

# LOCATING SOURCES:

## Active Reading/Annotating/Notetaking



### 1. IDENTIFY THE BASICS:

- a. Who (circle)
- b. Where (box)
- c. What (underline main idea/important details)

### 2. MAKE MARGIN NOTES, ANNOTATE:

- a. Summary notes to clarify larger chunks of information
- b. Important details that directly relate to the main/central idea
- c. Big picture ideas that govern the selection (i.e. modernization, cultural traditions, human rights, etc.)

### 3. MAKE NOTE OF SOURCE INFORMATION:

- a. Author(s)
- b. Article/Book/Magazine/Journal titles
- c. Name(S) and Location(s) of Publisher(s)
- d. Website Descriptor (for online sources)
- e. Page numbers (For print sources)
- f. Volume/Edition/etc. numbers
- g. Date of publication date(s) of access if online

# Front of Card

ENVIRONMENT: energy, damage

POLITICS & GOV'T: big business, industry, regulations

"Santa Barbara Oil Spill: Crude flowed 'well below'

capacity in ruptured pipe"

(Martinez, Vercammen, and Payne)

CNN online, May 22, 2015

# Back of Card

WHO: Santa Barbara County residents, Plains All American Pipeline oil company

WHERE (national): Santa Barbara coast, California

## SUMMARY:

In May 2015, the coast of Santa Barbara, California suffered its second major oil spill in history, with over 100,000 gallons of crude oil soaking the area. Multiple state and federal agencies came to rescue the area from this state of emergency, including the California Office of Emergency Services, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the U.S. Coast Guard, but the leak ravaged the beaches and Pacific Ocean water, harming an undisclosed number of lobsters, fish, birds and other wildlife in the region. According to CNN, the size of the spill was "equivalent to the volume of water the average American residence uses in a year." Plains All American Pipeline, the oil company faulted for the spill, has been known to violate safety and maintenance restrictions in the past, and though they apologized for the incident, "the fact is that oil development is innately risky" no matter what regulations are in place. The article notes several other historical cases including Santa Barbara's first spill in 1969, and the even larger Exxon Valdez and Deepwater Horizon spills of 1989 and 2010, respectively, to suggest that continued oil development will inevitably lead to more tragic spills like this recent one.