by the Board of Harbor Commissioners on June 22, 2005 to terminate AmeriGas' permit for use of a pipeline right-of-way at the Port (Board Agenda Item E.III.1 re PCAC Recommendation No. 17 - Unloading of LPG and Like Products at Berth 120 and the Pipeline Permit Not Be Renewed), in order to allow the Council the opportunity to hold a broader discussion of the potential impacts of closing AmeriGas' access to its pipeline, as well as to allow additional time for efforts to be made to relocate AmeriGas' huge butane storage tanks; and FURTHER MOVE that, upon assertion of jurisdiction, this matter be referred to the Commerce, Energy and Natural Resources Committee for further review.

Last Change Date

07/12/2005

Council District

15

Mover Second

CINDY MISCIKOWSKI BERNARD PARKS

Archive History

6-28-05 - This day's Council session

6-28-05 - File to Calendar Clerk for placement on next available Council agenda

7-5-05 - Council Action - Motion RECEIVED and FILED

7-12-05 - File in files

Saturday, August 06, 2011 Page