

California

Department of Conservation

California Geological Survey

STATUTES & REGULATIONS

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Note: Parenthetical notes that follow each code section are incomplete code history and should not be relied upon.

GOVERNMENT CODE

TITLE 7. PLANNING AND LAND USE

DIVISION 1. PLANNING AND ZONING

CHAPTER 3. Local Planning

Article 5. Authority for and Scope of General Plans

§ 65302. The general plan shall consist of a statement of development policies and shall include a diagram or diagrams and text setting forth objectives, principles, standards, and plan proposals. The plan shall include the following elements:

(a) A land use element that designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land for housing, business, industry, open space, including agriculture, natural resources, recreation, and enjoyment of scenic beauty, education, public buildings and grounds, solid and liquid waste disposal facilities, greenways, as defined in Section 816.52 of the Civil Code, and other categories of public and private uses of land. The location and designation of the extent of the uses of the land for public and private uses shall consider the identification of land and natural resources pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision

(d). The land use element shall include a statement of the standards of population density and building intensity recommended for the various districts and other territory covered by the plan. The land use element shall identify and annually review those areas covered by the plan that are subject to flooding identified by flood plain mapping prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or the Department of Water Resources. The land use element shall also do both of the following:

(1) Designate in a land use category that provides for timber production those parcels of real property zoned for timberland production pursuant to the California Timberland Productivity Act of 1982 (Chapter 6.7 (commencing with Section 51100) of Part 1 of Division 1 of Title 5).

(2) Consider the impact of new growth on military readiness activities carried out on military bases, installations, and operating and training areas, when proposing zoning ordinances or designating land uses covered by the general plan for land, or other territory adjacent to military facilities, or underlying designated military aviation routes and airspace.

(A) In determining the impact of new growth on military readiness activities, information provided by military facilities shall be considered. Cities and counties shall address military impacts based on information from the military and other sources.

(B) The following definitions govern this paragraph:

(i) "Military readiness activities" mean all of the following:

(I) Training, support, and operations that prepare the men and women of the military for combat.

(II) Operation, maintenance, and security of any military installation.

(III) Testing of military equipment, vehicles, weapons, and sensors for proper operation or suitability for combat use.

(ii) "Military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Defense as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (g) of Section 2687 of Title 10 of the United States Code.

(b) (1) A circulation element consisting of the general location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares, transportation routes, terminals, any military airports and ports, and other local public utilities and facilities, all correlated with the land use element of the plan.

(2) (A) Commencing January 1, 2011, upon any substantive revision of the circulation element, the legislative body shall modify the circulation element to plan for a balanced, multimodal transportation network that meets the needs of all users of streets, roads, and highways for safe and convenient travel in a manner that is suitable to the rural, suburban, or urban context of the general plan.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, "users of streets, roads, and highways" mean bicyclists, children, persons with disabilities, motorists, movers of commercial goods, pedestrians, users of public transportation, and seniors.

(c) A housing element as provided in Article 10.6 (commencing with Section 65580).

(d) (1) A conservation element for the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources including water and its hydraulic force, forests, soils, rivers and other waters, harbors, fisheries, wildlife, minerals, and other natural resources. The conservation element shall consider the effect of development within the jurisdiction, as described in the land use element, on natural resources located on public lands, including military installations. That portion of the conservation element including waters shall be developed in coordination with any countywide water agency and with all district and city agencies, including flood management, water conservation, or groundwater agencies that have developed, served, controlled, managed, or conserved water of any type for any purpose in the county or city for which the plan is prepared. Coordination shall include the discussion and evaluation of any water supply and demand information described in Section 65352.5, if that information has been submitted by the water agency to the city or county.

(2) The conservation element may also cover all of the following:

(A) The reclamation of land and waters.

(B) Prevention and control of the pollution of streams and other waters.

(C) Regulation of the use of land in stream channels and other areas required for the accomplishment of the conservation plan.

(D) Prevention, control, and correction of the erosion of soils, beaches, and shores.

(E) Protection of watersheds.

(F) The location, quantity, and quality of the rock, sand, and gravel resources.

(3) Upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2009, the conservation element shall identify rivers, creeks, streams, flood corridors, riparian habitats, and land that may accommodate floodwater for purposes of groundwater recharge and stormwater management.

(e) An open-space element as provided in Article 10.5 (commencing with Section 65560).

(f) (1) A noise element that shall identify and appraise noise problems in the community. The noise element shall analyze and quantify, to the extent practicable, as determined by the legislative body, current and projected noise levels for all of the following sources:

(A) Highways and freeways.

(B) Primary arterials and major local streets.

(C) Passenger and freight online railroad operations and ground rapid transit systems.

(D) Commercial, general aviation, heliport, helistop, and military airport operations, aircraft overflights, jet engine test stands, and all other ground facilities and maintenance functions related to airport operation.

(E) Local industrial plants, including, but not limited to, railroad classification yards.

(F) Other ground stationary noise sources, including, but not limited to, military installations, identified by local agencies as contributing to the community noise environment.

(2) Noise contours shall be shown for all of these sources and stated in terms of community noise equivalent level (CNEL) or day-night average sound level (Ldn). The noise contours shall be prepared on the basis of noise monitoring or following generally accepted noise modeling techniques for the various sources identified in paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive.

(3) The noise contours shall be used as a guide for establishing a pattern of land uses in the land use element that minimizes the exposure of community residents to excessive noise.

(4) The noise element shall include implementation measures and possible solutions that address existing and foreseeable noise problems, if any. The adopted noise element shall serve as a guideline for compliance with the state's noise insulation standards.

(g) (1) A safety element for the protection of the community from any unreasonable risks associated with the effects of seismically induced surface rupture, ground shaking, ground failure, tsunami, seiche, and dam failure; slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides; subsidence; liquefaction; and other seismic hazards identified pursuant to Chapter 7.8 (commencing with Section 2690) of Division 2 of the Public Resources Code, and other geologic hazards known to the legislative body; flooding; and wildland and urban fires. The safety element shall include mapping of known seismic and other geologic hazards. It shall also address evacuation routes, military installations, peakload water supply requirements, and minimum road widths and clearances around structures, as those items relate to identified fire and geologic hazards.

(2) The safety element, upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2009, shall also do the following:

(A) Identify information regarding flood hazards, including, but not limited to, the following:

(i) Flood hazard zones. As used in this subdivision, "flood hazard zone" means an area subject to flooding that is delineated as either a special hazard area or an area of moderate or minimal hazard on an official flood insurance rate map issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The identification of a flood hazard zone does not imply that areas outside the flood hazard zones or uses permitted within flood hazard zones will be free from flooding or flood damage.

(ii) National Flood Insurance Program maps published by FEMA.

(iii) Information about flood hazards that is available from the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

(iv) Designated floodway maps that are available from the Central Valley Flood Protection Board.

(v) Dam failure inundation maps prepared pursuant to Section 6161 of the Water Code that are available from the Department of Water Resources.

(vi) Awareness Floodplain Mapping Program maps and 200-year flood plain maps that are or may be available from, or accepted by, the Department of Water Resources.

(vii) Maps of levee protection zones.

(viii) Areas subject to inundation in the event of the failure of project or nonproject levees or floodwalls.

(ix) Historical data on flooding, including locally prepared maps of areas that are subject to flooding, areas that are vulnerable to flooding after wildfires, and sites that have been repeatedly damaged by flooding.

(x) Existing and planned development in flood hazard zones, including structures, roads, utilities, and essential public facilities.

(xi) Local, state, and federal agencies with responsibility for flood protection, including special districts and local offices of emergency services.

(B) Establish a set of comprehensive goals, policies, and objectives based on the information identified pursuant to subparagraph (A), for the protection of the community from the unreasonable risks of flooding, including, but not limited to:

(i) Avoiding or minimizing the risks of flooding to new development.

(ii) Evaluating whether new development should be located in flood hazard zones, and identifying construction methods or other methods to minimize damage if new development is located in flood hazard zones.

(iii) Maintaining the structural and operational integrity of essential public facilities during flooding.

(iv) Locating, when feasible, new essential public facilities outside of flood hazard zones, including hospitals and health care facilities, emergency shelters, fire stations, emergency command centers, and emergency communications facilities or identifying construction methods or other methods to minimize damage if these facilities are located in flood hazard zones.

(v) Establishing cooperative working relationships among public agencies with responsibility for flood protection.

(C) Establish a set of feasible implementation measures designed to carry out the goals, policies, and objectives established pursuant to subparagraph (B).

(3) Upon the next revision of the housing element on or after January 1, 2014, the safety element shall be reviewed and updated as necessary to address the risk of fire for land classified as state responsibility areas, as defined in Section 4102 of the Public Resources Code, and land classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, as defined in Section 51177. This review shall consider the advice included in the Office of Planning and Research's most recent publication of "Fire Hazard Planning, General Plan Technical Advice Series" and shall also include all of the following:

(A) Information regarding fire hazards, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(i) Fire hazard severity zone maps available from the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

(ii) Any historical data on wildfires available from local agencies or a reference to where the data can be found.

(iii) Information about wildfire hazard areas that may be available from the United States Geological Survey.

(iv) General location and distribution of existing and planned uses of land in very high fire hazard severity zones and in state responsibility areas, including structures, roads, utilities, and essential public facilities. The location and distribution of planned uses of land shall not require defensible space compliance measures required by state law or local ordinance to occur on publicly owned lands or open space designations of homeowner associations.

(v) Local, state, and federal agencies with responsibility for fire protection, including special districts and local offices of emergency services.

(B) A set of goals, policies, and objectives based on the information identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) for the protection of the community from the unreasonable risk of wildfire.

(C) A set of feasible implementation measures designed to carry out the goals, policies, and objectives based on the information identified pursuant to subparagraph (B) including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(i) Avoiding or minimizing the wildfire hazards associated with new uses of land.

(ii) Locating, when feasible, new essential public facilities outside of high fire risk areas, including, but not limited to, hospitals and health care facilities, emergency shelters, emergency command centers, and emergency communications facilities, or identifying construction methods or other methods to minimize damage if these facilities are located in a state responsibility area or very high fire hazard severity zone.

(iii) Designing adequate infrastructure if a new development is located in a state responsibility area or in a very high fire hazard severity zone, including safe access for emergency response vehicles, visible street signs, and water supplies for structural fire suppression.

(iv) Working cooperatively with public agencies with responsibility for fire protection.

(D) If a city or county has adopted a fire safety plan or document separate from the general plan, an attachment of, or reference to, a city or county's adopted fire safety plan or document that fulfills commensurate goals and objectives and contains information required pursuant to this paragraph.

(4) Upon the next revision of a local hazard mitigation plan, adopted in accordance with the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390), on or after January 1, 2017, or, if a local jurisdiction has not adopted a local hazard mitigation plan, beginning on or before January 1, 2022, the safety element shall be reviewed and updated as necessary to address climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to the city or county. This review shall consider advice provided in the Office of Planning and Research's General Plan Guidelines and shall include all of the following:

(A) (i) A vulnerability assessment that identifies the risks that climate change poses to the local jurisdiction and the geographic areas at risk from climate change impacts, including,

but not limited to, an assessment of how climate change may affect the risks addressed pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3).

(ii) Information that may be available from federal, state, regional, and local agencies that will assist in developing the vulnerability assessment and the adaptation policies and strategies required pursuant to subparagraph (B), including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(I) Information from the Internet-based Cal-Adapt tool.

(II) Information from the most recent version of the California Adaptation Planning Guide.

(III) Information from local agencies on the types of assets, resources, and populations that will be sensitive to various climate change exposures.

(IV) Information from local agencies on their current ability to deal with the impacts of climate change.

(V) Historical data on natural events and hazards, including locally prepared maps of areas subject to previous risk, areas that are vulnerable, and sites that have been repeatedly damaged.

(VI) Existing and planned development in identified at-risk areas, including structures, roads, utilities, and essential public facilities.

(VII) Federal, state, regional, and local agencies with responsibility for the protection of public health and safety and the environment, including special districts and local offices of emergency services.

(B) A set of adaptation and resilience goals, policies, and objectives based on the information specified in subparagraph (A) for the protection of the community.

(C) A set of feasible implementation measures designed to carry out the goals, policies, and objectives identified pursuant to subparagraph (B) including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(i) Feasible methods to avoid or minimize climate change impacts associated with new uses of land.

(ii) The location, when feasible, of new essential public facilities outside of at-risk areas, including, but not limited to, hospitals and health care facilities, emergency shelters, emergency command centers, and emergency communications facilities, or identifying construction methods or other methods to minimize damage if these facilities are located in at-risk areas.

(iii) The designation of adequate and feasible infrastructure located in an at-risk area.

(iv) Guidelines for working cooperatively with relevant local, regional, state, and federal agencies.

(v) The identification of natural infrastructure that may be used in adaptation projects, where feasible. Where feasible, the plan shall use existing natural features and ecosystem processes, or the restoration of natural features and ecosystem processes, when developing alternatives for consideration. For the purposes of this clause, "natural infrastructure" means the preservation or restoration of ecological systems, or utilization of engineered systems that use ecological processes, to increase resiliency to climate change, manage other environmental hazards, or both. This may include, but is not limited to, floodplain and wetlands

restoration or preservation, combining levees with restored natural systems to reduce flood risk, and urban tree planting to mitigate high heat days.

(D) (i) If a city or county has adopted the local hazard mitigation plan, or other climate adaptation plan or document that fulfills commensurate goals and objectives and contains the information required pursuant to this paragraph, separate from the general plan, an attachment of, or reference to, the local hazard mitigation plan or other climate adaptation plan or document.

(ii) Cities or counties that have an adopted hazard mitigation plan, or other climate adaptation plan or document that substantially complies with this section, or have substantially equivalent provisions to this subdivision in their general plans, may use that information in the safety element to comply with this subdivision, and shall summarize and incorporate by reference into the safety element the other general plan provisions, climate adaptation plan or document, specifically showing how each requirement of this subdivision has been met.

(5) After the initial revision of the safety element pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3) upon each revision of the housing element, the planning agency shall review and, if necessary, revise the safety element to identify new information relating to flood and fire hazards that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element.

(6) Cities and counties that have flood plain management ordinances that have been approved by FEMA that substantially comply with this section, or have substantially equivalent provisions to this subdivision in their general plans, may use that information in the safety element to comply with this subdivision, and shall summarize and incorporate by reference into the safety element the other general plan provisions or the flood plain ordinance, specifically showing how each requirement of this subdivision has been met.

(7) Prior to the periodic review of its general plan and prior to preparing or revising its safety element, each city and county shall consult the California Geological Survey of the Department of Conservation, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, if the city or county is located within the boundaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District, as set forth in Section 8501 of the Water Code, and the Office of Emergency Services for the purpose of including information known by and available to the department, the agency, and the board required by this subdivision.

(8) To the extent that a county's safety element is sufficiently detailed and contains appropriate policies and programs for adoption by a city, a city may adopt that portion of the county's safety element that pertains to the city's planning area in satisfaction of the requirement imposed by this subdivision.

(h) (1) An environmental justice element, or related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, that identifies disadvantaged communities within the area covered by the general plan of the city, county, or city and county, if the city, county, or city and county has a disadvantaged community. The environmental justice element, or related environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, shall do all of the following:

(A) Identify objectives and policies to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by means that include, but are not limited to, the reduction of pollution exposure, including the improvement of air quality, and the promotion of public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, and physical activity.

(B) Identify objectives and policies to promote civil engagement in the public decisionmaking process.

(C) Identify objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities.

(2) A city, county, or city and county subject to this subdivision shall adopt or review the environmental justice element, or the environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives in other elements, upon the adoption or next revision of two or more elements concurrently on or after January 1, 2018.

(3) By adding this subdivision, the Legislature does not intend to require a city, county, or city and county to take any action prohibited by the United States Constitution or the California Constitution.

(4) For purposes of this subdivision, the following terms shall apply:

(A) "Disadvantaged communities" means an area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code or an area that is a low-income area that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.

(B) "Public facilities" includes public improvements, public services, and community amenities, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 66000.

(C) "Low-income area" means an area with household incomes at or below 80 percent of the statewide median income or with household incomes at or below the threshold designated as low income by the Department of Housing and Community Development's list of state income limits adopted pursuant to Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code. *(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 26, Sec. 64. (SB 92) Effective June 27, 2017.)*

TITLE 2. GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DIVISION 1. GENERAL

CHAPTER 12.1. The California Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act

§ 8871. The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

(a) California is situated on the rim of the Circum-Pacific seismic belt and it is inevitable that earthquakes along the state's numerous faults will cause extensive property damage and endanger the lives of people nearby. The risk to life and property is especially significant near the San Andreas fault where rapid growth and population increases have occurred in our largest urban centers over the last several decades. With each passing year, the potential for an earthquake-caused catastrophe increases as California's growth continues and the time lengthens since the last great earthquake.

(b) Earthquakes have caused and can cause in the future enormous loss of life, injury, destruction of property, and economic and social disruption. With respect to future earthquakes, that loss, injury, destruction, and disruption can be reduced substantially by developing and implementing earthquake hazards reduction measures, including, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) Improving design and construction methods and practices.
- (2) Rehabilitating hazardous buildings.
- (3) Coordinating emergency planning for response by the government and private sectors.
- (4) Implementing land use and redevelopment planning.
- (5) Developing public information and education programs.
- (6) Improving emergency response capabilities and emergency management systems.
- (7) Developing long-term social and economic recovery strategies.
- (8) Upgrading the strong motion instrumentation system.
- (9) Improving basic research of physical and social earthquake phenomena.

(c) While the major responsibility for dealing with earthquakes before and after they happen is firmly fixed with local government, state government also has fundamental responsibilities to take all reasonable measures to reduce the seismic hazards to which the citizens of California are exposed. The state should assume a leadership role by influencing the direction of existing and future national earthquake hazard reduction programs and should serve as a model for local hazard reduction measures.

(d) Earthquake hazard reduction measures often benefit many state programs and bring about improvements in buildings, dams, transportation facilities, communications, fire safety, toxic materials handling, and emergency response preparations.

(e) Over the past 10 years, numerous studies have been completed by the Seismic Safety Commission, the Office of Emergency Services, the California Division of Mines and Geology, the Governor's Earthquake Task Force, the federal government, and private sector organizations recommending improvements in hazard mitigation programs to reduce the earthquake threat in California. Implementing recommendations from these studies will reduce earthquake hazards, improve earthquake disaster response, and guide reconstruction and recovery efforts.

(Added by renumbering Section 8870 by Stats. 1991, Ch. 188, Sec. 2.)

§ 8871.1. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as The California Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1986.

(Added by renumbering Section 8871 by Stats. 1991, Ch. 188, Sec. 3.)

§ 8871.2. (a) There is hereby established a coordinated program pursuant to which the state shall implement new and expanded activities to significantly reduce the earthquake threat to its citizens. This program, to be known as the California Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program, shall be prepared and administered by the Seismic Safety Commission pursuant to its existing authority under Section 8870.7.

(b) The program set forth in subdivision (a) shall specify priorities, funding sources, and amounts, schedules, and other resources needed to significantly reduce earthquake hazards statewide by January 1, 2000. The achievement of this goal shall be undertaken with the following objectives:

(1) Mitigation. The reduction of the earthquake hazard to acceptable levels through significant reduction in the number of hazardous buildings and the expansion of scientific and engineering studies.

(2) Preparedness. The increase in the level of preparedness statewide by appropriate measures to deal with special issues, such as earthquake prediction, hazardous materials, critical facilities, and disaster preparedness plans for all major population centers, and education, training, and public information.

(3) Response. The enhancement of the state's capability to respond to a major earthquake disaster by giving priority to increased coordination and integration of federal, state, and local plans and preparedness activities, improvements in the statewide communication system, creation of a state emergency coordination center or centers, and greater automation of emergency management data.

(4) Recovery. The development of management systems for major earthquake recovery, the enhancement of resources management, and the minimization of high unemployment, multiple business failures, tax base erosion, and associated monetary and financial issues critical to the restoration of California's economy and public services.

(c) The state's existing seismic safety activities are currently administered by over two dozen separate agencies. Responsibility for administering these activities shall remain with these agencies. These existing activities shall continue and shall be incorporated into the coordinated program established under subdivision (a).

(d) The program shall consist of a series of five-year programs and each five-year program shall be revised by the Seismic Safety Commission annually and submitted to the Governor and the Legislature. Each revision shall include a finding on the state's progress toward the goal stated in subdivision (b).

(e) The immediate steps to be undertaken by the commission shall include the performance of existing activities provided in the budget prepared by the Governor for the 1985–86 fiscal year and the Budget Act of 1985 and the preparation of the first five-year program.

(f) The first five-year program document shall be completed by September 1, 1986, and shall include specific measures and funding needed for adequate progress towards the state's earthquake safety goals by January 1, 2000. This program and subsequent programs shall cover a five-year implementation period and shall recommend any necessary statutory changes for program implementation.

(Added by renumbering Section 8872 by Stats. 1991, Ch. 188, Sec. 4.)

§ 8871.3. (a) The office shall establish an interim state operations center in southern California to coordinate response to a major earthquake. The office shall also develop an operational communications plan for the center based upon an inventory of current communications capabilities and an assessment of structural vulnerabilities.

(b) The office shall undertake a design analysis regarding construction of a permanent state operations center in southern California, including an evaluation of telecommunications and information technology systems for emergency management functions.

(c) All appropriations for the purposes of subdivision (a) or (b) shall be reviewed by the Department of Finance prior to obligation of funds.

(Amended by Stats. 2013, Ch. 352, Sec. 215. Effective September 26, 2013. Operative July 1, 2013, by Sec. 543 of Ch. 352.)

§ 8871.4. The commission shall prepare the California Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program, in consultation with the Office of Emergency Services, the Division of Mines and

Geology in the Department of Conservation, the Office of the State Architect, the Emergency Medical Services Authority, the University of California and other appropriate institutions of higher learning, the California National Guard, the Department of Finance, other appropriate state and local agencies, the private sector, volunteer groups, and the Legislature.

The commission may hold public hearings or joint hearings with other groups and conduct other activities as necessary for the development of the program.

(Amended by Stats. 2013, Ch. 352, Sec. 216. Effective September 26, 2013. Operative July 1, 2013, by Sec. 543 of Ch. 352.)

§ 8871.5. The disastrous effects and after effects of the Mexico City earthquake of September 19, 1985, have increased the urgency for development of local plans to provide authority and procedures for orderly transition from emergency disaster response operations to short- and long-range efforts toward reestablishment of governmental services, private business activity, and reconstruction and rehabilitation.

In furtherance of that purpose, the commission shall enter into a grant agreement with a local agency situated in a high earthquake-hazard area for development of a program model for use by local agencies and the state which will address at least, but need not be limited to, the following elements:

(a) Establishment of a coordinating body within the jurisdiction to assess the various impacts of the disaster, recommend appropriate legislative, administrative, and private actions, and monitor implementation efforts.

(b) Creation of an information-gathering mechanism to provide the basis for evaluation, prioritization, and implementation.

(c) Procedures for coordination and orderly transition from disaster response to reconstruction and rehabilitation.

(d) Identification, delineation, and preparation of legislation, both statutory and local, necessary to provide authority on a preevent basis for postevent activity to accomplish the purposes of this program.

(e) Integration and coordination with this chapter, the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550)), the Disaster Assistance Act (Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 8680)), the Economic Disaster Act of 1984 (Chapter 7.6 (commencing with Section 8695)), the Planning and Zoning Law (Title 7 (commencing with Section 65000)), the Community Redevelopment Law (Part 1 (commencing with Section 33000) of Division 24 of the Health and Safety Code), and the Community Development Financial Assistance and Disaster Project Law (Part 1.5 (commencing with Section 34000) of Division 24 of the Health and Safety Code).

(f) Identification of those components of the local program which may serve as a program model for disasters other than those caused by earthquake.

(Amended by Stats. 2002, Ch. 461, Sec. 16. Effective January 1, 2003.)

CHAPTER 14. Earthquake Research Evaluation Conference and Five-Year Statewide Research Plan

§ 8899.10. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) (1) As demonstrated by the California earthquake of October 17, 1989, the citizens of California live under the constant shadow of death, personal injury, and property damage from earthquakes.

(2) During the same year as the California earthquake of October 17, 1989, there were over 15,000 earthquakes of varying magnitude recorded in this state.

(3) A cohesive plan to optimize current and emerging earthquake research for the benefit of the citizens of California does not exist.

(4) A cohesive plan to optimize current and emerging earthquake research is critical to protect the health and safety of the citizens of California.

(b) It is therefore appropriate for the State of California to fund an Earthquake Research Evaluation Conference for the purpose of critiquing existing and emerging technologies for earthquake research and recommending a comprehensive plan for earthquake research in California.

The findings of the Earthquake Research Evaluation Conference should be used by the Seismic Safety Commission, in collaboration with the California Council on Science and Technology, the Office of Competitive Technology in the Trade and Commerce Agency, and the Division of Mines and Geology in the Department of Conservation, as the basis for finalizing and implementing a five-year earthquake research plan for the State of California.

(Amended by Stats. 2000, Ch. 1055, Sec. 26. Effective September 30, 2000.)

§ 8899.11. There shall be an Earthquake Research Evaluation Conference (EREC) for the purposes set forth in this chapter.

(Added by Stats. 1990, Ch. 782, Sec. 1. Effective September 13, 1990.)

§ 8899.12. (a) Participants in the EREC shall be selected by the Seismic Safety Commission in collaboration with the California Council on Science and Technology and the California Geological Survey in the Department of Conservation. EREC participants shall include, but not be limited to, representatives from all of the following:

- (1) Research universities.
- (2) Major professional organizations.
- (3) State agencies.
- (4) Federal agencies.
- (5) Private industry.

(b) The organization and management of the EREC shall be the responsibility of the Seismic Safety Commission, in collaboration with the California Council on Science and Technology and the California Geological Survey.

(Amended by Stats. 2006, Ch. 869, Sec. 1. Effective January 1, 2007.)

§ 8899.13. (a) The purpose of the EREC shall be to develop and present to the Seismic Safety Commission a strategy for earthquake research in California which will identify the state seismic safety needs, with particular attention given to research likely to bring about a significant reduction of loss of life and property damage and improved ability for economic recovery. The research shall include, but not be limited to, the following four research categories:

- (1) Understanding the causes, prediction of, and nature of earthquakes.
- (2) Understanding and mitigating geotechnical and structural hazards.

- (3) Understanding the social and economic effects of earthquakes.
- (4) Policies and strategies for mitigation and recovery.
- (b) Included in this strategy shall be all of the following:
 - (1) The type of research.
 - (2) The priorities for research.
 - (3) The sources of funding.
 - (4) The state's role in coordinating and facilitating seismic research in California.

(Added by Stats. 1990, Ch. 782, Sec. 1. Effective September 13, 1990.)

§ 8899.14. The Seismic Safety Commission, in collaboration with the California Council on Science and Technology, the California Geological Survey, and the Office of Competitive Technology, shall provide structure for the EREC by submitting a proposed five-year plan for review and consideration. Included with this submission shall be an appropriate schedule and structure for reviewing and critiquing existing and emerging technologies for earthquake research. The EREC shall review, critique, and revise the proposed plan submitted by the Seismic Safety Commission, as appropriate to the needs of California. The EREC shall present its findings to the Seismic Safety Commission.

(Amended by Stats. 2006, Ch. 869, Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 2007.)

§ 8899.15. The Seismic Safety Commission shall develop a final five-year statewide earthquake research plan as part of its five-year hazard reduction plan. The findings made by the EREC shall be incorporated into the plan.

The plan shall contain appropriate strategies to receive additional federal funding in order to implement the plan.

(Amended by Stats. 2005, Ch. 92, Sec. 1. Effective July 21, 2005.)

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

DIVISION 1. ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 2. Department of Conservation

Article 1. Organization and General Powers

§ 607. The work of the department shall be divided into at least the following:

- (a) California Geological Survey.
- (b) Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources.
- (c) Division of Land Resource Protection.
- (d) Division of Mine Reclamation.

(Amended by Stats. 2016, Ch. 8, Sec. 1. Effective January 1, 2017)

§ 611. Notwithstanding any other provision of this code or of law and except as provided in the State Building Standards Law, Part 2.5 (commencing with Section 18901) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code, on and after January 1, 1980, the department, director, the State

Geologist, the State Mining and Geology Board, or the California Geological Survey shall not adopt nor publish a building standard as defined in Section 18909 of the Health and Safety Code unless the provisions of Sections 18930, 18933, 18938, 18940, 18943, 18944, and 18945 of the Health and Safety Code are expressly excepted in the statute under which the authority to adopt rules, regulations, or orders is delegated. Any building standard adopted in violation of this section shall have no force or effect. Any building standard adopted before January 1, 1980, pursuant to this code and not expressly excepted by statute from such provisions of the State Building Standards Law shall remain in effect only until January 1, 1985, or until adopted, amended, or superseded by provisions published in the State Building Standards Code, whichever occurs sooner.

(Amended by Stats. 2006, Ch. 869, Sec. 10. Effective January 1, 2007.)

Article 2. State Mining and Geology Board

§ 670. The board may appoint an executive officer who shall be exempt from civil service pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 4 of Article XXIV of the California Constitution. The board may also employ such clerical assistance as may be necessary for the proper discharge of its duties. Neither the board nor its employees shall have or be given any powers in relation to the administration of the division.

(Added by Stats. 1975, Ch. 1131.)

§ 677. The board shall nominate, and the director shall appoint, the State Geologist, who shall either be registered in compliance with the Geologist and Geophysicist Act (Chapter 12.5 (commencing with Section 7800) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code) at least one year from the date of appointment, or the Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors may, upon the review of academic and professional experience, grant registration. The State Geologist shall possess general knowledge of mineral resources, structural geology, seismology, engineering geology, and related disciplines in science and engineering, and the reclamation of mined lands and waters. The State Geologist shall advise the director regarding technical, scientific, and engineering issues, including the scientific quality of the division's products and activities.

(Amended by Stats. 2009, 4th Ex. Sess., Ch. 18, Sec. 68. Effective October 23, 2009.)

§ 678. The director may authorize the State Geologist to exercise his power to appoint employees of the division in accordance with the State Civil Service Act. The director may authorize the State Geologist, or any employee of the division, to exercise any power granted to, or perform any duty imposed upon, the director by the State Civil Service Act.

(Added by Stats. 1975, Ch. 1131.)

DIVISION 2. GEOLOGY, MINES AND MINING

CHAPTER 1. Definitions

§ 2001. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions hereinafter set forth shall govern the construction of Division II of this code.

(Enacted by Stats. 1939, Ch. 93.)

§ 2002. “Department,” in reference to the government of this state, means the Department of Conservation.

(Amended by Stats. 1965, Ch. 1144.)

§ 2002.5. “Director” means the Director of Conservation.

(Added by Stats. 1992, Ch. 1019, Sec. 1. Effective January 1, 1993.)

§ 2003. “Survey,” in reference to the government of this state, means the California Geological Survey in the Department of Conservation.

(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 521, Sec. 12. Effective January 1, 2018.)

§ 2004. “Person” includes any individual, firm, association, corporation, organization, limited liability company, or partnership, or any city, county, district, or the state or any department or agency thereof.

(Amended by Stats. 1994, Ch. 1010, Sec. 203. Effective January 1, 1995.)

§ 2005. “Minerals” means any naturally occurring chemical element or compound, or groups of elements and compounds, formed from inorganic processes and organic substances, including, but not limited to, coal, peat, and bituminous rock, but excluding geothermal resources, natural gas, and petroleum.

(Added by Stats. 1975, Ch. 1131.)

§ 2006. “State Geologist” means the individual holding the office created by Section 677.

(Added by Stats. 1975, Ch. 1131.)

§ 2006.5. “Supervisor of Mine Reclamation” or “supervisor” means the individual directing the Division of Mine Reclamation established pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 607.

(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 521, Sec. 13. Effective January 1, 2018.)

§ 2007. “Exploration” or “prospecting” means the search for minerals by geological, geophysical, geochemical or other techniques, including, but not limited to, sampling, assaying, drilling, or any surface or underground works needed to determine the type, extent, or quantity of minerals present.

(Added by Stats. 1975, Ch. 1131.)

§ 2008. “Board” means the State Mining and Geology Board.

(Added by Stats. 1975, Ch. 1131.)

§ 2009. “Geologic hazard” means a geologic condition that is a potential danger to life and property. Geologic hazards include, but are not limited to, earthquake shaking, landslide, erosion, expansive soil, fault displacement, and volcanic eruption.

(Added by Stats. 1988, Ch. 259, Sec. 3.)

CHAPTER 2. The California Geological Survey

§ 2200. For the purposes of this chapter, “mine” includes all mineral bearing properties of whatever kind or character, whether underground, or in a quarry or pit, or any other source from which any mineral substance is or may be obtained.

(Amended by Stats. 1975, Ch. 1131.)

§ 2200.5. For the purposes of this chapter, “lead agency” means the city, county, San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, or the board that has the principal responsibility for approving a surface mining operation or reclamation plan pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 2710).

(Added by Stats. 2003, Ch. 240, Sec. 4. Effective August 13, 2003.)

§ 2201. The survey shall carry out programs, in cooperation with federal, state, and local government agencies, that will reduce the loss of life and property and protect the environment by mitigating geologic hazards. Specific activities to be carried out by the survey include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(a) Hazard assessment, including identification and mapping of geologic hazards and estimates of their potential consequences to life, property, and the environment, and the likelihood of occurrence.

(b) Information and advisory services, including the maintenance of a geologic library, a public education program, maintenance of a geologic database, review functions, and expert consulting to federal, state, and local government agencies.

(c) Emergency response to geologic hazards, including, but not limited to, those related to natural disasters, including the monitoring and assessment of anomalous geologic activity, and the operation of a clearinghouse for postevent earth science investigations.

(d) Development and application of mitigation methods, including identifying state research needs, facilitating needed research, and expediting the application of new research results to public policy and all survey activities related to geologic hazards.

(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 521, Sec. 16. Effective January 1, 2018.)

§ 2202. The director may do any of the following:

(a) (1) Make a collection of typical geological and mineralogical specimens, especially those of economic and commercial importance, and of models, drawings, and descriptions of the mechanical appliances used in mining and metallurgical processes and geology, with that collection constituting the museum of the survey, which shall be known as the California State Mining and Mineral Museum.

(2) For the purposes of ensuring financial support and oversight of the museum, the department, museum staff, and the California State Mining and Mineral Museum Association may take all appropriate measures to encourage donations for the support of the museum by individuals, companies, and organizations. These donations shall be collected by the department and deposited in the California State Mining and Mineral Museum Fund, which is

hereby created in the State Treasury. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the money in the fund is hereby continuously appropriated to the department for expenditure for the following activities, in the following order of priority:

- (A) Payment of curation, interpretation services, and administrative costs.
- (B) Payment of management and visitation enhancement services.
- (C) Operational costs of the museum.

(b) Provide a library of books, reports, and drawings bearing upon the mineral industries, the sciences of mineralogy and geology, and the arts of mining and metallurgy.

(c) Preserve and maintain that collection and library as to make them available for reference and examination, and open to public inspection at reasonable hours.

(d) Maintain a bureau of information concerning the mineral industries of this state, which is to consist of that collection and library, and arrange, classify, catalog, and index that data in a manner that makes the information available to those desiring it.

(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 521, Sec. 17. Effective January 1, 2018.)

§ 2203. The State Geologist shall provide all requested and recommended information to the director who shall prepare a report for transmission to the Governor on or before the 15th day of September of each year. The report shall include a section reviewing the status of measures taken in the state to counter geologic hazards and a section reviewing the economic utilization and conservation of the state's mineral resources and problems related thereto pursuant to Chapter 7.6 (commencing with Section 2650).

(Amended by Stats. 1992, Ch. 999, Sec. 6. Effective January 1, 1993.)

§ 2204. The director may receive on behalf of this state, for the use and benefit of the survey, gifts, bequests, devises, and legacies of real or other property and may use the same in accordance with the wishes of the donors. If no instructions are given by the donors, the director shall manage, use, and dispose of the gifts, bequests, and legacies for the best interests of the survey and in such manner as the director may determine to be proper.

(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 521, Sec. 18. Effective January 1, 2018.)

§ 2205. (a) The State Geologist may do all of the following:

(1) Make, facilitate, and encourage special studies of the mineral resources, mineral industries, and geology of the state.

(2) Collect statistics concerning the occurrence and production of the economically important minerals and the methods pursued in making their valuable constituents available for commercial use.

(3) Conduct, with governmental and nongovernmental entities, geological investigations, studies, and other activities for purposes that include, but are not limited to, the timely identification, delineation, and assessment of geological hazards and their potential consequences.

(4) Identify and delineate deposits of mineral raw materials in order to prevent their loss to urban encroachment and to assist in their ultimate utilization; and enter into, as the need arises, cooperative agreements, for geological or mineral industry investigations, with cities, cities and counties, counties, federal agencies, and universities that may provide for cost sharing or cooperative funding.

(5) Maintain a laboratory to provide support to the survey staff and to conduct other investigations in the line of physical and chemical testing and analysis and mineral identification as may be required in the execution of the plans and operations of the survey under this chapter.

(6) Issue from time to time reports and maps concerning the geology of the state and the statistics and technology of the mineral industries of the state, including the results of investigations in mineral resources conservation practices; the use and recycling of scrap mineral products; the control, disposal, reclamation, and utilization of mining and mineral processing waste products; and the reclamation of mined lands.

(7) Conduct, with cities or counties, other state agencies, universities, federal agencies, or private industry, investigations in mining and metallurgy, including the use and recycling of scrap mineral products and land use practices as these apply to mineral resources conservation, and enter into, as the need arises, cooperative or contractual agreements for those investigations that may provide for cost sharing or cooperative funding.

(8) Conduct, with cities and counties, other state agencies, universities, federal agencies, or private industry, investigations in the study and development of methods for the control, disposal, reclamation, and utilization of mining and mineral processing waste products and the reclamation of mined lands, and enter into, as the need arises, cooperative or contractual agreements for those investigations that may provide for cost sharing or cooperative funding.

(9) Enter into, as the need arises, agreements, including, but not limited to, contracts, grant agreements, and cooperative agreements, with governmental and nongovernmental entities that may provide funding for activities of the survey and for the activities of the department that are directly related to the activities of the survey. Activities that may be funded include, but are not limited to, technical, analytic, and research services related to geologic hazards and resources that the survey may provide directly to those entities.

(b) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Governmental entities" include, but are not limited to, cities, counties, special districts, school districts, state agencies, federal agencies, public hospitals, colleges, and universities.

(2) "Nongovernmental entities" include, but are not limited to, private academic institutions, nonprofit organizations, and private hospitals.

(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 521, Sec. 19. Effective January 1, 2018.)

§ 2205.1. None of the provisions of Division 1 (commencing with Section 501) or this division shall be construed as abridging the authorized geologic functions of other state agencies.
(Added by Stats. 1965, Ch. 1143.)

§ 2206. The State Geologist may prepare a special collection of ores and minerals of California to be sent to or used at any world's fair or exposition in order to display the mineral wealth of the State.

(Amended by Stats. 1961, Ch. 371.)

§ 2206.1. Notwithstanding Section 14670 of the Government Code, subject to the approval of the Director of General Services, the State Geologist may lease, for a period not to exceed 20 years, collections of ores and minerals of California for the public benefit.

(Added by Stats. 1984, Ch. 1042, Sec. 2. Effective September 12, 1984.)

§ 2207.1. A manufacturer or processor, at his option, may upon request report to the State Geologist data on consumption or utilization of mineral materials. Such reports shall be confidential. Publications issued as commodity or marketing studies under the provisions of Section 2205 of this code may contain figures from such reports, provided that these figures are presented so as not to disclose the consumption or utilization of minerals by any user.

(Amended by Stats. 1965, Ch. 70.)

§ 2207.2. (a) No later than December 31, 2021, the supervisor shall report to the Legislature on the expenditure of moneys in the Mine Reclamation Account, created pursuant to Section 2207. The report shall include all of the following:

(1) An overview of how the moneys expended over the prior five fiscal years have been allocated between classification and designation of areas with mineral resources of statewide or regional significance, reclamation plan and financial assurance review, lead agency support and assistance, annual report processing, support for the board, enforcement, and any other activities that constituted more than 5 percent of expenditures.

(2) Information on the portion of the fees that have been collected from small construction aggregate providers with under 50,000 tons of production.

(3) Information on the percentage of the fees that have been paid by metallic mineral operations.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2026, deletes or extends that date.

(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 521, Sec. 21. Effective January 1, 2018.)

§ 2208. The director or a qualified assistant may at any time enter or examine any and all mines, quarries, wells, mills, reduction works, refining works, and other mineral properties or working plants in this state in order to gather data to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

(Amended by Stats. 1992, Ch. 999, Sec. 8. Effective January 1, 1993.)

§ 2209. The director may fix a price upon and dispose of to the public all publications of the survey, including reports, bulletins, maps, registers, or other publications. The price shall approximate the cost of publication and distribution. The director may also furnish the publications of the survey to public libraries without cost and may exchange publications with geological surveys, scientific societies, and other like bodies.

(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 521, Sec. 22. Effective January 1, 2018.)

§ 2210. All money received by the survey from sales of publications issued by the survey shall be deposited at least once each month in the State Treasury to the credit of the General Fund.

(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 521, Sec. 23. Effective January 1, 2018.)

§ 2211. The department is the primary state agency responsible for geologic hazard review and investigation, including, but not limited to, investigation of geologic hazards that may occur in relation to natural disasters. In that capacity, the department is responsible for the seismological, geological, and strong motion aspects of earthquake and other geological hazards investigations.

(Amended by Stats. 2007, Ch. 254, Sec. 3. Effective September 26, 2007.)

CHAPTER 7.5. Earthquake Fault Zoning

§ 2621. This chapter shall be known, and may be cited, as the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act.

(Amended by Stats. 1993, Ch. 197, Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 1994.)

§ 2621.5. (a) It is the purpose of this chapter to provide for the adoption and administration of zoning laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations by cities and counties in implementation of the general plan that is in effect in any city or county. The Legislature declares that this chapter is intended to provide policies and criteria to assist cities, counties, and state agencies in the exercise of their responsibility to prohibit the location of developments and structures for human occupancy across the trace of active faults. Further, it is the intent of this chapter to provide the citizens of the state with increased safety and to minimize the loss of life during and immediately following earthquakes by facilitating seismic retrofitting to strengthen buildings, including historical buildings, against ground shaking.

(b) This chapter is applicable to any project, as defined in Section 2621.6, which is located within a delineated earthquake fault zone, upon issuance of the official earthquake fault zones maps to affected local jurisdictions, except as provided in Section 2621.7.

(c) The implementation of this chapter shall be pursuant to policies and criteria established and adopted by the board.

(Amended by Stats. 1993, Ch. 916, Sec. 1. Effective January 1, 1994.)

§ 2621.6. (a) As used in this chapter, “project” means either of the following:

(1) Any subdivision of land which is subject to the Subdivision Map Act (Division 2 (commencing with Section 66410) of Title 7 of the Government Code), and which contemplates the eventual construction of structures for human occupancy.

(2) Structures for human occupancy, with the exception of either of the following:

(A) Single-family wood-frame or steel-frame dwellings to be built on parcels of land for which geologic reports have been approved pursuant to paragraph (1).

(B) A single-family wood-frame or steel-frame dwelling not exceeding two stories when that dwelling is not part of a development of four or more dwellings.

(b) For the purposes of this chapter, a mobilehome whose body width exceeds eight feet shall be considered to be a single-family wood-frame dwelling not exceeding two stories.

(Amended by Stats. 1992, Ch. 506, Sec. 2. Effective August 17, 1992.)

§ 2621.7. This chapter, except Section 2621.9, shall not apply to any of the following:

(a) The conversion of an existing apartment complex into a condominium.

(b) Any development or structure in existence prior to May 4, 1975, except for an alteration or addition to a structure that exceeds the value limit specified in subdivision (c).

(c) An alteration or addition to any structure if the value of the alteration or addition does not exceed 50 percent of the value of the structure.

(d) (1) Any structure located within the jurisdiction of the City of Berkeley or the City of Oakland which was damaged by fire between October 20, 1991, and October 23, 1991, if granted an exemption pursuant to this subdivision.

(2) The city may apply to the State Geologist for an exemption and the State Geologist shall grant the exemption only if the structure located within the earthquake fault zone is not situated upon a trace of an active fault line, as delineated in the official earthquake fault zone map or in more recent geologic data, as determined by the State Geologist.

(3) When requesting an exemption, the city shall submit to the State Geologist all of the following information:

(A) Maps noting the parcel numbers of proposed building sites that are at least 50 feet from an identified fault and a statement that there is not any more recent information to indicate a geologic hazard.

(B) Identification of any sites that are within 50 feet of an identified fault.

(C) Proof that the property owner has been notified that the granting of an exemption is not any guarantee that a geologic hazard does not exist.

(4) The granting of the exemption does not relieve a seller of real property or an agent for the seller of the obligation to disclose to a prospective purchaser that the property is located within a delineated earthquake fault zone, as required by Section 2621.9.

(e) (1) Alterations that include seismic retrofitting, as defined in Section 8894.2 of the Government Code, to any of the following listed types of buildings in existence prior to May 4, 1975:

(A) Unreinforced masonry buildings, as described in subdivision (a) of Section 8875 of the Government Code.

(B) Concrete tilt-up buildings, as described in Section 8893 of the Government Code.

(C) Reinforced concrete moment resisting frame buildings as described in Applied Technology Council Report 21 (FEMA Report 154).

(2) The exemption granted by paragraph (1) shall not apply unless a city or county acts in accordance with all of the following:

(A) The building permit issued by the city or county for the alterations authorizes no greater human occupancy load, regardless of proposed use, than that authorized for the existing use permitted at the time the city or county grants the exemption. This may be accomplished by the city or county making a human occupancy load determination that is based on, and no greater than, the existing authorized use, and including that determination on the building permit application as well as a statement substantially as follows: "Under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 2621.7 of the Public Resources Code, the occupancy load is limited to the occupancy load for the last lawful use authorized or existing prior to the issuance of this building permit, as determined by the city or county."

(B) The city or county requires seismic retrofitting, as defined in Section 8894.2 of the Government Code, which is necessary to strengthen the entire structure and provide increased resistance to ground shaking from earthquakes.

(C) Exemptions granted pursuant to paragraph (1) are reported in writing to the State Geologist within 30 days of the building permit issuance date.

(3) Any structure with human occupancy restrictions under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) shall not be granted a new building permit that allows an increase in human occupancy unless a geologic report, prepared pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 3603 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations in effect on January 1, 1994, demonstrates that the structure is not on the trace of an active fault, or the requirement of a geologic report has been waived pursuant to Section 2623.

(4) A qualified historical building within an earthquake fault zone that is exempt pursuant to this subdivision may be repaired or seismically retrofitted using the State Historical Building Code, except that, notwithstanding any provision of that building code and its implementing regulations, paragraph (2) shall apply.

(Amended by Stats. 2010, Ch. 251, Sec. 1. Effective January 1, 2011.)

§ 2621.8. Notwithstanding Section 818.2 of the Government Code, a city or county which knowingly issues a permit that grants an exemption pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 2621.7 that does not adhere to the requirements of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 2621.7, may be liable for earthquake-related injuries or deaths caused by its failure to so adhere.

(Repealed and added by Stats. 1993, Ch. 916, Sec. 4. Effective January 1, 1994.)

§ 2621.9. (a) A person who is acting as an agent for a transferor of real property that is located within a delineated earthquake fault zone, or the transferor, if he or she is acting without an agent, shall disclose to any prospective transferee the fact that the property is located within a delineated earthquake fault zone.

(b) Disclosure is required pursuant to this section only when one of the following conditions is met:

(1) The transferor, or the transferor's agent, has actual knowledge that the property is within a delineated earthquake fault zone.

(2) A map that includes the property has been provided to the city or county pursuant to Section 2622, and a notice has been posted at the offices of the county recorder, county assessor, and county planning agency that identifies the location of the map and any information regarding changes to the map received by the county.

(c) In all transactions that are subject to Section 1103 of the Civil Code, the disclosure required by subdivision (a) of this section shall be provided by either of the following means:

(1) The Local Option Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement as provided in Section 1102.6a of the Civil Code.

(2) The Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement as provided in Section 1103.2 of the Civil Code.

(d) If the map or accompanying information is not of sufficient accuracy or scale that a reasonable person can determine if the subject real property is included in a delineated earthquake fault hazard zone, the agent shall mark "Yes" on the Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement. The agent may mark "No" on the Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement if he or she attaches a report prepared pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 1103.4 of the Civil Code that verifies the property is not in the hazard zone. Nothing in this subdivision is intended to limit or

abridge any existing duty of the transferor or the transferor's agents to exercise reasonable care in making a determination under this subdivision.

(e) For purposes of the disclosures required by this section, the following persons shall not be deemed agents of the transferor:

(1) Persons specified in Section 1103.11 of the Civil Code.

(2) Persons acting under a power of sale regulated by Section 2924 of the Civil Code.

(f) For purposes of this section, Section 1103.13 of the Civil Code shall apply.

(g) The specification of items for disclosure in this section does not limit or abridge any obligation for disclosure created by any other provision of law or that may exist in order to avoid fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit in the transfer transaction.

(Amended by Stats. 1999, Ch. 876, Sec. 8. Effective January 1, 2000.)

§ 2622. (a) In order to assist cities and counties in their planning, zoning, and building-regulation functions, the State Geologist shall delineate, by December 31, 1973, appropriately wide earthquake fault zones to encompass all potentially and recently active traces of the San Andreas, Calaveras, Hayward, and San Jacinto Faults, and such other faults, or segments thereof, as the State Geologist determines to be sufficiently active and well-defined as to constitute a potential hazard to structures from surface faulting or fault creep. The earthquake fault zones shall ordinarily be one-quarter mile or less in width, except in circumstances which may require the State Geologist to designate a wider zone.

(b) Pursuant to this section, the State Geologist shall compile maps delineating the earthquake fault zones and shall submit those maps to all affected cities, counties, and state agencies, not later than December 31, 1973, for review and comment. Concerned jurisdictions and agencies shall submit all comments to the State Mining and Geology Board for review and consideration within 90 days. Within 90 days of that review, the State Geologist shall provide copies of the official maps to concerned state agencies and to each city or county having jurisdiction over lands lying within that zone.

(c) The State Geologist shall continually review new geologic and seismic data and shall revise the earthquake fault zones or delineate additional earthquake fault zones when warranted by new information. The State Geologist shall submit all revised maps and additional maps to all affected cities, counties, and state agencies for their review and comment. Concerned jurisdictions and agencies shall submit all comments to the State Mining and Geology Board for review and consideration within 90 days. Within 90 days of that review, the State Geologist shall provide copies of the revised and additional official maps to concerned state agencies and to each city or county having jurisdiction over lands lying within the earthquake fault zone.

(d) In order to ensure that sellers of real property and their agents are adequately informed, any county that receives an official map pursuant to this section shall post a notice within five days of receipt of the map at the offices of the county recorder, county assessor, and county planning commission, identifying the location of the map and the effective date of the notice.

(Amended by Stats. 1993, Ch. 197, Sec. 7. Effective January 1, 1994.)

§ 2623. (a) The approval of a project by a city or county shall be in accordance with policies and criteria established by the State Mining and Geology Board and the findings of the State Geologist. In the development of those policies and criteria, the State Mining and Geology

Board shall seek the comment and advice of affected cities, counties, and state agencies. Cities and counties shall require, prior to the approval of a project, a geologic report defining and delineating any hazard of surface fault rupture. If the city or county finds that no undue hazard of that kind exists, the geologic report on the hazard may be waived, with the approval of the State Geologist.

(b) After a report has been approved or a waiver granted, subsequent geologic reports shall not be required, provided that new geologic data warranting further investigations is not recorded.

(c) The preparation of geologic reports that are required pursuant to this section for multiple projects may be undertaken by a geologic hazard abatement district.

(Amended by Stats. 1993, Ch. 916, Sec. 5. Effective January 1, 1994.)

§ 2624. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, cities and counties may do any of the following:

(1) Establish policies and criteria which are stricter than those established by this chapter.

(2) Impose and collect fees in addition to those required under this chapter.

(3) Determine not to grant exemptions authorized under this chapter.

(Amended by Stats. 1993, Ch. 916, Sec. 6. Effective January 1, 1994.)

§ 2625. (a) Each applicant for approval of a project may be charged a reasonable fee by the city or county having jurisdiction over the project.

(b) Such fees shall be set in an amount sufficient to meet, but not to exceed, the costs to the city or county of administering and complying with the provisions of this chapter.

(c) The geologic report required by Section 2623 shall be in sufficient detail to meet the criteria and policies established by the State Mining and Geology Board for individual parcels of land.

(Amended by Stats. 1975, Ch. 61.)

§ 2630. In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the State Geologist and the board shall be advised by the Seismic Safety Commission.

(Amended by Stats. 1976, Ch. 1243.)

CHAPTER 7.6. State Mining and Minerals Policy

§ 2650. (a) It is the continuing policy of the State of California, in the interest of the needs of society for the wise use of mineral resources and for other sound conservation practices, to foster and encourage private enterprise in all of the following activities:

(1) The development within the state of economically sound and beneficial mineral industries and metal and mineral product reclamation industries.

(2) The orderly and economic exploration, development, and utilization of the state's mineral resources and reclamation of metal and mineral products.

(3) Mining, mineral, and metallurgical research to promote the wise and efficient use of natural and reclaimable mineral resources.

(4) The study and development of methods for the control, disposal, reclamation, and utilization of mining and mineral processing waste products and the reclamation of mined lands so as to minimize any adverse effects of mineral extraction and processing upon the physical environment.

(b) The director shall carry out the policy set forth in this section.

(Amended by Stats. 1992, Ch. 999, Sec. 10. Effective January 1, 1993.)

CHAPTER 7.8. Seismic Hazards Mapping

§ 2690. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act. *(Added by Stats. 1990, Ch. 1168, Sec. 3. Section operative April 1, 1991, pursuant to Section 2599.6 (later renumbered as 2699.6).)*

§ 2691. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The effects of strong ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, or other ground failure account for approximately 95 percent of economic losses caused by an earthquake.

(b) Areas subject to these processes during an earthquake have not been identified or mapped statewide, despite the fact that scientific techniques are available to do so.

(c) It is necessary to identify and map seismic hazard zones in order for cities and counties to adequately prepare the safety element of their general plans and to encourage land use management policies and regulations to reduce and mitigate those hazards to protect public health and safety.

(Amended by Stats. 1991, Ch. 550, Sec. 3.)

§ 2692. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide for a statewide seismic hazard mapping and technical advisory program to assist cities and counties in fulfilling their responsibilities for protecting the public health and safety from the effects of strong ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, or other ground failure and other seismic hazards caused by earthquakes.

(b) It is further the intent of the Legislature that maps and accompanying information provided pursuant to this chapter be made available to local governments for planning and development purposes.

(c) It is further the intent of the Legislature that the California Geological Survey, in implementing this chapter, shall, to the extent possible, coordinate its activities with, and use existing information generated from, the earthquake fault zones mapping program pursuant to Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 2621), and the inundation maps prepared pursuant to Section 6161 of the Water Code.

(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 26, Sec. 76.)

§ 2692.1. The State Geologist may include in maps compiled pursuant to this chapter information on the potential effects of tsunamis and seiche when information becomes available from other sources and the State Geologist determines the information is appropriate for use by local government. The State Geologist shall not be required to provide this information unless additional funding is provided both to make the determination and to distribute the tsunami and seiche information.

(Added by Stats. 1991, Ch. 550, Sec. 5.)

§ 2693. As used in this chapter:

(a) “City” and “county” includes the City and County of San Francisco.

(b) “Geotechnical report” means a report prepared by a certified engineering geologist or a civil engineer practicing within the area of his or her competence, which identifies seismic hazards and recommends mitigation measures to reduce the risk of seismic hazard to acceptable levels.

(c) “Mitigation” means those measures that are consistent with established practice and that will reduce seismic risk to acceptable levels.

(d) “Project” has the same meaning as in Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 2621), except as follows:

(1) A single-family dwelling otherwise qualifying as a project may be exempted by the city or county having jurisdiction of the project.

(2) “Project” does not include alterations or additions to any structure within a seismic hazard zone which do not exceed either 50 percent of the value of the structure or 50 percent of the existing floor area of the structure.

(e) “Commission” means the Seismic Safety Commission.

(f) “Board” means the State Mining and Geology Board.

(Amended by Stats. 1991, Ch. 550, Sec. 6.)

§ 2694. (a) A person who is acting as an agent for a transferor of real property that is located within a seismic hazard zone, as designated under this chapter, or the transferor, if he or she is acting without an agent, shall disclose to any prospective transferee the fact that the property is located within a seismic hazard zone.

(b) Disclosure is required pursuant to this section only when one of the following conditions is met:

(1) The transferor, or transferor’s agent, has actual knowledge that the property is within a seismic hazard zone.

(2) A map that includes the property has been provided to the city or county pursuant to Section 2622, and a notice has been posted at the offices of the county recorder, county assessor, and county planning agency that identifies the location of the map and any information regarding changes to the map received by the county.

(c) In all transactions that are subject to Section 1103 of the Civil Code, the disclosure required by subdivision (a) of this section shall be provided by either of the following means:

(1) The Local Option Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement as provided in Section 1102.6a of the Civil Code.

(2) The Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement as provided in Section 1103.2 of the Civil Code.

(d) If the map or accompanying information is not of sufficient accuracy or scale that a reasonable person can determine if the subject real property is included in a seismic hazard zone, the agent shall mark “Yes” on the Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement. The agent may mark “No” on the Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement if he or she attaches a report prepared pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 1103.4 of the Civil Code that verifies the property is not in the hazard zone. Nothing in this subdivision is intended to limit or abridge any existing duty of

the transferor or the transferor's agents to exercise reasonable care in making a determination under this subdivision.

(e) For purposes of the disclosures required by this section, the following persons shall not be deemed agents of the transferor:

(1) Persons specified in Section 1103.11 of the Civil Code.

(2) Persons acting under a power of sale regulated by Section 2924 of the Civil Code.

(f) For purposes of this section, Section 1103.13 of the Civil Code applies.

(g) The specification of items for disclosure in this section does not limit or abridge any obligation for disclosure created by any other provision of law or that may exist in order to avoid fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit in the transfer transaction.

(Amended by Stats. 1999, Ch. 876, Sec. 9. Effective January 1, 2000.)

§ 2695. (a) On or before January 1, 1992, the board, in consultation with the director and the commission, shall develop all of the following:

(1) Guidelines for the preparation of maps of seismic hazard zones in the state.

(2) Priorities for mapping of seismic hazard zones. In setting priorities, the board shall take into account the following factors:

(A) The population affected by the seismic hazard in the event of an earthquake.

(B) The probability that the seismic hazard would threaten public health and safety in the event of an earthquake.

(C) The willingness of lead agencies and other public agencies to share the cost of mapping within their jurisdiction.

(D) The availability of existing information.

(3) Policies and criteria regarding the responsibilities of cities, counties, and state agencies pursuant to this chapter. The policies and criteria shall address, but not be limited to, the following:

(A) Criteria for approval of a project within a seismic hazard zone, including mitigation measures.

(B) The contents of the geotechnical report.

(C) Evaluation of the geotechnical report by the lead agency.

(4) Guidelines for evaluating seismic hazards and recommending mitigation measures.

(5) Any necessary procedures, including, but not limited to, processing of waivers pursuant to Section 2697, to facilitate the implementation of this chapter.

(b) In developing the policies and criteria pursuant to subdivision (a), the board shall consult with and consider the recommendations of an advisory committee, appointed by the board in consultation with the commission, composed of the following members:

(1) An engineering geologist registered in the state.

(2) A seismologist.

(3) A civil engineer registered in the state.

(4) A structural engineer registered in the state.

(5) A representative of city government, selected from a list submitted by the League of California Cities.

(6) A representative of county government, selected from a list submitted by the County Supervisors Association of California.

(7) A representative of regional government, selected from a list submitted by the Council of Governments.

(8) A representative of the insurance industry.

(9) The Insurance Commissioner.

All of the members of the advisory committee shall have expertise in the field of seismic hazards or seismic safety.

(c) At least 90 days prior to adopting measures pursuant to this section, the board shall transmit or cause to be transmitted a draft of those measures to affected cities, counties, and state agencies for review and comment.

(Amended by Stats. 1992, Ch. 999, Sec. 11. Effective January 1, 1993.)

§ 2696. (a) The State Geologist shall compile maps identifying seismic hazard zones, consistent with the requirements of Section 2695. The maps shall be compiled in accordance with a time schedule developed by the director and based upon the provisions of Section 2695 and the level of funding available to implement this chapter.

(b) The State Geologist shall, upon completion, submit seismic hazard maps compiled pursuant to subdivision (a) to the board and all affected cities, counties, and state agencies for review and comment. Concerned jurisdictions and agencies shall submit all comments to the board for review and consideration within 90 days. Within 90 days of board review, the State Geologist shall revise the maps, as appropriate, and shall provide copies of the official maps to each state agency, city, or county, including the county recorder, having jurisdiction over lands containing an area of seismic hazard. The county recorder shall record all information transmitted as part of the public record.

(c) In order to ensure that sellers of real property and their agents are adequately informed, any county that receives an official map pursuant to this section shall post a notice within five days of receipt of the map at the office of the county recorder, county assessor, and county planning agency, identifying the location of the map, any information regarding changes to the map, and the effective date of the notice.

(Amended (as amended by Stats. 1992, Ch. 999) by Stats. 1998, Ch. 65, Sec. 14. Effective June 9, 1998. Applicable from June 1, 1998, by Sec. 18 of Ch. 65. Note: Ch. 65 (pursuant to Sec. 20) supersedes, and precludes operation of, Stats. 1997, 1st Ex. Sess., Ch. 7.)

§ 2697. (a) Cities and counties shall require, prior to the approval of a project located in a seismic hazard zone, a geotechnical report defining and delineating any seismic hazard. If the city or county finds that no undue hazard of this kind exists, based on information resulting from studies conducted on sites in the immediate vicinity of the project and of similar soil composition to the project site, the geotechnical report may be waived. After a report has been approved or a waiver granted, subsequent geotechnical reports shall not be required, provided that new geologic datum, or data, warranting further investigation is not recorded. Each city and county shall submit one copy of each approved geotechnical report, including the mitigation measures, if any, that are to be taken, to the State Geologist within 30 days of its approval of the report.

(b) In meeting the requirements of this section, cities and counties shall consider the policies and criteria established pursuant to this chapter. If a project's approval is not in accordance with the policies and criteria, the city or county shall explain the reasons for the differences in writing to the State Geologist, within 30 days of the project's approval.

(Added by Stats. 1990, Ch. 1168, Sec. 3. Section operative April 1, 1991, pursuant to Section 2599.6 (later renumbered as 2699.6).)

§ 2698. Nothing in this chapter is intended to prevent cities and counties from establishing policies and criteria which are more strict than those established by the board.

(Added by Stats. 1990, Ch. 1168, Sec. 3. Section operative April 1, 1991, pursuant to Section 2599.6 (later renumbered as 2699.6).)

§ 2699. Each city and county, in preparing the safety element to its general plan pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 65302 of the Government Code, and in adopting or revising land use planning and permitting ordinances, shall take into account the information provided in available seismic hazard maps.

(Added by Stats. 1990, Ch. 1168, Sec. 3. Section operative April 1, 1991, pursuant to Section 2599.6 (later renumbered as 2699.6).)

§ 2699.5. (a) There is hereby created the Seismic Hazards Identification Fund, as a special fund in the State Treasury.

(b) Upon appropriation by the Legislature, the moneys in the Strong-Motion Instrumentation and Seismic Hazards Mapping Fund shall be allocated to the division for purposes of this chapter and Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 2700).

(c) On and after July 1, 2004, the Seismic Hazards Identification Fund shall be known as the Strong-Motion Instrumentation and Seismic Hazards Mapping Fund.

(Amended by Stats. 2003, Ch. 240, Sec. 5. Effective August 13, 2003.)

§ 2699.6. This chapter shall become operative on April 1, 1991.

(Added by renumbering Section 2599.6 by Stats. 1991, Ch. 1091, Sec. 126. Note: This section, as formerly numbered 2599.6, prescribed a delayed operative date (April 1, 1991) for Chapter 7.8, commencing with Section 2690.)

CHAPTER 8. Strong-Motion Instrumentation Program

§ 2700. There is hereby established in the State of California a strong-motion instrumentation program for the purpose of administering the program and of acquiring strong-motion instruments and installing and maintaining such instruments as needed in representative geologic environments and structures throughout the state.

(Added by Stats. 1971, Ch. 1152.)

§ 2701. The survey shall organize and monitor the program with the advice of the Seismic Safety Commission.

(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 521, Sec. 24. Effective January 1, 2018.)

§ 2702. The survey shall purchase, install, and maintain instruments in representative structures and geologic environments throughout the state, and shall process the data obtained

from those instruments resulting from periodic earthquakes, as deemed necessary and desirable by the Seismic Safety Commission.

(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 521, Sec. 25. Effective January 1, 2018.)

§ 2703. The survey shall maintain and service the strong-motion instruments installed, shall collect and interpret all records from the instruments, and shall make the records, record interpretations, and technical assistance available to the construction industry.

(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 521, Sec. 26. Effective January 1, 2018.)

§ 2704. It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this chapter to provide adequate instrumentation throughout California.

(Added by Stats. 1971, Ch. 1152.)

§ 2705. (a) A city, county, and city and county shall collect a fee from each applicant for a building permit. Each fee shall be equal to a specific amount of the proposed building construction for which the building permit is issued as determined by the local building officials. The fee amount shall be assessed in the following way:

(1) Group R occupancies, as defined in the California Building Code (Part 2 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations), one to three stories in height, except hotels and motels, shall be assessed at the rate of thirteen dollars (\$13) per one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), with appropriate fractions thereof.

(2) All other buildings shall be assessed at the rate of twenty-eight dollars (\$28) per one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), with appropriate fractions thereof.

(3) The fee shall be the amount assessed under paragraph (1) or (2), depending on building type, or fifty cents (\$0.50), whichever is the higher.

(b) (1) In lieu of the requirements of subdivision (a), a city, county, and city and county may elect to include a rate of thirteen dollars (\$13) per one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), with appropriate fractions thereof, in its basic building permit fee for any Group R occupancy defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), and a rate of twenty-eight dollars (\$28) per one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), with appropriate fractions thereof, for all other building types. A city, county, and city and county electing to collect the fee pursuant to this subdivision need not segregate the fees in a fund separate from any fund into which basic building permit fees are deposited.

(2) "Building," for the purpose of this chapter, is any structure built for the support, shelter, or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels, or property of any kind.

(c) (1) A city, county, and city and county may retain up to 5 percent of the total amount it collects under subdivision (a) or (b) for data utilization, for seismic education incorporating data interpretations from data of the strong-motion instrumentation program and the seismic hazards mapping program, and, in accordance with paragraph (2), for improving the preparation for damage assessment after strong seismic motion events.

(2) A city, county, and city and county may use any funds retained pursuant to this subdivision to improve the preparation for damage assessment in its jurisdiction only after it provides the Department of Conservation with information indicating to the department that data utilization and seismic education activities have been adequately funded.

(d) Funds collected pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b), less the amount retained pursuant to subdivision (c), shall be deposited in the Strong-Motion Instrumentation and Seismic Hazards Mapping Fund, as created by Section 2699.5 to be used exclusively for purposes of this chapter, Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 2621), and Chapter 7.8 (commencing with Section 2690).

(Amended by Stats. 2014, Ch. 35, Sec. 129. Effective June 20, 2014.)

§ 2705.5. The California Geological Survey shall advise counties and cities as to that portion of the total fees allocated to the Strong-Motion Instrumentation and Seismic Hazards Mapping Fund, so that this information may be provided to building permit applicants.

(Amended by Stats. 2006, Ch. 869, Sec. 15. Effective January 1, 2007.)

§ 2707. The survey, upon the advice of the Seismic Safety Commission, whenever it determines that an adequate instrumentation program has been achieved, may reduce the fee levied against building permits as provided in Section 2705 to a level sufficient to maintain the program established pursuant to this chapter.

(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 521, Sec. 27. Effective January 1, 2018.)

§ 2709. Any city or county that has been exempted from the provisions of Section 2705 by Section 2708 may participate in the state strong-motion instrumentation program by a written request to the State Geologist by the governing body of such city or county that its exemption be rescinded.

(Added by Stats. 1975, Ch. 47.)

§ 2709.1. (a) No strong-motion instrumentation shall be installed pursuant to this chapter in the structural types identified in subdivision (b) unless funds proportionate to the construction value as called for under Section 2705 are received from organizations or entities representing these structural types, or the instrumentation is specifically called for by the Seismic Safety Commission in urgency situations.

(b) The structural types subject to this section include all of the following:

- (1) Hospitals.
- (2) Dams.
- (3) Bridges.
- (4) Schools.
- (5) Powerplants.

(c) The Strong-Motion Instrumentation and Seismic Hazards Mapping Fund may accept funds from sources other than the permit fees identified in this chapter. The priority of installations performed under this chapter shall be determined by the Seismic Safety Commission.

(Amended by Stats. 2003, Ch. 240, Sec. 9. Effective August 13, 2003. Operative July 1, 2004, by Sec. 43 of Ch. 240.)

CHAPTER 9. Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975

Article 1. General Provisions

§ 2710. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975.

(Added by Stats. 1975, Ch. 1131.)

§ 2711. (a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the extraction of minerals is essential to the continued economic well-being of the state and to the needs of the society, and that the reclamation of mined lands is necessary to prevent or minimize adverse effects on the environment and to protect the public health and safety.

(b) The Legislature further finds that the reclamation of mined lands as provided in this chapter will permit the continued mining of minerals and will provide for the protection and subsequent beneficial use of the mined and reclaimed land.

(c) The Legislature further finds that surface mining takes place in diverse areas where the geologic, topographic, climatic, biological, and social conditions are significantly different and that reclamation operations and the specifications therefor may vary accordingly.

(d) The Legislature further finds that the production and development of local mineral resources that help maintain a strong economy and that are necessary to build the state's infrastructure are vital to reducing transportation emissions that result from the distribution of hundreds of millions of tons of construction aggregates that are used annually in building and maintaining the state.

(e) The Legislature further finds and recognizes the need of the state to provide local governments, metropolitan planning organizations, and other relevant planning agencies with the information necessary to identify and protect mineral resources within general plans.

(f) The Legislature further finds that the state's mineral resources are vital, finite, and important natural resources and the responsible protection and development of these mineral resources is vital to a sustainable California.

(Amended by Stats. 2011, Ch. 218, Sec. 1. Effective January 1, 2012.)

§ 2716. (a) Any interested person may commence an action on his or her own behalf against the board, the lead agency, the State Geologist, the supervisor, or the director for a writ of mandate pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1084) of Title 1 of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure to compel the board, the State Geologist, the supervisor, or the director to carry out any duty imposed upon them pursuant to this chapter.

(b) For purposes of this section, "person" means an individual, firm, association, corporation, organization, or partnership, or a city, county, district, or the state or any department or agency of the state.

(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 521, Sec. 30. Effective January 1, 2018.)

Article 4. State Policy for the Reclamation of Mined Lands

§ 2761. (a) On or before January 1, 1977, and, at a minimum, after the completion of each decennial census, the Office of Planning and Research shall identify portions of the following areas within the state that are urbanized or are subject to urban expansion or other irreversible land uses that would preclude mineral extraction:

(1) Standard metropolitan statistical areas and other areas for which information is readily available.

(2) Other areas as may be requested by the board.

(b) In accordance with a time schedule, and based upon guidelines adopted by the board, the State Geologist shall classify, on the basis solely of geologic factors, and without regard to existing land use and land ownership, the areas identified by the Office of Planning and Research, any area for which classification has been requested by a petition that has been accepted by the board, or any other areas as may be specified by the board, as one of the following:

(1) An area that contains mineral deposits and is not of regional or statewide significance.

(2) An area that contains mineral deposits and is of regional or statewide significance.

(3) An area that contains mineral deposits, the significance of which requires further evaluation.

(c) The State Geologist shall require the petitioner to pay the reasonable costs of classifying an area for which classification has been requested by the petitioner.

(d) The State Geologist shall transmit the information to the board for incorporation into the state policy and for transmittal to lead agencies.

(e) The board shall transmit mineral resource information on areas classified by the State Geologist pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), or on applicable areas designated by the board pursuant to Section 2790, or both, to a lead agency or a metropolitan planning organization within 30 days of receiving a request for the mineral resource information identified within the jurisdiction of the lead agency or the metropolitan planning organization.

(Amended by Stats. 2011, Ch. 218, Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 2012.)

§ 2762. (a) Within 12 months of receiving the mineral information described in Section 2761, and also within 12 months of the designation of an area of statewide or regional significance within its jurisdiction, a lead agency shall, in accordance with state policy, establish mineral resource management policies to be incorporated in its general plan that will:

(1) Recognize mineral information classified by the State Geologist and transmitted by the board.

(2) Assist in the management of land use that affects access to areas of statewide and regional significance.

(3) Emphasize the conservation and development of identified mineral deposits.

(b) A lead agency shall submit proposed mineral resource management policies to the board for review and comment prior to adoption.

(c) A subsequent amendment of the mineral resource management policy previously reviewed by the board shall also require review and comment by the board.

(d) (1) If an area is classified by the State Geologist as an area described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 2761 and the lead agency either has designated that area in its general plan as having important minerals to be protected pursuant to subdivision (a), or otherwise has not yet acted pursuant to subdivision (a), then prior to permitting a use that would threaten the potential to extract minerals in that area, the lead agency shall prepare, in conjunction with preparing, if required, an environmental document required by Division 13

(commencing with Section 21000), a statement specifying its reasons for permitting the proposed use, and shall forward a copy to the State Geologist and the board for review.

(2) If the proposed use is subject to the requirements of Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000), the lead agency shall comply with the public review requirements of that division. Otherwise, the lead agency shall provide public notice of the availability of its statement by all of the following:

(A) Publishing the notice at least one time in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected by the proposed use.

(B) Directly mailing the notice to owners of property within one-half mile of the parcel or parcels on which the proposed use is located as those owners are shown on the latest equalized assessment roll.

(3) The public review period shall not be less than 60 days from the date of the notice and shall include at least one public hearing. The lead agency shall evaluate comments received and shall prepare a written response. The written response shall describe the disposition of the major issues raised. In particular, if the lead agency's position on the proposed use is at variance with recommendations and objections raised in the comments, the written response shall address in detail why specific comments and suggestions were not accepted.

(e) Prior to permitting a use that would threaten the potential to extract minerals in an area classified by the State Geologist as an area described in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 2761, the lead agency may cause to be prepared an evaluation of the area in order to ascertain the significance of the mineral deposit located in the area. The results of the evaluation shall be transmitted to the State Geologist and the board.

(Amended by Stats. 2012, Ch. 162, Sec. 142. Effective January 1, 2013.)

§ 2763. (a) If an area is designated by the board as an area of regional significance, and the lead agency either has designated that area in its general plan as having important minerals to be protected pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 2762, or otherwise has not yet acted pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 2762, then prior to permitting a use which would threaten the potential to extract minerals in that area, the lead agency shall prepare a statement specifying its reasons for permitting the proposed use, in accordance with the requirements set forth in subdivision (d) of Section 2762. Lead agency land use decisions involving areas designated as being of regional significance shall be in accordance with the lead agency's mineral resource management policies and shall also, in balancing mineral values against alternative land uses, consider the importance of these minerals to their market region as a whole and not just their importance to the lead agency's area of jurisdiction.

(b) If an area is designated by the board as an area of statewide significance, and the lead agency either has designated that area in its general plan as having important minerals to be protected pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 2762, or otherwise has not yet acted pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 2762, then prior to permitting a use which would threaten the potential to extract minerals in that area, the lead agency shall prepare a statement specifying its reasons for permitting the proposed use, in accordance with the requirements set forth in subdivision (d) of Section 2762. Lead agency land use decisions involving areas designated as being of statewide significance shall be in accordance with the lead agency's mineral resource management policies and shall also, in balancing mineral values against alternative land uses, consider the importance of the mineral resources to the state and nation as a whole.

(Amended by Stats. 1990, Ch. 1097, Sec. 6.)

§ 2764. (a) Upon the request of an operator or other interested person and payment by the requesting person of the estimated cost of processing the request, the lead agency having jurisdiction shall amend its general plan, or prepare a new specific plan or amend any applicable specific plan, that shall, with respect to the continuation of the existing surface mining operation for which the request is made, plan for future land uses in the vicinity of, and access routes serving, the surface mining operation in light of the importance of the minerals to their market region as a whole, and not just their importance to the lead agency's area of jurisdiction.

(b) In adopting amendments to the general plan, or adopting or amending a specific plan, the lead agency shall make written legislative findings as to whether the future land uses and particular access routes will be compatible or incompatible with the continuation of the surface mining operation, and if they are found to be incompatible, the findings shall include a statement of the reasons why they are to be provided for, notwithstanding the importance of the minerals to their market region as a whole or their previous designation by the board, as the case may be.

(c) Any evaluation of a mineral deposit prepared by a lead agency for the purpose of carrying out this section shall be transmitted to the State Geologist and the board.

(d) The procedure provided for in this section shall not be undertaken in any area that has been designated pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 2790) if mineral resource management policies have been established and incorporated in the lead agency's general plan in conformance with Article 4 (commencing with Section 2755).

(Added by Stats. 1986, Ch. 82, Sec. 1.)

CHAPTER 10. Earthquakes

§ 2800. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The state's major metropolitan areas are subject to potentially devastating large magnitude earthquakes and earth scientists estimate that there is a high probability that one or more large earthquakes will occur in California between now and the end of the century.

(b) Loss of life and property damage resulting from a damaging earthquake could be substantially reduced if there existed a reliable short-term earthquake prediction system capable of providing public warning of the size and location of a damaging earthquake within a timeframe of a few weeks to a few hours.

(c) While earth scientists are not in full agreement about the feasibility of short-term earthquake prediction, there is increasing interest in the possibility that precursory geochemical and geophysical phenomena can be identified within short timeframes and that these precursory events can become the basis for timely and reliable warnings of damaging earthquakes.

(d) California currently has a unique opportunity to assess the feasibility of short-term earthquake prediction by joining the United States Geological Survey in a study of the Parkfield section of the San Andreas fault in Monterey County. This section has, between 1857 and 1966, produced almost identical earthquakes of about 5.6 magnitude on the average of every 22 years. Another earthquake probably will occur in January of 1988, plus or minus four years. If adequate instrumentation is in place by the time the earthquake occurs, it may be possible to identify specific precursory phenomena. However, at present, the instrumentation is not

considered adequate to fully monitor precursory events and, because of anticipated federal budget cuts, additional instrumentation is unlikely to be installed unless the state is able to participate in the Parkfield study. State participation would also allow the United States Geological Survey to share its data from Parkfield and permit the state to independently analyze and evaluate this data specifically for earthquake prediction and response purposes.

(e) If precursory earthquake phenomena are identified as a result of the Parkfield study, there is a need to assess the feasibility of establishing a statewide earthquake prediction system and to develop a short-term response plan which, among other things, would include development of procedures for verifying the predicted event and guidelines for taking state action in response to anomalous precursory phenomena.

(Added by Stats. 1985, Ch. 1198, Sec. 1. Effective September 29, 1985.)

§ 2801. As used in this chapter:

(a) "Long-term prediction" means a prediction of an earthquake that is expected to occur within a few years up to a few decades.

(b) "Intermediate-term prediction" means a prediction of an earthquake that is expected to occur within a period of a few weeks to a few years.

(c) "Short-term prediction" means a prediction of an earthquake that is expected to occur within a few hours to a few weeks.

(d) "Parkfield prototype earthquake prediction system" means a dense cluster of instruments along the Parkfield section of the San Andreas fault which monitors earthquake activity, local distortion of the Earth's crust, strain levels, creep adjustments along the fault, and other phenomena which may be useful in making a short-term earthquake prediction.

(e) "Parkfield characteristic earthquake" means an earthquake that has, among other qualities, a magnitude between 5.5 and 6.0 on the Richter scale, and occurs on a location somewhere along the 15-mile section of the San Andreas fault that is centered in the City of Parkfield.

(Added by Stats. 1985, Ch. 1198, Sec. 1. Effective September 29, 1985.)

§ 2802. (a) The department shall develop jointly with the United States Geological Survey a prototype earthquake prediction system along the central San Andreas fault near the City of Parkfield.

(b) The system shall include a dense cluster of seismic and crustal deformation instrumentation capable of monitoring geophysical and geochemical phenomena associated with earthquakes in the region. These data shall be analyzed continuously to determine if precursory anomalies can be identified with sufficient certainty to make a short-term prediction. The department shall not duplicate any of the ongoing efforts of the United States Geological Survey or any public or private college or university in the development of this system.

(c) In meeting its obligations under this chapter, the department shall develop, in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, a plan for completion of the Parkfield instrumentation network. The plan shall provide for all of the following:

(1) Augmentation of monitoring instruments with the goal of detecting precursors of the Parkfield characteristic earthquake.

(2) Operation by the department of a remote data review station in Sacramento which will provide state scientists with data from the Parkfield prototype earthquake prediction system

and other data, as required, to advise the Office of Emergency Services of the occurrence of precursors and verification of the predicted event.

(3) Advising the United States Geological Survey, the Office of Emergency Services, the Seismic Safety Commission, and the California Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council, regarding the department's review of Parkfield data.

(d) On January 1, 1987, the department shall issue a progress report to the Governor, the Legislature, and the Seismic Safety Commission. An annual progress report shall be made each year thereafter. The project shall terminate on January 1, 1992, unless extended by statute. *(Amended by Stats. 2013, Ch. 352, Sec. 474. Effective September 26, 2013. Operative July 1, 2013, by Sec. 543 of Ch. 352.)*

§ 2803. (a) Concurrently with the development of the Parkfield prototype earthquake prediction system, the Office of Emergency Services, in consultation with the California Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council, shall develop a comprehensive emergency response plan for short-term earthquake predictions. The plan shall include all of the following:

(1) A method of peer review involving the California Earthquake Prediction Evaluation Council to evaluate the validity of short-term earthquake predictions and to develop guidelines for initiating state action in response to anomalous geochemical and geophysical phenomena.

(2) A means of rapidly activating governmental response to a predicted event.

(3) Plans for mitigating earthquake losses to vulnerable populations, including, but not limited to, drawdown of impoundment levels behind dams, positioning of emergency equipment in safe areas, and mobilization of firefighting, law enforcement, rescue, and medical personnel.

(4) A public warning system.

(5) Strategies for dealing with earthquake predictions that fail to occur (false alarms) and the failure of an earthquake prediction system to forecast a damaging event.

(b) The Office of Emergency Services shall consult with the department, the Seismic Safety Commission, the United States Geological Survey, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the development of the plan.

(Amended by Stats. 2013, Ch. 352, Sec. 475. Effective September 26, 2013. Operative July 1, 2013, by Sec. 543 of Ch. 352.)

§ 2804. The department and the Seismic Safety Commission may solicit and receive gifts and grants from other public and private agencies for the state's share of costs under this chapter. *(Added by Stats. 1985, Ch. 1198, Sec. 1. Effective September 29, 1985.)*

§ 2814. The earthquake preparedness activities established under this chapter shall be carried out by the Office of Emergency Services. The commission and Office of Emergency Services shall work together and use appropriate scientific information and recommendations provided by the division. survey. Other arrangements to coordinate the activities established by this chapter shall be made, through mutual agreement, by the commission and the Office of Emergency Services. A local advisory board shall be established to provide advice and guidance on project activities in the Counties of San Diego, Imperial, and Santa Barbara. *(Amended by Stats. 2017, Ch. 521, Sec. 50. Effective January 1, 2018.)*

DIVISION 4. FORESTS, FORESTRY AND RANGE AND FORAGE LANDS

PART 2. PROTECTION OF FOREST, RANGE AND FORAGE LANDS

CHAPTER 8. Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973

Article 2. Definitions

§ 4521. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in this article shall govern the construction of this chapter.

(Repealed and added by Stats. 1973, Ch. 880.)

§ 4521.3. “Board” means the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.

(Amended by Stats. 1998, Ch. 972, Sec. 18. Effective January 1, 1999.)

§ 4523. “District” means a forest district.

(Repealed and added by Stats. 1973, Ch. 880.)

§ 4524. “License” means a license to engage in timber operations, issued pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 4571) of this chapter.

(Amended by Stats. 1975, Ch. 372.)

§ 4525. “Person” includes any private individual, organization, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, city, county, district, or the state or any department or agency thereof.

(Amended by Stats. 1994, Ch. 1010, Sec. 209. Effective January 1, 1995.)

§ 4525.3. “Resource conservation standards” means the minimum acceptable condition resulting from timber operations.

(Added by Stats. 1973, Ch. 880.)

§ 4525.5. “Rules” means the district forest practice rules adopted by the board.

(Added by Stats. 1973, Ch. 880.)

§ 4525.7. “Slash” means branches or limbs less than four inches in diameter, and bark and split products debris left on the ground as a result of timber operations.

(Added by Stats. 1973, Ch. 880.)

§ 4526. “Timberland” means land, other than land owned by the federal government and land designated by the board as experimental forest land, which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of a commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products, including Christmas trees. Commercial species shall be determined by the board on a district basis.

(Amended by Stats. 2011, Ch. 584, Sec. 5. (AB 1414) Effective January 1, 2012.)

§ 4526.5. “Timber operator” means a person who is engaged in timber operations or who contracts with others to conduct the operations on his or her behalf, except a person who is engaged in timber operations as an employee with wages as his or her sole compensation. *(Amended by Stats. 2011, Ch. 584, Sec. 6. (AB 1414) Effective January 1, 2012.)*

§ 4527. (a) (1) “Timber operations” means the cutting or removal, or both, of timber or other solid wood forest products, including Christmas trees, from timberlands for commercial purposes, together with all the incidental work, including, but not limited to, construction and maintenance of roads, fuelbreaks, firebreaks, stream crossings, landings, skid trails, and beds for the falling of trees, fire hazard abatement, and site preparation that involves disturbance of soil or burning of vegetation following timber harvesting activities, but excluding preparatory work such as treemarking, surveying, or roadflagging.

(2) “Commercial purposes” includes (A) the cutting or removal of trees that are processed into logs, lumber, or other wood products and offered for sale, barter, exchange, or trade, or (B) the cutting or removal of trees or other forest products during the conversion of timberlands to land uses other than the growing of timber that are subject to Section 4621, including, but not limited to, residential or commercial developments, production of other agricultural crops, recreational developments, ski developments, water development projects, and transportation projects.

(b) For purposes of this section, the removal of trees less than 16 inches in diameter at breast height from a firebreak or fuelbreak does not constitute “timber operations” if the removal meets all of the following criteria:

(1) It is located within 500 feet of the boundary of an urban wildland interface community at high risk of wildfire, as defined in pages 751 to 776, inclusive, of Volume 66 of the Federal Register (66 FR 751-02), as that definition may be amended from time to time. For purposes of this paragraph, “urban wildland interface community at high risk of wildfire” means an area having one or more structures for every five acres.

(2) It is part of a community wildfire protection plan approved by the department or part of a department fire plan.

(3) The trees to be removed will not be processed into logs or lumber, unless the work is being conducted by, or in partnership with, a public agency or a nonprofit organization that has received a grant from the department for vegetation management or fuel reduction, in which case the logs or lumber may be sold.

(4) The work to be conducted is under a firebreak or fuelbreak project that has been subject to a project-based review pursuant to a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000)). For projects to be conducted on forested landscapes, as defined in Section 754, the project and the project-based review shall be prepared by or in consultation with a registered professional forester.

(5) The removal of surface and ladder fuels is consistent with former paragraph (9) of subdivision (j) of Section 4584, as that section read on December 31, 2018.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 626, Sec. 11. (SB 901) Effective January 1, 2019.)

§ 4527.5. “Timber owner” means a person who owns commercial timber, timberland, or timber rights, including Christmas tree rights, on lands of another except a federal agency.

(Amended by Stats. 2011, Ch. 584, Sec. 8. (AB 1414) Effective January 1, 2012.)

§ 4528. As used in this chapter:

(a) "Basal area per acre" means the sum of the cross-sectional areas at breast height of the tree stems of commercial species per acre.

(b) "Countable tree" means a tree that can be used in calculating the degree of stocking under the following criteria:

(1) The tree must be in place at least two growing seasons.

(2) The tree must be live and healthy.

(3) The tree must have at least one-third of its length in live crown, except in pure stands of Douglas fir the tree must have at least one-fourth of its length in live crown.

(4) The tree must be a commercial species from a local seed source or a seed source which the registered professional forester determines will produce commercial trees physiologically suited for the area involved.

(c) "Stocking" means a measure of the degree to which space is occupied by well-distributed countable trees.

(d) "Site classification" means the classification of productive potential of timberland into one of five classes by board regulation, consistent with normally accepted forestry practices. Site I shall denote sites of highest productivity, site II and site III shall denote sites of intermediate productivity potential, and site IV and site V shall denote sites of lowest productivity potential.

(e) "Fuel break" means a strip of modified fuel to provide a line from which to work in the control of fire.

(f) "Stream" means a natural watercourse as designated by a solid line or dash and three dots symbol shown on the largest scale United States Geological Survey map most recently published.

(Amended by Stats. 1978, Ch. 1181.)

§ 4528.5. This chapter does not apply to a person who engages in activities regulated by this chapter, as an employee, with wages as his or her sole compensation.

(Amended by Stats. 2011, Ch. 584, Sec. 9. (AB 1414) Effective January 1, 2012.)

§ 4529. The penalties and remedies which are prescribed in this chapter are concurrent and alternative to any other civil, criminal, or administrative rights, remedies, or penalties which are provided or allowed by law with respect to such violation.

(Repealed and added by Stats. 1973, Ch. 880.)

§ 4529.5. Service of documents where required under this chapter may be made by registered or certified mail addressed to the respondent's latest address registered on file with the department. Where other forms of service are prescribed, personal service is not precluded.

(Amended by Stats. 1976, Ch. 1300.)

Article 7. Timber Harvesting

[4581-4592] (Article 7 added by Stats. 1973, Ch. 880)

§ 4581. No person shall conduct timber operations unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted for such operations to the department pursuant to this article. Such plan shall be required in addition to the license required in Section 4571.

(Amended by Stats. 1976, Ch. 1300)

§ 4582. The timber harvesting plan shall be filed with the department in writing by a person who owns, leases, or otherwise controls or operates on all or any portion of any timberland and who plans to harvest the timber thereon. If the person who files the plan is not the owner of the timberland, the person filing the plan shall notify the timberland owner by certified mail that the plan has been submitted and shall certify that mailing to the department. The plan shall be a public record and shall include all of the following information:

(a) The name and address of the timber owner.

(b) The name and address of the timber operator if known at the time of filing. If the timber operator is not known at the time of filing, the plan submitter shall notify the department as soon as the timber operator is known, but in any case before timber operations begin.

(c) A description of the land on which the work is proposed to be done, including a United States Geological Survey quadrangle map or equivalent indicating the location of all streams, the location of all proposed and existing logging truck roads, and indicating boundaries of all site I classification timberlands to be stocked in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 4561 and any other site classifications if the board establishes specific minimum stocking standards for other site classifications.

(d) A description of the silvicultural methods to be applied, including the type of logging equipment to be used.

(e) An outline of the methods to be used to avoid excessive accelerated erosion from timber operations to be conducted within the proximity of a stream.

(f) Special provisions, if any, to protect any unique area within the area of timber operations.

(h) A certification by the registered professional forester preparing the plan that he or she or a designee has personally inspected the plan area.

(i) Any other information the board provides by regulation to meet its rules and the standards of this chapter.

(j) This section shall become operative on January 1, 1996.

(Repealed (in Sec. 2) and added by Stats. 1992, Ch. 756, Sec. 3. Effective January 1, 1993. Section operative January 1, 1996 by its own provisions.)

§ 4582.3. The board shall, on or before May 1, 1985, adopt regulations regarding notice of intent to harvest timber, to be given within two working days following submission of a timber harvesting plan, which it determines to be appropriate and which are consistent with law and *Horn v. County of Ventura*, 24 Cal. 3d 605. In adopting the regulations, the board shall take account of the extent of the administrative burden involved in giving the notice. The method of notice shall include, but not be limited to, mailed notice. The regulations may require the person submitting the timber harvest plan to provide to the department a list of the names and addresses of persons to whom the notice was mailed and a written declaration that the mailing has been completed.

(Added by Stats. 1984, Ch. 1508, Sec. 1.)

§ 4582.4. Notice of the filing of timber harvesting plans shall be made by the department to any person who requests, in writing, such notification.

(Amended by Stats. 1976, Ch. 1300)

§ 4582.5. Timber harvesting plans shall be applicable to a specific piece of property or properties and shall be based upon such characteristics of the property as vegetation type, soil stability, topography, geology, climate, and stream characteristics.

(Added by Stats. 1973, Ch. 880.)

§ 4582.6. (a) Upon receipt of the timber harvesting plan, the department shall place it, or a true copy thereof, in a file available for public inspection in the county in which timber operations are proposed under the plan, and, for the purpose of interdisciplinary review, shall transmit a copy to the Department of Fish and Game, the appropriate California regional water quality control board, the county planning agency, and, if the area is within its jurisdiction, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, as the case may be. The department shall invite, consider, and respond in writing to comments received from public agencies to which the plan has been transmitted and shall consult with those agencies at their request.

(b) Within the public comment period, any responsible agency, as defined in Section 21069, shall provide the department with specific comments or recommendations, or both, on any significant environmental issues and proposed mitigation measures raised by the timber harvesting plan. The responsible agency shall also identify its statutory authority for any requests for mitigation measures that it may determine to be necessary. If the responsible agency fails to respond by the end of the public comment period, the department may assume that the responsible agency has no comments or recommendations concerning the timber harvesting plan, but the failure of the responsible agency to make comments or recommendations shall not be used as the basis for a determination or presumption that the timber harvesting plan will have no significant effect on the environment. The department shall consider all comments and recommendations received from responsible agencies and from the public during the public comment period. If a responsible agency fails to respond within the public comment period, it may request additional time to respond. The director may grant an extension of the time to respond of up to 14 calendar days if he or she determines, after consultation with the person submitting the timber harvesting plan, that an extension is necessary.

(c) To ensure that all public comments and concerns are considered by the department, each responsible agency shall maintain a list of written information it disseminates on the timber harvesting plan under review prior to the close of the public comment period.

(d) On and after July 1, 1983, the board of supervisors or planning commission of any county for which rules have been adopted pursuant to Section 4516.5 may request a public hearing on any timber harvesting plan submitted for lands within the county, and the department shall hold a hearing for the purpose of public comment, if requested, prior to taking action on the timber harvesting plan pursuant to Section 4582.7. The hearing shall be held in the county in which the proposed harvest is located at a time and place convenient to the public. The hearing shall be held in county offices if made available by the county for that purpose. The chairperson of the hearing shall be a representative of the department, shall receive both oral and written

testimony from members of the public, local government officials, persons submitting the plans, and others, and shall provide for the hearing to be electronically recorded. The department shall prepare and make available written responses to significant issues raised at the hearing. The requirements of this subdivision shall not be construed as extending the time within which any action is required to be taken pursuant to Section 4582.7.

(Amended by Stats. 1995, Ch. 612, Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 1996.)

§ 4582.7. (a) The director shall have 30 days from the date that the initial inspection is completed (10 of these days shall follow the date of final interagency review) or, if the director determines that the inspection need not be made, 15 days from the date of filing, as specified in Section 4604, or a longer period mutually agreed upon by the director and the person submitting the timber harvesting plan, to review the plan and take public comments. After the final review and public comment period has ended, the director shall have up to 15 working days, or a longer period mutually agreed upon by the director and the person submitting the plan, to review the public input, to consider recommendations and mitigation measures of other agencies, to respond in writing to the issues, raised, and to determine if the plan is in conformance with the rules and regulations of the board and with this chapter.

(b) If the director determines that the timber harvesting plan is not in conformance with the rules and regulations of the board or with this chapter, the director shall return the plan, stating his or her reasons in writing, and advising the person submitting the plan of the person's right to a hearing before the board, and timber operations may not commence.

(c) A person to whom a timber harvesting plan is returned may, within 10 days from the date of receipt of the plan, request of the board a public hearing before the board. The board shall schedule a public hearing to review the plan to determine if the plan is in conformance with the rules and regulations of the board and with this chapter. Timber operations shall await board approval of the plan. Board action shall occur within 30 days from the date of the filing of the appeal, or a longer period mutually agreed upon by the board and the person filing the appeal.

(d) If the timber harvesting plan is not approved on appeals to the board, the plan may be found to be in conformance by the director within 10 days from the date of the board action, provided that the plan is brought into full conformance with the rules and regulations of the board and with this chapter. If the director does not act within 25 days or a longer period mutually agreed upon by the director and the person submitting the plan, timber operations may commence pursuant to the plan, and all provisions of the plan shall be followed as provide in this chapter.

(e) Upon the request of a responsible agency, the director shall consult with that agency, pursuant to this chapter, but the director, or his or her designee within the department, shall have the final authority to determine whether a timber harvesting plan is in conformance with the rules and regulations of the board and with this chapter for purposes of approval by the department.

(Amended by Stats. 2003, Ch. 900, Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 2004.)

§ 4582.71. (a) A timber harvesting plan may not be approved if the appropriate regional water quality control board finds, based on substantial evidence, that the timber operations proposed in the plan will result in a discharge into a watercourse that has been classified as impaired due

to sediment pursuant to subsection (d) of Section 303 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, that causes or contributes, to a violation of the regional water quality control plan.

(b) The exercise of a regional water quality control board's authority pursuant to subdivision (a) may be delegated to the executive officer of that regional water quality control board as long as the executive officer's determination is subject to review by that regional water quality control board upon request of the person that has submitted the timber harvesting plan or upon motion of that regional water quality control board.

(c) If the appropriate regional water quality control board makes a finding pursuant to subdivision (a), the executive officer of that regional water quality control board shall, before the close of the public comment period under Section 4582.7, notify the director in writing of the finding and advise the director that the plan may not be approved. If the issues that lead to a regional water quality control board's finding pursuant to subdivision (a) cannot be resolved during the director's determination period under Section 4582.7 or a longer period that is mutually agreeable to the director and the person that submitted the timber harvesting plan, he director shall deny the timber harvesting plan and return the plan to the person that submitted. The director shall advise the person that submitted the timber harvesting plan of the reasons why the plan is being returned.

(Added by Stats. 2003, Ch. 900, Sec. 3. Effective January 1, 2004.)

§ 4582.75. The rules adopted by the board and the provisions of this chapter shall be the only criteria employed by the director when reviewing timber harvesting plans pursuant to Section 4582.7.

(Amended by Stats. 2003, Ch. 900, Sec. 4, Effective January 1, 2004.)

§ 4582.8. Within 10 days from the date that a timber harvesting plan is determined to be in conformance under Section 4582.7, or within 10 days from the date of receipt of a notice of timber operations, a nonindustrial timber harvest notices, a notice of exemption to convert less than three acres to a nontimber use pursuant to Section 4584, or an emergency notice filed pursuant to Section 4592, the director shall transmit copies thereof to the State Board of Equalization. Any notice of exemption or notice of emergency transmitted to the State Board of Equalization pursuant to this section shall include, among other things, an estimate of the timber owner as to whether the timber to be harvested pursuant to the notice will or will not be exempt from timber yield tax pursuant to Section 38116 of the Revenue and Taxation Code as interpreted and implemented by the State Board of Equalization.

(Amended by Stats. 1998, Ch. 591, Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 1999.)

§ 4582.9. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the Director of Fish and Game or the State Water Resources Control Board may, not later than 10 days after approval of a plan by the director, appeal the approval to the board. At the time of filing of an appeal with the board, the person shall notify the director and the plan submitter of the appeal, and no further timber operations shall occur under the plan until the final determination of the appeal by the board.

(b) The Director Fish and Game or the State Water Resources Control Board may appeal the approval of a plan by the director only if the Department of Fish and Game or the State Water Resources Control Board or a California regional water quality control board has (1)

participated in an onsite inspection of the plan with the department and (2) participated in a multidisciplinary review of the plan. The board may establish procedures for filing an appeal, and may, in order to demonstrate that a substantial issue is raised with respect to the environment or public safety, specify findings which are required to be made in filing an appeal.

(c) The board shall grant a hearing if it determines that the appeal under this section raises substantial issues with respect to the environment or to public safety. The board, by regulation, may delegate this determination to its chairperson.

(d) The board shall hold a public hearing within 30 days after the filing of an appeal, or a longer period mutually agreed upon by the board, the appellant, and the plan submitter. Witnesses may appear either at the request of a party having standing or at a request of a majority of the board of board committee holding the hearing. Within 10 days after the conclusion of the hearing, the board shall approve or deny the plan. The basis for the board's decision shall be all applicable provisions of California law, including, but not limited to, the California Timberland Productivity Act of 1982 (Chapter 6.7 (commencing with Section 51100) of Division 1 of Title 5 of the Government Code) and subdivision (d) of Section 4512. In denying a plan, the board may make findings that set forth conditions under which it believes the plan would have been approved. The board may delegate conduct of the hearing and the decision to a committee of three members to be appointed for that hearing by the chairperson of the board. The committee shall consist of one general public member, one industry member, and the chairperson or the chairperson's designee. The chairperson of the board or the chairperson's designee shall conduct the hearing. The decision of the committee shall have the full force of a decision of the full board. At any time prior to a decision on an appeal conducted by a committee, any member of the committee may file a declaration of importance with the executive officer of the board and that appeal shall be immediately transferred to the full board for decision.

(Added by Stats. 1989, Ch. 400, Sec. 2.)

§ 4583. A timber harvesting plan shall conform to all standards and rules which are in effect at the time the plan becomes effective. Except for stocking standards in effect at the time of commencement of timber operations under a timber harvesting plan, which shall remain in effect for any timberland harvested under such plan, all timber operations shall conform to any changes or modifications of standards and rules made thereafter unless prior to the adoption of such changes or modifications, substantial liabilities for timber operations have been incurred in good faith and in reliance upon the standards in effect at the time the plan became effective and the adherence to such new rules or modifications would cause unreasonable additional expense to the owner or operator.

(Added by Stats. 1973, Ch. 880.)

§ 4583.2. The registered professional forester who prepared the timber harvesting plan and or any other registered professional forester who is employed by the owner or operator, shall report to the owner and operator if there are deviations of any sort from the plan that in the forester's judgment threaten the attainment of the resource conservation standards or other regulations promulgated pursuant to this chapter.

(Amended by Stats. 2011, Ch. 584, Sec. 25. (AB 1414) Effective January 1, 2012.)

§ 4583.5 If the board finds that the registered professional forester has made a material misstatement in the filing of a timber harvesting plan or report pursuant to this chapter, it shall take disciplinary action against the forester as provided under Section 775.

(Amended by Stats. 2011, Ch. 584, Sec. 26 (AB 1414) Effective January 1, 2012)

§ 4584. Upon determining that this exemption is consistent with the purposes of this chapter, the board may exempt from this chapter, or portions of this chapter, a person engaged in forest management whose activities are limited to any of the following:

(a) The cutting or removal of trees for the purpose of construction or maintaining a right-of-way for utility lines.

(b) The planting, growing, nurturing, shaping, shearing, removal, or harvest of immature trees for Christmas trees or other ornamental purposes of minor forest productions, including fuelwood.

(c) The cutting or removal of dead, dying, or diseased trees of any size.

(d) Site preparation.

(e) Maintenance of drainage facilities and soil stabilization treatments.

(f) Timber operations on land managed by the Department of Parks and Recreation.

(g) (1) The one-time conversion of less than three acres to a nontimber use. A person, whether acting as an individual, as a member of a partnership, or as an officer or employee of a corporation or other legal entity, shall not obtain more than one exemption pursuant to this subdivision in a five-year period. If a partnership has as a member, or if a corporation or other legal entity has as an officer or employee, a person who has received this exemption within the past five years, whether as an individual, as a member of a partnership, or as an officer or employee of a corporation or other legal entity, then that partnership, corporation, or other legal entity is not eligible for this exemption. "Person," for purposes of this subdivision, means an individual, partnership, corporation, or other legal entity.

(2) (A) Notwithstanding Section 4554.5, the board shall adopt regulations that do all of the following:

(i) Identify the required documentation of a bona fide intent to complete the conversion that an applicant will need to submit in order to be eligible for the exemption in paragraph (1).

(ii) Authorize the department to inspect the sites approved in conversion applications that have been approved on or after January 1, 2002, in order to determine that the conversion was completed within the two-year period described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 1104.1 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

(iii) Require the exemption pursuant to this subdivision to expire if there is a change in timberland ownership. The person who originally submitted an application for an exemption pursuant to this subdivision shall notify the department of a change in timberland ownership on or before five calendar days after a change in ownership.

(iv) The board may adopt regulations allowing a waiver of the five-year limitation described in paragraph (1) upon finding that the imposition of the five-year limitation would impose an undue hardship on the applicant for the exemption. The board may adopt a process for an appeal of a denial of a waiver.

(B) The application form for the exemption pursuant to paragraph (1) shall prominently advise the public that a violation of the conversion exemption, including a conversion applied for

in the name of someone other than the person or entity implementing the conversion in bona fide good faith, is a violation of this chapter and penalties may accrue up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each violation pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 4601).

(h) An easement granted by a right-of-way construction agreement administered by the federal government if timber sales and operations within or affecting the area are reviewed and conducted pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 4321 et seq.).

(i) (1) The cutting or removal of trees in compliance with Sections 4290 and 4291 that eliminates the vertical continuity of vegetative fuels and the horizontal continuity of tree crowns for the purpose of reducing flammable materials and maintaining a fuel break for a distance of not more than 150 feet on each side from an approved and legally permitted structure that complies with the California Building Standards Code, when that cutting or removal is conducted in compliance with this subdivision. For purposes of this subdivision, an "approved and legally permitted structure" includes only structures that are designed for human occupancy, garages, barns, stables, and structures used to enclose fuel tanks.

(2) (A) The cutting or removal of trees pursuant to this subdivision is limited to cutting or removal that will result in a reduction in the rate of fire spread, fire duration and intensity, fuel ignitability, or ignition of the tree crowns and shall be in accordance with any regulations adopted by the board pursuant to this section.

(B) Trees shall not be cut or removed pursuant to this subdivision by the clearcutting regeneration method, by the seed tree removal step of the seed tree regeneration method, or by the shelterwood removal step of the shelterwood regeneration method.

(3) (A) All fuel treatments conducted pursuant to this subdivision that do not comply with board rules and regulations may be determined to be a nuisance and subject to abatement by the department or the city or county having jurisdiction.

(B) The costs incurred by the department, city, or county, as the case may be, to abate the nuisance upon a parcel of land subject to the timber operations, including, but not limited to, investigation, boundary determination, measurement, and other related costs, may be recovered by special assessment and lien against the parcel of land by the department, city, or county. The assessment may be collected at the same time and in the same manner as ordinary ad valorem taxes, and shall be subject to the same penalties and the same procedure and sale in case of delinquency as is provided for ad valorem taxes.

(4) All timber operations conducted pursuant to this subdivision shall conform to applicable city or county general plans, city or county implementing ordinances, and city or county zoning ordinances. This paragraph does not authorize the cutting, removal, or sale of timber or other solid wood forest products within an area where timber harvesting is prohibited or otherwise restricted pursuant to the rules or regulations adopted by the board.

(5) (A) The board shall adopt regulations, initially as emergency regulations in accordance with subparagraph (B), that the board considers necessary to implement and to obtain compliance with this subdivision.

(B) The emergency regulations adopted pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall be adopted in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code). The adoption of emergency regulations shall be deemed to be an emergency and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, or general welfare.

(j) (1) The cutting or removal of trees on the person's property that eliminates the vertical continuity of vegetative fuels and the horizontal continuity of tree crowns for the purpose of reducing flammable materials and maintaining a fuel break. An exemption pursuant to this subdivision shall be known as the Small Timberland Owner Exemption. The cutting or removal of trees in compliance with this subdivision shall be subject to all of the following conditions:

(A) The notice of exemption is prepared, signed, and submitted by a registered professional forester to the department.

(B) The residual stocking standards are consistent with the following standards and shall be achieved through uneven-aged management, as defined in Section 895.1 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations excluding group selection:

(i) On Site I lands at least 150 square feet of basal area shall be retained within the coast forest district, as defined in Section 907 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, while at least 100 square feet of basal area shall be retained within the northern and southern districts, as defined in Section 908 or 909, respectively, of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

(ii) On Site II lands at least 100 square feet of basal area shall be retained within the coast district, while at least 75 square feet of basal area shall be retained within the northern and southern districts.

(iii) On Site III lands at least 75 square feet of basal area shall be retained.

(C) (i) Forest management activities will increase the quadratic mean diameter of the stand.

(ii) Increases in quadratic mean diameter shall only consider trees greater than eight inches in diameter at breast height. The registered professional forester responsible for preparation of the notice of exemption shall report the expected postharvest increase in quadratic mean diameter.

(D) (i) The residual stand consists primarily of healthy and vigorous dominant and codominant trees from the preharvest stand, well distributed through the harvested area.

(ii) No trees of the genus quercus that are greater than 26 inches diameter at stump height, measured 8 inches above ground level, shall be harvested under a notice of exemption submitted pursuant to this subdivision.

(iii) No trees greater than 32 inches diameter at stump height, measured 8 inches above ground level, shall be harvested under a notice of exemption submitted pursuant to this subdivision.

(iv) The six largest trees per acre within the boundaries of a notice of exemption submitted pursuant to this subdivision shall not be harvested.

(v) The postharvest composition of tree species shall be representative of the preharvest stand condition and demonstrate progression towards climax forest conditions, unless the registered professional forester provides justification explaining how modification of species diversity will benefit forest health and resiliency.

(E) The submitted notice of exemption shall include a description of the preharvest stand structure and a statement of the minimum expected postharvest stocking.

(F) All trees that are harvested or all trees that are retained shall be marked by, or under the supervision of, a registered professional forester before felling operations begin.

(G) The board shall adopt regulations for the treatment of understory vegetation and standing dead fuels, canopy closure, clearance to base of live crown, or ladder fuels, that could promote the spread of wildfire. A fuel reduction effort conducted under a submitted notice of exemption pursuant to this subdivision shall comply with the canopy closure regulations adopted by the board on June 10, 2004, and as those regulations may be amended.

(H) A notice of exemption submitted to the department that is within the coast forest district is submitted for a small forestland owner who owns 60 acres or less of timberland within a single planning watershed.

(I) A notice of exemption submitted to the department that is within the northern forest district or the southern forest district is submitted for a small forestland owner who owns 100 acres or less of timberland within a single planning watershed.

(2) (A) All timber operations conducted pursuant to this subdivision may only occur once on any given acre per any 10-year period of time. The department shall only grant a maximum of three exemptions under the Small Timberland Owner Exemption per landowner.

(B) Except for the harvesting of dead, diseased, or dying trees, during this 10-year period the department shall not approve a plan, as defined in Section 895.1 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, that allows even-aged silviculture prescriptions. During this 10-year period of time a registered professional forester shall not submit a notice of exemption pursuant to subdivision (k) on portions of the property subject to an exemption pursuant to this subdivision.

(3) The department may conduct an onsite inspection to determine compliance with this subdivision. The department may notify the Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the California Geologic Survey prior to conducting the onsite inspection. The Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the California Geologic Survey may conduct an inspection with the department.

(4) (A) This subdivision shall be operative for a period of five years after the effective date of emergency regulations as adopted by the board and as of that date is inoperative.

(B) The board shall notify the Secretary of State when emergency regulations have been adopted.

(k) (1) The harvesting of trees, limited to those trees that eliminate the vertical continuity of vegetative fuels and the horizontal continuity of tree crowns, for the purpose of reducing the rate of fire spread, duration and intensity, fuel ignitability, or ignition of tree crowns. An exemption pursuant to this paragraph shall be known as the Forest Fire Prevention Exemption.

(2) The board may authorize an exemption pursuant to paragraph (1) only if the tree harvesting will decrease fuel continuity and increase the quadratic mean diameter of the stand, and the tree harvesting area will not exceed 300 acres. Increases in quadratic mean diameter shall only consider trees greater than eight inches in diameter at breast height. The notice of exemption may be authorized only if all of the conditions specified in paragraphs (3) to (9), inclusive, are met.

(3) A registered professional forester shall prepare the notice of exemption and submit it to the director.

(4) (A) The submitted notice of exemption shall include a description of the preharvest stand structure and a statement of the postharvest stand stocking levels and the expected postharvest increase in quadratic mean diameter.

(B) The level of residual stocking shall be consistent with maximum sustained production of high-quality timber products. The residual stand shall consist primarily of healthy and vigorous dominant and codominant trees from the preharvest stand. Stocking shall not be reduced below the standards required by the following provisions that apply to the exemption at issue:

(i) Clauses 1 to 4, inclusive, of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Sections 913.3, 933.3, and 953.3 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, where appropriate.

(C) If the preharvest dominant and codominant crown canopy is occupied by trees less than 14 inches in diameter at breast height, a minimum of 100 trees over four inches in diameter at breast height shall be retained per acre for Site I, II, and III lands, and a minimum of 75 trees over four inches in diameter at breast height shall be retained per acre for Site IV and V lands.

(D) All trees that are harvested or all trees that are retained shall be marked or sample marked by, or under the supervision of, a registered professional forester before felling operations begin. The board shall adopt regulations for sample marking for this section in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations. Sample marking shall be limited to homogenous forest stand conditions typical of plantations.

(5) (A) The board shall adopt regulations for the treatment of understory vegetation and standing dead fuels, canopy closure, clearance to base of live crown, or ladder fuels, that could promote the spread of wildlife. A fuel reduction effort conducted under a submitted notice of exemption pursuant to this subdivision shall comply with the canopy closure regulations adopted by the board on June 10, 2004, and as those regulations may be amended.

(B) The postharvest stand shall not contain more than 200 trees over three inches in diameter per acre.

(C) Vertical spacing shall be achieved by treating dead fuels to a minimum clearance distance of eight feet measured from the base of the live crown of the postharvest dominant and codominant trees to the top of the dead surface fuels.

(D) The standards required by subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, shall be achieved on approximately 80 percent of the treated area.

(6) Prior to submission of a notice of exemption to the department, the registered professional forester responsible for submitting the notice shall designate temporary road locations, landing locations, tractor road crossings of class III watercourses, unstable areas, or connected headwall swales on the ground and map their locations.

(7) The construction or reconstruction of temporary roads on slopes of 30 percent or less shall be allowed if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) Temporary roads or landings shall not be located on unstable areas, as defined in Section 895.1 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

(B) Temporary roads shall be single-lane in width.

(C) Temporary roads shall not be located across a connected headwall swale, as defined in Section 895.1 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

(D) Construction or reconstruction of temporary roads, landings, or watercourse crossings shall not occur during the winter operating period. Pursuant to subdivision (g) of Sections 923.6, 943.6, and 963.6, as applicable, of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, roads and landings used for log hauling or other heavy equipment uses during the

winter period shall occur on a stable operating surface and, where necessary, be surfaced with rock to a depth and quantity sufficient to maintain the stable operating surface. Use shall be prohibited on roads that are not hydrologically disconnected and exhibit saturated soil conditions. Timber operations during the winter period shall comply with paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (c) of Sections 914.7, 934.7, and 954.7, as applicable, of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

(E) Use of temporary roads shall comply with the operational provisions of Article 12 (commencing with Section 923) of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, and recognize guidance on hydrologic disconnection in Technical Rule Addendum Number 5.

(F) No logging road or landings construction or reconstruction activities of any kind shall occur within 200 feet of class I and class II watercourses or within 50 feet of a class III watercourses.

(G) The landowner shall retain a registered professional forester who is available to provide professional advice to the licensed timber operator and timberland owner throughout the active timber operations. The name, address, telephone number, and registration number of the retained registered professional forester shall be provided on the submitted notice of exemption. This professional advice shall include overseeing the construction or reconstruction of any temporary roads or landings and advising on necessary mitigation to avoid potential impacts to associated watershed and forest resources. The registered professional forester shall also comply with Section 1035.2 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, relating to interaction between the licensed timber operator and the registered professional forester.

(H) The registered professional forester responsible for submitting the notice of exemption shall affirm that the construction or reconstruction of each temporary road is necessary to provide access to harvest areas where no feasible alternative exists. The submitted notice of exemption shall include the number and cumulative length of temporary roads that will be constructed or reconstructed.

(I) (i) Temporary road construction or reconstruction, shall be limited to no more than two miles of road per ownership in a planning watershed per any five-year period.

(ii) For each exemption affecting less than 40 acres, all temporary roads constructed or reconstructed under this exemption shall not exceed a cumulative length of 300 feet.

(iii) For each exemption affecting between 40 and 80 acres, all temporary roads constructed or reconstructed under this exemption shall not exceed a cumulative length of between 300 and 600 feet, as determined on a pro rata basis by the total acreage affected by the exemption.

(iv) For each exemption affecting over 80 acres, all temporary roads constructed or reconstructed under the exemption shall not exceed a cumulative length of 600 feet. The submitted notice of exemption shall list the number of acres affected and the cumulative length of the road in feet.

(v) Temporary roads constructed or reconstructed under this exemption shall not be connected to other temporary roads constructed under previous or subsequent exemptions filed under this paragraph.

(vi) All temporary roads shall be abandoned using proactive measures that have been applied to effectively remove them from the permanent road network, in accordance with

the definition of abandoned road as defined in Section 895.1 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

(vii) This paragraph shall not be interpreted to permit road construction or reconstruction except as authorized under the Forest Fire Prevention Exemption, pursuant to this paragraph.

(viii) No trees larger than 36 inches in diameter at stump height, measured 8 inches above ground level, shall be removed for the purposes of road construction or reconstruction under a notice of exemption submitted pursuant to this subdivision. A tree that is between 30 and 36 inches in diameter at stump height, measured 8 inches above ground level, may be removed for the purposes of road construction or reconstruction under a notice of exemption submitted pursuant to this subdivision only if there are no feasible alternatives for the road placement.

(8) Except within constructed or reconstructed temporary road prisms, only trees less than 30 inches in stump diameter, measured at eight inches above ground level, may be removed.

(9) All timber operations conducted pursuant to this subdivision shall only occur within the most recent version of the department's Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map in the moderate, high, and very high fire threat zones.

(10) If pesticides or herbicides will be used within the boundaries of an area covered by a notice of exemption pursuant to this paragraph within one year of director acceptance, the timberland owner shall notify the appropriate regional water quality control board 10 days prior to application of any pesticides or herbicides.

(11) After the timber operations are complete, the department shall conduct an onsite inspection to determine compliance with this subdivision and whether appropriate enforcement action should be initiated. The department shall notify the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the California Geologic Survey seven days prior to conducting the onsite inspection. The Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the California Geologic Survey may conduct an inspection with the department.

(12) (A) This subdivision shall be operative for a period of five years after the effective date of emergency regulations as adopted by the board and as of that date is inoperative.

(B) The board shall notify the Secretary of State when emergency regulations have been adopted.

(I) The cutting or removal of trees to restore and conserve California black or Oregon white oak woodlands and associated grasslands, if all of the following requirements are met:

(1) A registered professional forester shall prepare the notice of exemption and submit it to the director. The notice shall include all of the following:

(A) A certification signed by the registered professional forester that a minimum of 35 square feet of basal area per acre of California black or Oregon white oak, or both, occupy the proposed treatment area at the time the notice is prepared and the timber operation is designed to restore and conserve California black and Oregon white oak woodlands and associated grasslands.

(B) A description of the preharvest stand structure and a statement of the postharvest stand stocking levels.

(2) No tree larger than 26 inches in diameter at stump height shall be harvested for commercial purposes, which includes use for saw logs, posts and poles, fuel wood, biomass, or other forest products.

(3) Only conifers within 300 feet of a California black or Oregon white oak that are at minimum four inches in diameter at breast height may be harvested.

(4) The total area exempted pursuant to this subdivision shall not exceed 300 acres per property per five-year period.

(5) Conifer shall be reduced to less than 25 percent of the combined hardwood and conifer postharvest stand stocking levels.

(6) No more than 20 percent of the total basal area of preexisting oak stock shall be cut or removed during harvest and a minimum of 35 square feet of basal area per acre of California black or Oregon white oak, or both, shall be maintained postharvest.

(7) Slash shall be configured so as to minimize the risk of fire mortality to the remaining oak trees.

(8) The board shall adopt regulations to implement this subdivision.

(9) This subdivision shall not apply to the Southern Subdistrict of the Coast Forest District, as defined in Section 895.1 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, or the Southern Forest District, as defined in Section 909 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

(m)(1) The board may exempt from this chapter, or portions of this chapter, a person engaged in forest management whose activities are limited to the cutting or removal of trees on the person's property in compliance with Sections 4290 and 4291 that eliminates the vertical continuity of vegetative fuels and the horizontal continuity of tree crowns for the purpose of reducing flammable materials and maintaining a fuelbreak for a distance of not more than 300 feet on each side from an approved and legally permitted habitable structure, when that cutting or removal is conducted in compliance with this subdivision and all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The notice of exemption is prepared, signed, and submitted by a registered professional forester to the department.

(B) For the areas between 150 and 300 feet from the habitable structure, the operations meet all of the following provisions:

(i) The residual stocking standards are consistent with Sections 913.2, 933.2, and 953.2 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, as appropriate.

(ii) Activities within this area will increase the quadratic mean diameter of the stand.

(iii) The residual stand consists primarily of healthy and vigorous dominant and codominant trees from the preharvest stand, well distributed throughout the harvested area.

(iv) Postharvest slash treatment and stand conditions will lead to more moderate fire behavior in the professional judgment of the registered professional forester who submits the notice of exemption.

(v) Any additional guidance for slash treatment and postharvest stand conditions and any other issues deemed necessary that are consistent with this section, as established by the board.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, "habitable structure" means a building that contains one or more dwelling units or that can be occupied for residential use. Buildings occupied for

residential use include single family homes, multidwelling structures, mobile and manufactured homes, and condominiums. For purposes of this subdivision, “habitable structure” does not include commercial, industrial, or incidental buildings such as detached garages, barns, outdoor sanitation facilities, and sheds.

(3) This subdivision shall become inoperative on January 1, 2022.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 626)

§ 4584.1. Rules and regulations adopted by the board pursuant to Section 4584, except subdivision (k) of Section 4584, shall comply with the following standards, as determined appropriate and necessary by the board:

(a) Notices of exemption that are prepared and submitted to the director shall include a map of the area of operations that complies with the requirements of paragraphs (1), (3), and (4), subparagraphs (A), (B), (D), and (E) of paragraph (5), paragraphs (7) to (12), inclusive, and paragraph 14 of subdivision (x) of Section 1034 of Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations.

(b) Notices of exemption that are prepared and submitted to the director shall provide a confidential archaeological letter that includes all the information required by paragraphs (2) and (7) to (11), inclusive, of subdivision (c) of Sections 929.1, 949.1 and 969.1, as applicable of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, and site records if required pursuant to subdivision (g) of that section pursuant to Section 929.5 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations. This subdivision shall not apply to activities described in subdivision (i) or (m) of Section 4584.

(c) All fuel treatments required by the board shall be completed within one year from the date the director receives the notice, with the exception of burning. This shall include treatment of surface fuels, wood debris, and slash, which shall be lopped, removed, chipped, piled for burning, or otherwise treated. Burning shall be completed within two years from the date the director receives the notice of exemption.

(d) Slash and woody debris shall be treated to achieve a maximum post harvest depth of 18 inches above the ground except within 150 feet from any point of an approved and legally permitted structure that complies with the California Building Code. Surface fuels, slash, and woody debris within 150 feet from any point of an approved and legally permitted structure that complies with the California Building Code shall be chipped, piled and burned, or removed.

(e) Timber operations shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (1) to (10), inclusive, of subdivision (b) of Section 1038 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

(f) All timber operations conducted in Lake Tahoe Region must have a valid Tahoe Basin Tree Removal Permit, as defined by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA), or shall be conducted under a valid TRPA Memorandum of Understanding, when such a permit is required by TRPA.

(g) The submitted notice of exemption shall include selection criteria for the trees to be harvested or the trees to be retained.

(h) The department shall provide the appropriate regional water quality control board, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the California Geologic Survey with copies of notices of exemption when they are submitted.

(i) The submitted notice of exemption shall include the tentative commencement date of timber operations.

(j) Within a 14-day period, the registered professional forester or person responsible for submittal of the notice of exemption shall notify the department, the Department of Fish and

Game, the appropriate regional water quality control board, and the California Geologic Survey of the actual date of commencement of timber operations.

(k) Timber operations pursuant to an exemption may not commence for 10 working days from the date of the director's receipt of the notice of exemption unless this delay is waived by the director. The director shall determine whether the notice of exemption is complete, and if so, shall send a copy of a notice of acceptance to the submitter. If the notice of exemption is not complete and accurate, it shall be returned to the submitter and the timber operator may not proceed. If the director does not act within 10 days of receipt of the notice of exemption, timber operations may commence.

(l) (1) No large old trees, defined as a tree that existed before 1800 AD or is greater than 60 inches in diameter at stump height for Sierra or Coast Redwoods, and 48 inches in diameter at stump height for all other tree species or Decadent and Deformed Trees with value to Wildlife, as defined in Section 895.1 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, shall be harvested unless the following apply:

(A) The tree is not critical for the maintenance of a Late Successional Stand.

(B) A registered professional forester attached to the submitted notice of exemption a written explanation and justification for the harvest of the tree based on the registered professional forester's finding of any of the following:

(i) The tree is a hazard to safety or property.

(ii) The removal of the tree is necessary for the construction of a building as approved by the appropriate local jurisdiction and shown on the county or city approved site plan, which shall be attached to the submitted notice of exemption.

(iii) The tree is dead or likely to die within one year of the date of the proposed removal, as determined by a registered professional forester.

(2) A registered professional forester-written explanation or justification need not be attached to the submitted notice of exemption if an approved Habitat Conservation Plan, Sustained Yield Plan, or plan, as that term is as defined in Section 895.1 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations addresses large old tree retention for the area in which the large old tree is proposed for removal and the removal is in compliance with the retention standards of that document.

(3) Any tree harvested pursuant to this subdivision shall be shown on a map provided with the submitted notice of exemption to the department.

(4) This subdivision shall not apply to or be used in conjunction with either the Small Timberland Owner Exemption created pursuant to subdivision (j) of Section 4584 or with the Forest Fires Prevention Exemption created pursuant to subdivision (k) of Section 4584.

(m) Helicopter yarding shall be prohibited.

(n) All applicable provisions of the Professional Foresters Law, including, but not limited to, Sections 775 to 779, inclusive, of this code, as well as all applicable provisions of Registration of Professional Forester Rules, including, but not limited to, Sections 1612 to 1614 inclusive, of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, shall apply to the practice of professional forestry as it relates to this section.

(Added by Stats. 2018, Ch. 626)

§ 4584.2. Rules and regulations adopted by the board pursuant to subdivision (k) of Section 4584, shall comply with the following standards:

(a) Notices of exemption that are prepared and submitted to the director shall include a map of the area of operations that complies with the requirements of paragraphs (1), (3), and (4), subparagraphs (A), (B), (D), and (E) of paragraph (5), paragraphs (7) to (12), inclusive, and paragraph (14) of subdivision (x) of Section 1034 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

(b) Notices of exemption that are prepared and submitted to the director shall provide a confidential archaeological letter that includes all the information required by paragraphs (2) and (7) to (11), inclusive, of subdivision (c) of Sections 929.1, 949.1 and 969.1, as applicable, of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, and site records if required pursuant to subdivision (g) of that section or pursuant to Section 929.5 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

(c) All fuel treatments required by the board shall be completed within one year from the date the director receives the notice, with the exception of burning. This shall include treatment of surface fuels, wood debris, and slash, which shall be lopped, removed, chipped, piled for burning, or otherwise treated. Burning shall be completed within two years from the date the director receives the notice of exemption.

(d) Slash and woody debris shall be treated to achieve a maximum post harvest depth of 18 inches above the ground except within 150 feet from any point of an approved and legally permitted structure that complies with the California Building Code shall be chipped, burned, or removed.

(e) Timer operations shall comply with the requirements of paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, and (6) to (10), inclusive, of subdivision (b) of Section 1038 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

(f) All timber operations conducted in Lake Tahoe Region must have a valid Tahoe Basin Tree Removal Permit, as defined by the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA), or shall be conducted under a valid TRPA Memorandum of Understanding, when such a permit is required by TRPA.

(g) The submitted notice of exemption shall include selection criteria for the trees to be harvested or the trees to be retained.

(h) The department shall provide the appropriate regional water quality control board, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the California Geologic Survey with copies of notices of exemption when they are submitted.

(i) The submitted notice of exemption shall include the tentative commencement date of timber operations.

(j) Within a 15-day period, the registered professional forester responsible for the submittal of the notice of exemption shall notify the department, the Department of Fish and Gas, the appropriate regional water quality control board, and the California Geologic Survey of the actual date of commencement of timber operations.

(k) Operations pursuant to an exemption may not commence for 10 working days from the date of the director's receipt of the notice of exemption unless this delay is waived by the director. The director shall determine whether the notice of exemption is complete, and if so, shall send a copy of a notice of acceptance to the submitter. If the notice of exemption is not complete and accurate, it shall be returned to the submitted and the timber operator may not proceed. If the director does not act within five days of receipt of the notice of exemption, timber operations may commence.

(l) (1) No Decadent and Deformed Trees with Value to Wildlife, as defined in Section 895.1 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, shall be harvested unless all the following apply:

(A) The tree is not critical for the maintenance of a Late Successional Stand.

(B) A registered professional forester attached to the submitted notice of exemption a written explanation and justification for the harvest of the tree based on the registered professional forester's finding of any of the following:

(i) The tree is a hazard to safety or property.

(ii) The removal of the tree is necessary for the construction of a building as approved by the appropriate local jurisdiction and shown on the county or city approved site plan which shall be attached to the submitted notice of exemption.

(iii) The tree is dead or likely to die within one year of the date of the proposed removal, as determined by a registered professional forester.

(2) A registered professional forester's written explanation or justification need not be attached to the submitted notice of exemption if an approved Habitat Conservation Plan, Sustained Yield Plan, or plan as that term is defined in Section 895.1 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations addresses large old tree retention for the area in which the large old tree is proposed for removal and the removal is in compliance with the retention standards of that document.

(3) Any tree harvested pursuant to this subdivision shall be shown on a map provided with the submitted notice of exemption to the department.

(4) This subdivision shall not apply to or be used in conjunction with either the Small Timberland Owner Exemption created pursuant to subdivision (j) of Section 4584 or with the Forest Fires Prevention Exemption created pursuant to subdivision (k) of Section 4584.

(m) Helicopter yarding shall be prohibited.

(n) All applicable provisions of the Professional Foresters Law, including but not limited to, Sections 775 to 779, inclusive, of this code, as well as all applicable provisions of Registration of Professional Forester Rules, including, but not limited to, Sections 1612 to 1614, inclusive, of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations apply to the practice of professional forestry as it relates to this section.

Added by Stats. 2018, Ch. 626)

§ 4584.5. Nothing in Section 4584 shall exempt the owner of any timber harvested from registering with the State Board of Equalization or from the payment of any applicable timber yield taxes imposed pursuant to Section 38115 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

§ 4585. (a) Within one month after completion of the work described in the timber harvesting plan or nonindustrial timber harvest notice, excluding work for stocking, site preparation, or maintenance of drainage facilities and soil stabilization treatments on skid trails, roads, and landings after the plan period, a report shall be filed by the timber owner or the owner's agent with the department that all work, except stocking, site preparation, or maintenance of drainage facilities and soil stabilization treatments, has been completed.

(b) If all of the work described in the plan has not been completed, a report may be filed annually with respect to a portion of the area covered by the plan which has been completed. The portion completed shall be adequately identified on a map submitted with the report. *(Amended (as added by Stats. 1989, Ch. 1290, Sec. 3) by Stats. 1993, Ch. 706, Sec. 1. Effective January 1, 1994.)*

§ 4586. Within six months of the receipt of the work completion report specified in Section 4585, the director shall determine, by inspection, whether the work described in the report has been properly completed in conformity with the rules and regulations of the board and the standards of this chapter. If the work has been so completed, the director shall issue a report of satisfactory completion of the work. If not, the director shall take such corrective action as he or she determines to be appropriate in accordance with Article 8 (commencing with Section 4601). *(Amended (as amended by Stats. 1989, Ch. 915) by Stats. 1993, Ch. 706, Sec. 3. Effective January 1, 1994.)*

§ 4587. (a) Within five years after completion of timber operations on an area identified in a report submitted pursuant to Section 4585 or nonindustrial timber harvest notice, a report of stocking with respect to that area shall be filed by the timber owner or the owner's agent with the department. A separate report of stocking may be filed with the work completion report for those areas which meet stocking requirements upon completion of timber operations. The board, by regulation, shall establish one or more statistically valid standardized sampling procedures designed to measure the number of trees and their dispersion.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the board shall adopt regulations which specify the conditions and manner in which the necessity of employing sampling procedures may be waived. The regulations shall provide that, in addition to any other possible conditions which may be required by the board, the standard sampling procedures may be waived only if the director or the director's representative and the timber owner, or a registered professional forester acting as the owner's agent, agree that the area is adequately stocked to meet the standards of this chapter and any applicable rules or regulations of the board. The regulations shall require that, if the director or the director's representative does not agree that the area is so stocked, a standardized sample shall be required.

(Amended (as added by Stats. 1989, Ch. 2390, Sec. 7) by Stats. 1993, Ch. 706, Sec. 5. Effective January 1, 1994.)

§ 4588. Within six months of the receipt of the stocking report, the director shall determine, by inspection, whether the stocking has been properly completed. If so, he shall issue a report of satisfactory completion of stocking. If not, he shall take such corrective action as he deems appropriate in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 (commencing with Section 4601) of this chapter.

(Amended by Stats. 1976, Ch. 1300.)

§ 4589. (a) The department and board, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the State Water Resources Control Board, shall commencing December 31, 2019, and annually thereafter, review and submit a report to the Legislature on the trends in the use of, compliance with, and effectiveness of, the exemptions and emergency notice provisions

described in Sections 4584 and 4592 of this code and Sections 1038 and 1052 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations. The report shall include an analysis of exemption use and whether the exemptions are having the intended effect. The report shall also include recommendations to improve the use of those exemptions and emergency notice provisions, information on the linear distance of road constructed or reconstructed under notices of exemption by individual ownerships, within a representative sample of planning watersheds from each forest practice district as defined in Sections 907 to 909, inclusive, of Title 14 of the California Code or Regulations, and violations associated with road reconstruction. The report shall include information on the number and type of violations and enforcement actions taken on each notice of exemption and emergency notice. The report shall also contain the number of post-treatment onsite inspections that occur and whether those inspections were attended by a representative of the Department of Fish and Wildlife and a representative of the State Water Resources Control Board. The report submitted on December 31, 2025, shall include recommendations necessary for revisions to diameter limits at stump heights of harvestable trees under subdivisions (j) and (k) of Section 4584.

(b) The public shall be provided opportunities to participate in the review and development of the report.

(c) The report shall be submitted pursuant to Section 9795 of the Government Code.

(d) (A) This section shall be operative for a period of five years after the effective date of emergency regulations as adopted by the board and as of that date is inoperative.

(B) The board shall notify the Secretary of State when emergency regulations have been adopted.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 626)

§ 4590. (a) (1) A timber harvesting plan approved on or after July 1, 2012, is effective for a period of not more than five years, unless extended pursuant to paragraph (2).

(2) A timber harvesting plan, on which timber operations have commenced but not been completed, may be extended by amendment for a two-year period in order to complete the timber operations, if both of the following occur:

(A) Good cause is shown.

(B) All timber operations are in conformance with the plan, this chapter, and all applicable rules and regulations, upon the filing of the notice of extension as required by this section.

(b) The extension shall apply to any area covered by the plan for which a report has not been submitted under Section 4585. The notice of extension shall be provided to the department not sooner than 140 days, but at least 10 days, prior to the expiration date of the plan. The notice shall include the circumstances that prevented a timely completion of the timber operations under the plan and, consistent with Section 4583, an agreement to comply with this chapter and the rules and regulations of the board as these exist on the date the extension notice is filed.

(c) Stocking work may continue for more than the effective period of the plan under subdivision (a), but shall be completed within five years after the conclusion of other work.

(d) A timber harvesting plan that is approved on or after January 1, 2010, to August 31, 2012, inclusive, may be extended by amendment for a two-year period in order to complete the timber operations, up to a maximum of two 2-year extensions, if the plan complies with

subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) and the notice of extension, pursuant to subdivision (b), includes written certification by a registered professional forester that neither of the conditions in subdivision (e) has occurred.

(e) The department shall not approve an extension pursuant to subdivision (a) or (d) if either of the following has occurred:

(1) Listed species, as defined in Article 1 (commencing with Section 2050) of Chapter 1.5 of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code or the federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq.), have been discovered in the logging area of the plan since approval of the timber harvesting plan.

(2) Significant physical changes to the harvest area or adjacent areas have occurred since the timber harvesting plan's cumulative impacts were originally assessed.

(f) An extension of a timber harvesting plan on which either of the conditions in subdivision (e) has occurred may be obtained only pursuant to Section 1039 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

(Amended by Stats. 2014, Ch. 89, Sec. 1. (AB 2112) Effective January 1, 2015.)

§ 4591. Amendments to the original timber harvesting plan may be submitted detailing proposed changes from the original plan. Substantial deviations from the original plan shall not be undertaken until the amendment has been filed with, and acted upon, by the department in accordance with Sections 4582.7 and 4583. An amendment may not extend the effective period of the plan, except as provided in Section 4590.

(Amended (as amended by Stats. 1989, Ch. 915) by Stats. 1993, Ch. 706, Sec. 9. Effective January 1, 1994.)

§ 4591.1. The board shall specify by regulation those deviations which may be undertaken by an operator without submission of an amended plan but which must subsequently be reported to the department, and provide for the manner of so reporting.

(Amended by Stats. 1976, Ch. 1300.)

§ 4592. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, a registered professional forester may in an emergency, on behalf of a timber owner or operator, file an "emergency notice" with the department that shall allow immediate commencement of timber operations. The emergency notice shall include a declaration, under penalty of perjury, that a bona fide emergency exists which requires immediate harvest activities, and that any applicable timber yield taxes will be paid pursuant to Section 38115 of the Revenue and Taxation Code. Those emergencies shall be defined by the board and may include, but are not limited to, the necessity to harvest to remove fire-killed or damaged timber or insect or disease-infested timber, or to undertake emergency repairs to roads.

Article 9.5. Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund

§ 4629. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) A thriving in-state forest products sector provides public benefits, including employment opportunities in both rural and urban areas, and economic development for rural communities.

(b) Enabling continued economically viable production of forest products can help to protect the state's forest lands from conversion to other uses.

(c) The state's forest practice regulations provide for environmental protection of the state's air, water, habitat, and soil resources.

(d) Consumers of wood products in the state currently do not directly pay for the state's forest practice program and the costs of protecting the state's natural resources.

(e) Current in-state producers of wood products already bear a significant cost of conforming with the state's environmental laws, which economically disadvantages those producers relative to out-of-state production.

(f) Conforming with the state's environmental laws ensures that wildlife, habitat, clean air, forest, and water quality receive some protection.

(Added by Stats. 2012, Ch. 289, Sec. 3. Effective September 11, 2012.)

§ 4629.1. The Legislature further finds that the state's forest practice regulatory program needs to develop adequate performance measures to provide transparency for both the regulated community and other stakeholders.

(Added by Stats. 2012, Ch. 289, Sec. 3. Effective September 11, 2012.)

§ 4629.2. In enacting this article, it is the intent of the Legislature to accomplish all of the following:

(a) Promote and encourage sustainable forest practices consistent with provisions of this chapter in a manner consistent with other laws, including, but not limited to, the Timberland Productivity Act of 1982 (Article 1 (commencing with Section 51100) of Chapter 6.7 of Part 1 of Division 1 of Title 5 of the Government Code), the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000)), the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 13000) of Division 7 of the Water Code), and the California Endangered Species Act (Article 3 (commencing with Section 2080) of Chapter 1.5 of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code).

(b) Ensure continued sustainable funding for the state's forest practice program to protect the state's forest resources, and replace the current piecemeal funding structure with a single funding source.

(c) Support in-state production of timber within the state's environmental standards, and promote and encourage retention of forests and forested landscapes.

(d) Create a funding source for the restoration of the state's forested lands and promote restoration of fisheries and wildlife habitat and improvement in water quality.

(e) Promote restoration and management of forested landscapes consistent with the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Division 25.5 (commencing with Section 38500) of the Health and Safety Code).

(f) Promote transparency in regulatory costs and programs through the creation of performance measures and accountability for the state's forest practice regulatory program and simplify the collection and use of critical data to ensure consistency with other pertinent laws and regulations.

(g) Identify and implement efficiencies in the regulation of timber harvesting between state agencies.

(h) Modify current regulatory programs to incorporate, and provide incentives for best practices, and develop standards or strategies, where appropriate, to protect natural resources,

including the development of plans that address road management and riparian function on an ownershipwide, watershedwide, or districtwide scale.

(Added by Stats. 2012, Ch. 289, Sec. 3. Effective September 11, 2012.)

§ 4629.3. (a) The Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund is hereby created in the State Treasury. All revenues received from the assessments imposed pursuant to Section 4629.5, less amounts deducted for refunds and reimbursements, shall be deposited into the fund.

(b) Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions shall apply to this article:

(1) "Board" means the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.

(2) "Department" means the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

(3) "Engineered wood product" means a building product, including, but not limited to, veneer-based sheeting material, plywood, laminated veneer lumber (LVL), parallel-laminated veneer (PLV), laminated beams, I-joists, edge-glued material, or composite material such as cellulosic fiberboard, hardboard, decking, particleboard, waferboard, flakeboard, oriented strand board (OSB), or any other panel or composite product where wood is a component part, that is identified in regulations adopted by the board pursuant to Section 4629.4. For purpose of this paragraph, an "engineered wood product" shall only include products that consist of at least 10 percent wood.

(4) "Fund" means the Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund.

(5) "Lumber product" means a product in which wood or wood fiber is a principal component part, including, but not limited to, a solid wood product, or an engineered wood product, that is identified in regulations adopted by the board pursuant to Section 4629.4. "Lumber product" does not include furniture, paper products, indoor flooring products such as hardwood or laminated flooring, bark or cork products, firewood, or other products not typically regarded as lumber products.

(6) "Principal component part" means 10 percent of the total content by volume.

(7) "Qualified nonprofit organization" means any nonprofit public benefit corporation formed pursuant to the Nonprofit Corporation Law (Division 2 (commencing with Section 5000) of Title 1 of the Corporations Code) qualified to do business in California and qualified for exempt status under Section 501(c)(3), 501(c)(4), or 501(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(8) "Recognized tribe" means those entities recognized as eligible to receive service from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, as listed in the Federal Register, and those tribes designated in the list of nonrecognized tribes for California by the Native American Heritage Commission.

(9) "State responsibility area" means those areas for which the state has primary fire protection responsibility, as designated by the board in accordance with Section 4125.

(Added by Stats. 2012, Ch. 289, Sec. 3. Effective September 11, 2012.)

§ 4629.4. (a) On or before October 1, 2012, the board shall adopt a regulation that interprets and makes specific the lumber products and engineered wood products that the board determines shall be subject to the lumber products assessment imposed pursuant to Section 4629.5. The board shall annually update the regulation. The lumber products identified in the annually updated regulation that is adopted shall become subject to the assessment imposed

pursuant to Section 4629.5 on the first day of the calendar quarter commencing more than 60 days after adoption of the updated regulation.

(b) The board shall adopt any regulations or emergency regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this article in accordance with the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of title 2 of the Government Code). The board may readopt any emergency regulation authorized by this section that is the same as or substantially equivalent to an emergency regulation previously adopted under this section. The initial adoption of emergency regulations and the one readoption of emergency regulations authorized by this subdivision shall be deemed an emergency and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, or general welfare. The initial emergency regulation and the one readoption of an emergency regulation authorized by this section shall be exempt from review by the Office of Administrative Law. The initial emergency regulation and the one readoption of an emergency regulations authorized by this section shall be submitted to the Office of Administrative Law for filing with the Secretary of State and each shall remain in effect for no more than 180 days, by which time final regulations may be adopted. The lumber products and engineered wood products identified in the regulation adopted shall become subject to the assessment imposed pursuant to Section 4629.5, commencing January 1, 2013.

(Added by Stats. 2012, Ch. 289, Sec. 3. Effective September 11, 2012.)

§ 4629.5. (a) (1) There is hereby imposed an assessment on a person who purchases a lumber product or an engineered wood product for storage, use, or other consumption in this state, at the rate of 1 percent of the sales price.

(2) A retailer shall charge the person the amount of the assessment as a charge that is separate from, and not included in, any other fee, charge, or other amount paid by the purchaser.

(3) The retailer shall collect the assessment from the person at the time of sale, and may retain reimbursement pursuant to Sections 2000 and 2001 of Title 18 of the California Code of Regulations, as approved by the State Board of Equalization at its September 10, 2013, meeting, for startup costs associated with the collection of the assessment, to be taken on the first return or next consecutive returns until the entire reimbursement amount is retained.

(b) The retailer shall separately state the amount of the assessment imposed under this section on the sales receipt given by the retailer to the person at the time of sale.

(c) The State Board of Equalization shall administer and collect the assessment imposed by this section pursuant to the Fee Collection Procedures Law (Part 30 (commencing with Section 55001) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code) with those changes as may be necessary to conform to this article. For purposes of this section, the references in the Fee Collection Procedures Law to “fee” shall include the assessment imposed by this section, and references to “feepayer” shall include a person required to pay the assessment imposed by this article, which includes the retailer.

(d) (1) The assessment is required to be collected by a retailer and any amount unreturned to the person who paid an amount in excess of the assessment, but was collected from the person under the representation by the retailer that it was owed as an assessment, constitutes debts owed by the retailer to this state.

(2) A person who purchases a lumber product or an engineered wood product for storage, use, or other consumption in this state is liable for the assessment until it has been paid to this state, except that payment to a retailer relieves the person from further liability for the assessment. Any assessment collected from a person that has not been remitted to the State Board of Equalization shall be a debt owed to the state by the retailer required to collect and remit the assessment. This part does not impose any obligation upon a retailer to take any legal action to enforce the collection of the assessment imposed by this section.

(3) An excluded retailer, as described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (g), shall provide a notice to a purchaser of qualified lumber products or engineered wood products regarding the purchaser's obligation to remit the assessment to the State Board of Equalization. Section 4601 does not apply to this paragraph.

(e) Except as provided in paragraph (3) of subdivision (a), the State Board of Equalization may prescribe, adopt, and enforce regulations relating to the administration and enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, collections, reporting, refunds, and appeals.

(f) (1) The assessment imposed by this section is due and payable to the State Board of Equalization quarterly on or before the last day of the month next succeeding each quarterly period.

(2) On or before the last day of the month following each quarterly period, a return for the preceding quarterly period shall be filed with the State Board of Equalization using electronic media, in the form prescribed by the State Board of Equalization. Returns shall be authenticated in a form or pursuant to methods, as prescribed by the State Board of Equalization.

(g) For purposes of this section, all of the following shall apply:

(1) "Purchase" has the same meaning as that term is defined in Section 6010 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(2) (A) "Retailer" has the same meaning as that term is defined in Section 6015 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(B) A retailer with de minimis sales of qualified lumber products and engineered wood products of less than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) during the previous calendar year is not a retailer for purposes of this section, except as provided in paragraph (3) of subdivision (d).

(3) "Sales price" has the same meaning as that term is defined in Section 6011 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(4) "Storage" has the same meaning as that term is defined in Section 6008 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(5) "Use" has the same meaning as that term is defined in Section 6009 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(h) (1) A person required to pay the assessment imposed under this article shall register with the State Board of Equalization. Every application for registration shall be made in a form prescribed by the State Board of Equalization and shall set forth the name under which the applicant transacts or intends to transact business, the location of the person's place or places of business, and any other information that the State Board of Equalization may require. An application for registration shall be authenticated in a form or pursuant to methods as may be prescribed by the State Board of Equalization.

(2) An application for registration filed pursuant to this section may be filed using electronic media as prescribed by the State Board of Equalization.

(3) Electronic media includes, but is not limited to, computer modem, magnetic media, optical disc, facsimile machine, or telephone.

(Amended by Stats. 2014, Ch. 810, Sec. 1. Effective January 1, 2015.)

§ 4629.6. Moneys deposited in the fund shall, upon appropriation by the Legislature, only be expended for the following purposes:

(a) To reimburse the State Board of Equalization for its administrative costs associated with the administration, collection, audit, and issuance of refunds related to the lumber products and engineered wood assessment established pursuant to Section 4629.5.

(b) To pay refunds issued pursuant to Part 30 (commencing with Section 55001) of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(c) To support the activities and costs of the department, the Department of Conservation, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the State Water Resources Control Board, and regional water quality control boards associated with the review of projects or permits necessary to conduct timber operations. On or after July 1, 2013, except for fees applicable for fire prevention or protection within state responsibility area classified lands or timber yield assessments, no currently authorized or required fees shall be charged by the agencies listed in this subdivision for activities or costs associated with the review of a project, inspection and oversight of projects, and permits necessary to conduct timber operations of those departments and boards.

(d) For transfer to the department's Forest Improvement Program for forest resources improvement grants and projects administered by the department pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 4790) and Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 4799.06) of Part 2.5.

(e) To fund existing restoration grant programs, with priority given to the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program administered by the Department of Fish and Wildlife and grant programs administered by state conservancies.

(f) (1) As a loan to the Department of Fish and Wildlife for activities to address environmental damage occurring on forest lands resulting from marijuana cultivation. Not more than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) may be loaned from the fund in a fiscal year pursuant to this paragraph. This paragraph shall become inoperative on July 1, 2017.

(2) Any funds deposited into the fund pursuant to subdivision (d) or (f) of Section 12025 or subdivision (b), (c), (e), or (f) of Section 12025.1 of the Fish and Game Code shall be credited toward loan repayment.

(3) Moneys from the General Fund shall not be used to repay a loan authorized pursuant to this subdivision.

(g) To the department for fuel treatment grants and projects pursuant to authorities under the Wildland Fire Protection and Resources Management Act of 1978 (Article 1 (commencing with Section 4461) of Chapter 7).

(h) To the department to provide grants to local agencies responsible for fire protection, qualified nonprofits, recognized tribes, local and state governments, and resources conservation districts, undertaken on a state responsibility area (SRA) or on wildlands not in an SRA that pose a threat to the SRA, to reduce the costs of wildland fire suppression, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote adaptation of forested landscapes to changing climate, improve forest health, and protect homes and communities.

(i) To the Natural Resources Agency to provide a reasonable per diem for attendance at a meeting of the advisory body for the state's forest practice program by a member of the body who is not an employee of a government agency.

(Amended by Stats. 2016, Ch. 340, Sec. 33. Effective September 13, 2016.)

§ 4629.7. All grants made pursuant to subdivisions (g) and (h) of Section 4629.6 shall fund activities that do any of the following, in order of priority:

(a) Improve forest health.

(b) Promote climate mitigation strategies included in the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Division 25.5 (commencing with Section 38500) of the Health and Safety Code) scoping plan for the forest sector, as adopted by the State Air Resources Control Board, or as amended through subsequent actions of that board.

(c) Promote climate change adaptation strategies for the forest sector, as adopted by the Natural Resources Agency in the California Climate Adaptation Strategy.

(Amended by Stats. 2014, Ch. 35, Sec. 134. Effective June 20, 2014.)

§ 4629.8. (a) Funds deposited in the fund shall be appropriated in accordance with the following priorities:

(1) First priority shall be for funding associated with the administration and delivery of responsibilities identified in subdivisions (a) to (c), inclusive, of Section 4629.6.

(2) Only after paragraph (1) is funded, the second priority shall be, if deposits are sufficient in future years to maintain the fund, by 2016, at a minimum reserve of four million dollars (\$4,000,000), for use and appropriation by the Legislature in years during which revenues to the account are projected to fall short of the ongoing budget allocations for support of the activities identified in paragraph (1).

(3) Only after paragraphs (1) and (2) are funded, the third priority shall be in support of activities designated in subdivisions (d) to (f), inclusive, of Section 4629.6.

(4) Only after paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, are funded, the fourth priority shall be to support the activities designated in subdivisions (g) to (i), inclusive, of Section 4629.6.

(b) Funds shall not be used to pay for or reimburse any requirements, including mitigation of a project proponent or applicant, as a condition of any permit.

(Amended by Stats. 2016, Ch. 340, Sec. 34. Effective September 13, 2016.)

§ 4629.9. (a) On or before January 10, 2013, and on each January 10 thereafter in conjunction with the 2014–15 Governor's Budget and each Governor's Budget thereafter, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in consultation with the Secretary for Environmental Protection, shall submit to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee a report on the activities of all state departments, agencies, and boards relating to forest and timberland regulation. This report shall include, at a minimum, all of the following:

(1) A listing, by organization, of the proposed total costs associated with the review, approval, and inspection of timber harvest plans and associated permits.

(2) The number of timber harvest plans, and acreage covered by the plans, reviewed in the 2011–12 fiscal year, or the most recent fiscal year.

(3) To the extent feasible, a listing of activities, personnel, and funding, by department, for the forest practice program for 2012–13, or the most recent fiscal year, and the preceding 10 fiscal years.

(4) The number of staff in each organization dedicated fully or partially to (A) review of timber harvest plans, and (B) other forestry-related activities, by geographical location in the state.

(5) The costs of other forestry-related activities undertaken.

(6) A summary of any process improvements identified by the administration as part of ongoing review of the timber harvest process, including data and technology improvement needs.

(7) Workload analysis for the forest practice program in each organization.

(8) In order to assess efficiencies in the program and the effectiveness of spending, a set of measures for, and a plan for collection of data on, the program, including, but not limited to:

(A) The number of timber harvest plans reviewed.

(B) Average time for plan review.

(C) Number of field inspections per inspector.

(D) Number of acres under active plans.

(E) Number of violations.

(F) Evaluating ecological performance.

(b) A report required to be submitted pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

(Amended by Stats. 2013, Ch. 76, Sec. 171. Effective January 1, 2014.)

§ 4629.10. (a) No later than March 1, 2014, as part of the 2014–15 budget process, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in conjunction with the Secretary for Environmental Protection, shall submit a report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and to the relevant legislative policy committees, including a review of the report required to be submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee pursuant to Section 4629.9. This review shall include recommendations to the budget committees on the future funding of the program, the adequacy of the current regulatory programs, and suggestions for policy recommendations that will improve this chapter and its implementing regulations, and other aspects of the laws governing timber harvesting in the state.

(b) (1) A report required to be submitted pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

(2) Pursuant to Section 10231.5 of the Government Code, this section is repealed as of January 1, 2018.

(Added by Stats. 2012, Ch. 289, Sec. 3. Effective September 11, 2012. Repealed as of January 1, 2018, by its own provisions.)

§ 4629.11. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, the revenues in any fiscal year may be accounted for on an accrued basis. The department may borrow against anticipated revenues to the fund to meet cashflow needs.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, a loan obtained pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be interest free. The department shall repay the loan in a timely manner from reserves received into the fund.

(Added by Stats. 2012, Ch. 289, Sec. 3. Effective September 11, 2012.)

§ 4629.12. (a) The Director of Finance shall authorize a loan, from the General Fund to the fund, to implement the activities described in Section 4629.6.

(b) Any loan made pursuant to this section shall be repaid, with interest at the pooled money investment rate, from revenues from the assessment imposed pursuant to Section 4629.5.

(Added by Stats. 2012, Ch. 289, Sec. 3. Effective September 11, 2012.)

§ 4629.13. Notwithstanding any other law, the Controller may use the moneys in the fund for cashflow loans to the General Fund, as provided in Sections 16310 and 16381 of the Government Code. Any such loan shall be exempt from paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 16310 of the Government Code. Interest shall be paid on all moneys loaned to the General Fund and shall be computed at a rate determined by the Pooled Money Investment Board to be the current earning rate of the fund from which the money is loaned. This section does not authorize any transfer that would interfere with the carrying out of the object for which these funds were created.

(Added by Stats. 2012, Ch. 289, Sec. 3. Effective September 11, 2012.)

WATER CODE

DIVISION 1. GENERAL STATE POWERS OVER WATER

CHAPTER 2. State Administration Generally

Article 1. Department of Water Resources

§ 144. (a) Upon an appropriation of funds by the Legislature for the purposes of this section, the department and the board shall develop a plan to deploy a network of stream gages that includes a determination of funding needs and opportunities for modernizing and reactivating existing gages and deploying new gages in priority locations across hydrologic regions in the state, including reference sites.

(b) The department and the board, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Conservation, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, interested stakeholders, and, to the extent they wish to consult, local agencies, shall develop the plan to address significant gaps in information necessary for water management and the conservation of freshwater species.

(c) This section does not expand the authority of the board or the department to require the installation or modification of a stream gage.

(d) The department and the board shall give priority in the plan to placing or modernizing and reactivating stream gages where lack of data contributes to conflicts in water management or where water can be more effectively managed for multiple benefits, including, but not limited to, the following benefits:

- (1) Water supply management.

- (2) Flood management.
 - (3) Water quality management.
 - (4) Ecosystem management.
 - (e) Other criteria to be considered by the department and the board in developing the plan include all of the following:
 - (1) Opportunities for local agencies to enter cost-share arrangements to install or maintain the stream gage.
 - (2) Ease of integrating the stream gage into the existing network.
 - (3) Availability of historic gage data for specific locations.
 - (4) Availability of temperature data for specific locations.
 - (5) Degree of water quality and flow impacts related to cannabis cultivation.
 - (6) Integration with the Open and Transparent Water Data Act (Part 4.9 (commencing with Section 12400) of Division 6).
 - (7) Ability to provide data to assist with groundwater management.
- (Added by Stats. 2019, Ch. 361, Sec. 2. Effective January 1, 2020.)*

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

TITLE 14. NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION 1.5. DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

CHAPTER 4. Forest Practices

Subchapter 2. Application of Forest Practice Rules

Article 2. Preparation and Review of Timber Harvesting Plans

§ 898.2. The Director shall disapprove a plan as not conforming to the rules of the Board if any one of the following conditions exist:

(a) Boundaries of the area to be harvested are not clearly delineated in the plan.

(b) Public acquisition of the parcel for purposes which would be impaired by timber harvesting, is legislatively authorized, funded and imminent.

(c) There is evidence that the information contained in the plan is incorrect, incomplete or misleading in a material way, or is insufficient to evaluate significant environmental effects. The sufficiency of the information provided in a THP to evaluate significant environmental effects shall be judged in light of what is reasonable and necessary.

(d) Implementation of the plan as proposed would result in either a “taking” or finding of jeopardy of wildlife species listed as rare, threatened, or endangered, by the Fish and Game Commission, the National Marine Fisheries Service, or Fish and Wildlife Service, or would cause significant, long-term damage to listed species. The Director is not required to disapprove a plan under either of the following circumstances:

(1) Which would result in a “taking” if the “taking” is incidental and is authorized by a wildlife agency acting within its authority under state or federal endangered species acts.

(2) Where anadromous salmonid populations are designated as an experimental population under Section 10(j) of the federal Endangered Species Act, and corresponding regulations under Section 4(d) of the federal Endangered Species Act for those populations provide an exception from take prohibitions under the federal Endangered Species Act for activities subject to the California Forest Practice Rules, and federal and state agencies determine no further take authorizations are necessary, under the federal Endangered Species Act or the California Endangered Species Act.

(e) Implementation of the plan would irreparably damage plant species listed as rare or endangered by the Department of Fish and Game and when the timber owner fails to comply with F&GC 1913.

(f) Implementation of the plan as proposed would result in the taking of an individual Northern Spotted Owl prohibited by the Federal Endangered Species Act.

(g) Implementation of the plan as proposed would not achieve maximum sustained production of high-quality timber products as provided for by the rules of the Board, and by the intent of the Act.

(h) Implementation of the plan as proposed would cause a violation of any requirement of an applicable water quality control plan adopted or approved by the State Water Resources Control Board.

(i) Implementation of the plan as proposed would result in significant adverse slope stability impacts that could affect public safety. The Director's determination of this special condition shall be supported by a review from the California Geological Survey.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 4551, 4555 and 4582, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2053, 2080.1, 2090-2097, 2830 and 2835, Fish and Game Code; Sections 4555, 4582.7 and 4582.75, Public Resources Code; Section 51115.1, Government Code; the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 U.S.C. Section 1531 et seq.; and Laupheimer v. State (1988) 200 Cal.App.3d 440; 246 Cal.Rptr. 82.

DIVISION 2. DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

CHAPTER 8. Mining and Geology

Subchapter 1. State Mining and Geology

Article 1. Surface Mining and Reclamation Practice

§ 3500. Purpose

It is the purpose of this subchapter to establish state policy for the reclamation of mined lands and the conduct of surface mining operations in accord with the general provisions set forth in Public Resources Code, Division 2, Chapter 9, Section 2710 et seq. (Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975, as amended by Statutes of 1980).

Authority: Section 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2710-2795, Public Resources Code.

§ 3501. Definitions

The following definitions as used herein shall govern the interpretation of these regulations:

Agricultural Activity. The cultivation and tillage of the soil, dairying, the production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any agricultural commodity, the raising of livestock or poultry, and any practices performed by a farmer or on a farm as incident to or in conjunction with those farming operations, including preparation of these products for market.

Angle of Repose. The maximum angle of slope (measured from horizontal plane) at which loose cohesionless material will come to rest on a pile of similar material.

Backfill. Earth, overburden, mine waste or imported material used to replace material removed during mining.

Borrow Pits. Excavations created by the surface mining of rock, unconsolidated geologic deposits or soil to provide material (borrow) for fill elsewhere.

Critical Gradient. The maximum stable inclination of an unsupported slope under the most adverse conditions that it will likely experience, as determined by current engineering technology.

Excavations for On-Site Construction. Earth material moving activities that are required to prepare a site for construction of structures, landscaping, or other land improvements (such as excavation, grading, compaction, and the creation of fills and embankments), or that in and of themselves constitute engineered works (such as dams, road cuts, fills, and catchment basins).

Grading. To bring an existing surface to a designed form by cutting, filling, and/or smoothing operations.

Minerals. Any naturally occurring chemical element or compound, or groups of elements and compounds, formed from inorganic processes and organic substances, including, but not limited to, coal, peat, and bituminous rock, but excluding geothermal resources, natural gas, and petroleum.

Person. Any individual, firm, association, corporation, organization, or partnership, or any city, county, district, or the state or any department or agency thereof.

Reclamation Plan. The applicant's (operator's) completed and approved plan for reclaiming the lands affected by his surface mining operations conducted after January 1, 1976, as called for in Section 2772 of the Act.

Resoiling. The process of artificially building or reconstructing a soil profile.

Stream Bed Skimming. Excavation of sand and gravel from stream bed deposits above the mean summer water level or stream bottom, whichever is higher.

Surface Mining Operations. In addition to the provisions of Section 2735 of the Act, borrow pitting, streambed skimming, segregation and stockpiling of mined materials (and recovery of same) are deemed to be surface mining operations unless specifically excluded under Section 2714 of the Act or Section 3505 of these regulations.

Topsoil. The upper part of the soil profile that is relatively rich in humus, which is technically known as the A-horizon of the soil profile.

Authority: Section 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2726-2735, Public Resources Code.

§ 3502. The Reclamation Plan

(a) Objectives. Reclamation plans shall be developed to attain the objectives of Public Resources Code Section 2712(a)-(c).

(b) Reclamation Plan Elements. In addition to the information required by Public Resources Code Section 2772, the following elements shall be included in the reclamation plan:

(1) The environmental setting of the site of operations and the effect that possible alternate reclaimed site conditions may have upon the existing and future uses of surrounding lands.

(2) The public health and safety, giving consideration to the degree and type of present and probable future exposure of the public to the site.

(3) The designed steepness and proposed treatment of the mined lands' final slopes shall take into consideration the physical properties of the slope material, its probable maximum water content, landscaping requirements, and other factors. In all cases, reclamation plans shall specify slope angles flatter than the critical gradient for the type of material involved. Whenever final slopes approach the critical gradient for the type of material involved, regulatory agencies shall require an engineering analysis of the slope stability. Special emphasis on slope stability and design shall be necessary when public safety or adjacent property may be affected.

(4) Areas mined to produce additional materials for backfilling and grading, as well as settlement of filled areas, shall be considered in the reclamation plan. Where ultimate site uses include roads, building sites, or other improvements sensitive to settlement, the reclamation plans shall include compaction of the fill materials in conformance with good engineering practice.

(5) Disposition of old equipment.

(6) Temporary stream or watershed diversions.

(c) Adequacy. In judging the adequacy of a particular reclamation plan in meeting the requirements described herein and within the Act, the lead agency shall consider the physical and land-use characteristics of the mined lands and their surrounding area pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 2773.

(d) Each surface mining operation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2735 and Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 3501, shall have no more than one approved reclamation plan applicable to that operation except as described in subsection (i) to this section. An amended reclamation plan shall be approved by the lead agency prior to the commencement of activities determined to be a substantial deviation from the approved plan. For purposes of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, a substantial deviation shall be defined as a change or expansion to a surface mining operation that substantially affects the completion of the previously approved reclamation plan, or that changes the end use of the approved plan to the extent that the scope of the reclamation required for the surface mining operation is substantially changed. In determining whether a change or expansion constitutes a substantial deviation, the lead agency shall take into consideration the following factors:

(1) A substantial increase in the disturbance of a surface area or in the maximum depth of mining;

(2) A substantial extension of the termination date of the mining operation as set out in the approved reclamation plan;

(3) Changes that would substantially affect the approved end use of the site as established in the reclamation plan;

(4) The consistency of any proposed change to the operation with the previously adopted environmental determinations.

(5) Any other changes that the lead agency deems substantial deviations as defined in this subsection.

(e) An amended reclamation plan shall be filed if the lead agency determines, after an inspection, that the surface mining operation can no longer be reclaimed in accordance with its approved reclamation plan. Such amended plan shall incorporate current reclamation standards as described in Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 2710) and Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations commencing with Section 3700.

(f) In the event that a proposed change is determined not to be a substantial deviation from an approved reclamation plan, then current reclamation standards need only apply to the amended portion of the plan. An amendment to the originally approved reclamation plan that includes an expanded operating area shall be approved by the lead agency prior to implementation of the activities in the expansion area.

(g) Should an expansion of an operation into an area not covered by an approved reclamation plan be determined by the lead agency to be a substantial deviation, an amended reclamation plan shall be prepared that ensures adequate reclamation for the surface mining operation. The amended reclamation plan shall incorporate current reclamation standards for the entire area governed by the plan that is impacted by the deviation. If reclamation has been substantially initiated at the time that a lead agency determines that an amended reclamation plan is required, the operator may complete reclamation of those areas according to the previously approved reclamation plan, except for those areas that are or will be affected by the proposed expanded mining activities which shall be subject to the requirements of the amended reclamation plan.

(h) Where a surface mining operation has in effect an approved reclamation plan and approved financial assurance covering a surface mining operation, and the mining operator proposes to utilize a new surface area, not included within the approved reclamation plan, for purposes of creating a new and separate pit, quarry, or other excavation, the operator may, at the option of the operator do one of two things:

(1) Amend the existing reclamation plan to encompass the new area designated for use as a pit, quarry, or excavation, together with any other changes necessary to make the reclamation plan, as amended, conform to the Act and these regulations. If such an amended plan is proposed, the amended plan must conform to the current reclamation standards required by the Act and the regulations, as to the new area(s) designated as a quarry, pit or excavation, and any processing facilities, roads, sumps, drainage systems or storage or processing areas, which that new area will utilize within the previously approved reclamation plan area or within the new area. Concurrently with the approval of the amended reclamation plan to encompass the new area operations, unless such a provision already is in the existing reclamation plan, the lead agency may require an amendment to the existing reclamation plan to provide for the immediate commencement of the reclamation of any mined lands which no longer are required for mining operations.

(2) Obtain approval of a new reclamation plan covering the new area and any facilities, roads, sumps, drainage systems, or storage or processing areas, utilized in connection with operations in the new area. Any areas encompassed within such plan shall conform to the reclamation standards of the Act and these regulations that are in effect at the time the reclamation plan is approved.

(i) The following exemptions to this section shall apply:

(1) Where a single surface mining operation has separate facilities located within different lead agency jurisdictions, and where these facilities are separated by a distinct and

significant physical boundary such as a major highway, stream channel, or the like, the operator may obtain separate reclamation plans and financial assurances for the facilities from the lead agencies in which those facilities are located.

(2) Those surface mining operations that have more than one reclamation plan approved on or before October 1, 2002 shall not be subject to the requirements for a single reclamation plan as described in subsection (d) of this section unless new mining operations or substantial deviations to the operation are proposed after that date that require one of the plans to be amended.

Authority: Section 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2712(a)-(c), 2756-2757, 2770 and 2772-2773, Public Resources Code.

§ 3503. Surface Mining and Reclamation Practice

The following are minimum acceptable practices to be followed in surface mining operations:

(a) Soil Erosion Control.

(1) The removal of vegetation and overburden, if any, in advance of surface mining shall be kept to the minimum.

(2) Stockpiles of overburden and minerals shall be managed to minimize water and wind erosion.

(3) Erosion control facilities such as retarding basins, ditches, streambank stabilization, and diking shall be constructed and maintained where necessary to control erosion.

(b) Water Quality and Watershed Control.

(1) Settling ponds or basins shall be constructed to prevent potential sedimentation of streams at operations where they will provide a significant benefit to water quality.

(2) Operations shall be conducted to substantially prevent siltation of ground-water recharge areas.

(c) Protection of Fish and Wildlife Habitat. All reasonable measures shall be taken to protect the habitat of fish and wildlife.

(d) Disposal of Mine Waste Rock and Overburden. Permanent piles or dumps of mine waste rock and overburden shall be stable and shall not restrict the natural drainage without suitable provisions for diversion.

(e) Erosion and Drainage. Grading and revegetation shall be designed to minimize erosion and to convey surface runoff to natural drainage courses or interior basins designed for water storage. Basins that will store water during periods of surface runoff shall be designed to prevent erosion of spillways when these basins have outlet to lower ground.

(f) Resoiling. When the reclamation plan calls for resoiling, coarse hard mine waste shall be leveled and covered with a layer of finer material or weathered waste. A soil layer shall then be placed on this prepared surface. Surface mines that did not salvage soil during their initial operations shall attempt, where feasible, to upgrade remaining materials. The use of soil conditioners, mulches, or imported topsoil shall be considered where revegetation is part of the reclamation plan and where such measures appear necessary. It is not justified, however, to denude adjacent areas of their soil, for any such denuded areas must in turn be reclaimed.

(g) Revegetation. When the reclamation plan calls for revegetation the available research addressing revegetation methods and the selection of species having good survival characteristics, for the topography, resoiling characteristics, and climate of the mined areas shall be used.

Authority: Section 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2756 and 2757, Public Resources Code.

§ 3504. Administration by Lead Agency

(a) Record Keeping. The lead agency shall establish and maintain in-house measures and procedures to ensure organized record-keeping and monitoring of surface mining reclamation under its jurisdiction. The lead agency shall forward a copy of each permit and approved reclamation plan and financial assurance instrument to the director of the Department of Conservation.

(b) Financial Assurances. The lead agency shall ensure that the objectives of the reclamation plan will be attained. This may include provisions for surety bonds, irrevocable letters of credit, trust funds, or other forms of financial assurances adopted by the board in accordance with PRC s 2773.1(e), to guarantee the reclamation in accordance with the approved reclamation plan.

Authority: Section 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2757, 2758(b), 2774(a) and 2778, Public Resources Code.

§ 3504.5. Mine Inspections per Calendar Year

The purpose of this section is to clarify and make specific the scope, nature, and frequency of a surface mine inspection required under Public Resources Code Section 2774(b).

(a) Inspection of a surface mining operation shall be conducted not less than once each calendar year to determine if the operation is in compliance with the requirements of Public Resources Code Chapter 9, commencing with section 2710. The lead agency, or the board if the board is the lead agency, shall send written notice to the operator at least ten days prior to any inspection.

(b) A person, who in the determination of the lead agency has demonstrated competence in performing inspections of surface mining operations, shall perform inspections. Evaluation of geological and engineering conditions, when required, shall be performed by or under the supervision of a Geologist Registered to practice in the state under the Geologists and Geophysicists Act or a Professional Engineer registered to practice in the state under the Professional Engineers Act.

(c) A surface mine inspection shall not be performed by any person who holds a financial interest in or has been employed by the surface mining operation in any capacity, including as a consultant or as a contractor, during the year preceding the inspection.

(d) Annual surface mine inspections may be conducted by a specialist or a team of specialists with expertise that includes but is not limited to, geology, engineering, surveying, ecology, water chemistry and quality, and permitting. Persons participating in the inspection shall follow such reasonable requirements of the operator so that there is minimal interference with the surface mining operation and the inspection is conducted in a safe manner in accordance with all state and federal safety requirements.

(e) The operator shall be responsible for the reasonable cost of the annual inspection conducted by the lead agency or by the board if the board is the lead agency.

(f) Inspections may include, but shall not be limited to the following: the operation's horizontal and vertical dimensions; volumes of materials stored on the site; slope angles of stock piles, waste piles and quarry walls; potential geological hazards; equipment and other

facilities; samples of materials; photographic or other electronic images of the operation; any measurements or observations deemed necessary by the inspector or the lead agency to ensure the operation is in compliance with Public Resources Code Chapter 9.

(g) The inspection report to the lead agency shall consist of the inspection form MRRC-1 (4/97), developed by the department and approved by the board, and any other reports or documents prepared by the inspector or inspection team. The lead agency shall provide a copy of the completed inspection report along with the lead agency's statement regarding the status of compliance of the operation to the director within 30 days of completion of the inspection. A copy of the completed inspection report and lead agency statement of compliance shall also be provided to the mine operator within 30 days of completion of the inspection.

Authority: Section 2755, Public Resources Code Reference: Section 2774, Public Resources Code.

§ 3505. Special Provisions

(a) Exemptions.

(1) In addition to the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 2714(a), (c) and (d), any surface mining operation that does not involve either the removal of a total of more than 1000 cubic yards of minerals, ores, and overburden, or involve more than one acre in any one location, shall be exempt from the provisions of the Act.

(2) The purpose of this subdivision is to define the criteria of a "flood control facility," the clean-out of which is exempt from the requirements of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 under PRC Section 2714(a) and (b). It is intended that cleaning out of a previously engineered, constructed facility for which approved design plans exist is an activity to restore the usefulness of that flood control facility to its original design purpose. It is not the intent of this subsection to exempt the removal of materials from natural channels.

The removal of post-construction accumulated materials from a responsible public agency-approved, managed, engineered, constructed facility intended for the purpose of water retention or detention, debris retention, or from a flood water conveyance, where the post-extraction condition, capacity or grade of the facility or conveyance does not exceed the as-built approved design specification contained in the approved documents for the facility or conveyance, shall be exempt from the provisions of the Act.

(3) The excavation, grading, or transportation of mineral materials, including overburden, exclusive of commercial surface mining activities as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2714(d), that is wholly integral and necessary to the conduct of agricultural activities either on-site or on non-contiguous parcels, shall meet the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 2714(a) for farming excavations or grading. This exemption does not apply to the exportation of mineral materials, including overburden, from the property that is in excess of 1,000 cubic yards for commercial purposes.

(b) Vested Rights. The permit and reclamation plan requirements for persons with vested rights are stated in Public Resources Code Section 2776.

Where a person with vested rights continues surface mining in the same area subsequent to January 1, 1976, he shall obtain an approval of a reclamation plan covering the mined lands disturbed by such subsequent surface mining. In those cases where an overlap exists (in the horizontal and/or vertical sense) between pre- and post-Act mining, the reclamation plan shall

call for reclamation proportional to that disturbance caused by the mining after the effective date of the Act.

Authority: Section 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2714, 2758(c) and 2776, Public Resources Code; and 78 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. 343 (1995).

Article 2. Areas Designated to be of Regional Significance

§ 3550. Introduction

Pursuant to Section 2790 of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, the Mining and Geology Board designates certain mineral resource sectors within the following geographical areas to be of regional significance.

Authority and reference: Section 2790, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.1. Tujunga and Pacoima Wash Areas of the San Fernando Valley Region, Los Angeles County

On January 7, 1981, following a December 11, 1980, public hearing, the Mining and Geology Board designated Sectors A, B, C, and D of the Tujunga and Pacoima Wash areas to be of regional significance. In general, these sectors are described as follows:

- (1) Sector A -Tujunga Valley east of the Hansen Dam flood control basin, west of the 210 freeway and excluding identified archaeological sites;
- (2) Sector B -the Hansen Dam Area;
- (3) Sector C -an area southwest of Hansen Dam; and
- (4) Sector D -Pacoima Wash north of Lopez Dam.

These sectors contain sand and gravel deposits which provide a source of construction aggregate for the region's future need.

Designation Map #81-1 and a report summarizing the designation findings of the State Mining and Geology Board are on file at the Board's office in Sacramento.

Authority and reference: Section 2790, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.2. Santa Clara River Valley Area of the Western Ventura County Region, Ventura County

On January 28, 1982, following a November 19, 1981, public hearing, the State Mining and Geology Board designated Sectors A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and J, on Designation Map #82-1, in the Santa Clara River Valley to be of regional significance. In general, these sectors are described as follows:

- (1) Sector A -Instream deposits of the Santa Clara River near the community of El Rio beginning approximately one mile downstream of the U.S. Highway 101 bridge and extending to a point approximately two miles upstream of the Los Angeles Avenue bridge.
- (2) Sector B -Offstream deposits located adjacent to Vineyard Avenue in the community of El Rio.
- (3) Sector C -Offstream deposits located in and adjacent to the community of El Rio.
- (4) Sector D -Offstream deposits located east of Los Angeles Avenue and south of the Santa Clara River.

(5) Sector E -Instream deposits of the Santa Clara River beginning at the eastern boundary of Sector A and extending upstream to the confluence of Santa Paula Creek.

(6) Sector F -Instream deposits extending from the eastern boundary of Sector E upstream to the confluence of Sespe Creek.

(7) Sector G -Instream deposits extending from the eastern boundary of Sector F upstream to Cavin Road.

(8) Sector H -Instream deposits extending from the eastern boundary of Sector G upstream to Piru.

(9) Sector I -Instream deposits extending from the eastern boundary of Sector H upstream for approximately three miles.

(10) Sector J -Instream deposits extending from the eastern boundary of Sector I upstream to the Ventura County line.

These sectors contain sand and gravel deposits that provide a source of construction aggregate for the region's future need.

Designation Map #82-1 and a report summarizing the designation findings of the State Mining and Geology Board, "Designation of Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resource Areas in the Western Ventura County and Simi Production-Consumption Regions -March 1982," are on file at the Board's office in Sacramento.

Authority: Section 2790, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2726, 2761-2763 and 2790-2791, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.3. Simi Valley Area of the Simi Region, Ventura County

On January 28, 1982, following a November 19, 1981, public hearing, the State Mining and Geology Board designated Sectors A, B, and C, on Designation Map 82-1, in the Simi Valley area to be of regional significance. In general, these sectors are described as follows:

(1) Sector A -Hillside deposits located on Oak Ridge and the Simi Hills.

(2) Sector B -Hillside deposits located along a portion of Oak Ridge extending from Long Canyon eastward to the Ventura County line.

(3) Sector C -Hillside deposits located above Meir and Runkle Canyons in the Simi Hills.

These sectors contain sand and gravel deposits that provide a source of construction aggregate for the region's future needs.

Designation Map #82-1 and a report summarizing the designation findings of the State Mining and Geology Board, "Designation of Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resource Areas in the Western Ventura County and Simi Production-Consumption regions -March 1982," are on file at the Board's office in Sacramento.

Authority: Section 2790, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2726, 2761-2763 and 2790-2791, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.4. Santa Ana River, Santiago Creek Arroyo Trabuco, San Juan Creek, and Temescal Valley Areas of the Orange County-Temescal Valley Region, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties

A set of maps identifying the exact locations of the designated areas, entitled "Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resource Areas in the Orange County-Temescal Valley and San Gabriel Valley Production-Consumption Regions," is incorporated by reference into this regulation. These maps are available from the State Mining and Geology Board's office in Sacramento.

The construction aggregate deposits in the following areas have been designated as being of regional significance:

Sector A -Instream deposits of the Santa Ana River beginning at Prado Dam and extending downstream for one and one-half miles.

Sector B -Instream deposits along the north side of the Santa Ana River beginning near Coal Canyon and extending downstream for approximately three miles.

Sector C -Instream deposits along the south side of the Santa Ana River from Horseshoe Bend downstream to the Weir Canyon Bridge.

Sector D -Offstream deposits located between Orangethorpe Avenue and La Palma Avenue in the northeastern part of Anaheim.

Sector E -Offstream deposits located near the intersection of Fee Ana Street and La Palma Avenue in Anaheim.

Sector F -Offstream deposits in the Warner Basin located near Jefferson Street and the Riverside Freeway in Anaheim.

Sector G -Offstream deposit located on the south side of the Santa Ana River near Lincoln Avenue in Anaheim.

Sector H -Hillside deposit located immediately east of Prado Dam in the Chino Hills.

Sector I -Hillside deposit located east of Gypsum Canyon in the Santa Ana Mountains.

Sector J -Instream deposit of Santiago Creek beginning near Villa Park Dam and extending downstream to approximately the Newport Freeway.

Sector K -A conglomerate deposit in upper Blind Canyon east of Villa Park Dam.

Sector L -Instream deposit located on Santiago Creek between Santiago Dam and Irvine Park.

Sector M -Instream deposit located under the Santiago Reservoir on Santiago Creek.

Sector N -Instream deposits of Santiago Creek beginning near Santiago Reservoir and extending upstream to the confluence of Williams Canyon, including a portion of Silverado Canyon.

Sector O -Offstream deposit located on the southeast side of Cota Street in Corona.

Sector P -Offstream deposits of Temescal Wash near the intersection of the Riverside Freeway and Interstate 15 near Corona.

Sector Q -Instream deposits located in Temescal Wash beginning near Magnolia Avenue and extending upstream to Cajalco Road.

Sector R -Instream deposits located in Temescal Wash beginning near the Olsen Canyon confluence and extending upstream to Lee Lake.

Sector S -Offstream deposits of the Coldwater Mayhew Fan near Glen Ivy Hot Springs.

Sector T -Instream deposits of San Juan Creek beginning near Casper Regional Park and extending downstream to approximately Ganado Road in San Juan Capistrano.

Sector U -Instream deposits of Arroyo Trabuco beginning one-half mile above Interstate 5 and extending approximately five miles upstream.

Sector V -Instream deposits of Arroyo Trabuco beginning at the Live Oak Canyon Road crossing and extending upstream for approximately two miles.

Authority: Section 2790, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2726, 2761-2763 and 2790-2791, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.5. San Gabriel River, Eaton Wash, Devils Gate, and Palos Verdes Areas of the San Gabriel Valley Region, Los Angeles County

A set of maps identifying the exact locations of the designated areas, entitled “Updated Designation of Regionally Significant Construction Resources in the Northern San Gabriel Production-Consumption Regions, Los Angeles County, California, 2013” and “Updated Designation of Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resources in the Eaton Wash, Devils Gate Reservoir, and Palos Verdes Areas, San Gabriel Production-Consumption Region, Los Angeles County, California, 2013” is incorporated by reference into this regulation. The areas for designation or termination of designation are shown on the two Plates. These maps are available from the State Mining and Geology Board's office in Sacramento.

The construction aggregate deposits in the following areas have been designated as being of regional significance:

Sector A -Offstream and instream deposits of the San Gabriel River below Morris Dam near Azusa.

Sector B -Instream deposit consisting of the flood control channel of the San Gabriel River upstream of Foothill Boulevard near Azusa.

Sector C -Instream deposits in a portion of the Santa Fe Flood Control Basin and spillway channel near Irwindale.

Sector D -Offstream and instream deposits in the western portion of the San Gabriel River Fan near Baldwin Park and Arcadia.

Sector E -Offstream deposits in the eastern portion of the San Gabriel River Fan in Irwindale.

Sector F -Instream deposits of Eaton Wash located in the Eaton Wash Flood Control Basin.

Sector H -Instream deposits of Arroyo Seco in the Devils Gate Reservoir area.

Sector I -Hillside deposit in the Palos Verdes Hills on Narbonne Avenue in Bent Springs Canyon.

Sector J - Hard rock deposits in the San Gabriel Mountains northeast of San Gabriel Creek in the City of Azusa.

Sector K - Offstream deposits in the eastern portion of the San Gabriel River Fan in Irwindale.

Sector L - Offstream deposits in the eastern portion of the San Gabriel River Fan in Irwindale.

Sector M - Offstream and instream deposits in the western portion of the San Gabriel River Fan near Baldwin Park and Arcadia.

Six Sectors are identified for termination of designation status because of high-value incompatible land use developments.

Sector A (263 acres): There are six separate areas that are now incompatible with mining. Forty-three million tons of resources in these areas have been lost because of urbanization and 24 million tons of resources have been lost because of landfill operations.

Sector B (12 acres): There is one area that has become incompatible with mining. Eight million tons of resources have been lost to urbanization.

Sector C (42 acres): There are two areas that have become incompatible with mining. Thirty-six million tons of resources have been lost to urbanization.

Sector D (391 acres): There are eleven areas that are now incompatible with mining. Fifty-two million tons of resources have been lost to urbanization and 64 million tons of resources have been lost because of landfill operations.

Sector E (422 acres): There are six areas that have become incompatible with mining. Fourteen million tons of resources have been lost to urbanization, and 179 million tons of resources have been lost to landfill operations.

Sector I (104 acres): There are two areas that have become incompatible with mining. Fifteen million tons of resources have been lost to landfill operations.

Authority: Sections 2790 and 2793, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2726, 2761-2763, 2790-2791 and 2793, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.6. Construction Aggregate Resources, Western San Diego County Region

A set of maps identifying the exact locations of the designated resource areas, entitled "Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resource Areas in the Western San Diego County Production-Consumption Region" is incorporated by reference into this regulation. These maps are available from the State Mining and Geology Board's office in Sacramento.

The construction aggregate deposits in the following areas are designated as being of regional significance:

Sector A -A granitic rock deposit located in eastern Oceanside, southwest of the intersection of Highway 78 and College Boulevard, near Buena Vista Creek Canyon.

Sector B -Channel and flood-plain deposits of the San Luis Rey River beginning near North River Road in Oceanside and extending upstream for approximately six miles.

Sector C -Channel and flood-plain deposits of the San Luis Rey River from near the Highway 78 bridge upstream to approximately the Interstate 15 bridge.

Sector D -Alluvial deposits of the upper San Luis Rey River, extending discontinuously from the Interstate 15 bridge upstream to the community of Rincon in Pauma Valley.

Sector E -A hillside alluvial fan deposit located northeast of the San Luis Rey River, extending from the community of Pala to Pauma Valley.

Sector F -An alluvial fan deposit located in upper Pauma Valley near the community of Rincon.

Sector H -A granitic rock deposit located in Twin Oaks Valley approximately three miles east of the City of Vista.

Sector I -An alluvial fan deposit extending eastward from Lake Hodges on the San Dieguito River to the upper end of San Pasqual Valley.

Sector J -A mesa-top conglomerate deposit consisting of 4 areas located in or near the communities of Rancho Bernardo, Rancho Penasquitos, Poway Mira Mesa, Tierra Santa, and Santee, and on the Miramar Naval Air Station.

Sector K -A metavolcanic rock deposit located in Mission Gorge on the San Diego River.

Sector M -Channel and flood-plain deposits of the upper San Diego River from Magnolia Avenue in the City of Santee to within one mile of El Capitan Dam.

Sector N -A channel deposit of the lower Sweetwater River located near the community of Sunnyside.

Sector O -A channel deposit of the Sweetwater River located at the upper end of Sweetwater Reservoir.

Sector P -A channel deposit of the Sweetwater River located in upper Jamacha Valley.

Sector Q -A channel deposit of the Sweetwater River that extends from near the Singing Hills Golf Course upstream for a distance of approximately four miles.

Sector R -Channel and adjacent mesa deposits of the Otay River extending from near Interstate 805 upstream to approximately the head of Otay Valley.

Sector S -A metavolcanic rock deposit on Rock Mountain located on the north side of upper Otay Valley.

Sector U -Flood-plain deposits of the Tijuana River extending from the international boundary downstream for a distance of approximately four miles.

Sector V -Conglomerate deposits located on the Border Highlands immediately south of the Tijuana River.

Authority: Section 2790, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2726, 2761-2763 and 2790-2792, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.7. Construction Aggregate Resources, Claremont – Upland Region

A set of maps identifying the exact locations of the designated resources areas entitled “Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resources Areas in Claremont-Upland Production-Consumption Region” is incorporated by reference into this regulation. These maps are available from the State Mining and Geology Board's office in Sacramento.*

The construction aggregate deposits in the following areas are designated as being of regional significance:

Sector A-The annual recharge area upstream from the San Antonio Creek Flood Control Dam.

Sector B-Eight parcels south of San Antonio Creek Flood Control Dam in the unurbanized areas of the San Antonio Creek Fan, northeast of the City of Claremont. Sector B is roughly bounded by Foothill Boulevard on the south, San Antonio Avenue on the east, and Thompson Creek on the west.

Sector C-Four parcels in the proximal part of the Cucamonga Creek Fan, north of the City of Upland. The area is generally north of 19th Street, west of Carmelian Avenue, east of Euclid Avenue, and south of the San Bernardino National Forest.

Sector D-Three parcels covering parts of the Day Creek and Deer Creek Fans between the Cities of Cucamonga and Fontana. It is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains on the north and Highland Avenue on the south.

*Copies of the maps incorporated by this section accompanied the text which was filed with Secretary of State on 12-3-86.

Authority: Section 2790, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2726, 2761-2763 and 2790-2792, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.8. Constructive Aggregate Resources, San Bernardino Region

The areas for designation and termination of designation are shown on two plates entitled "Updated Designation in the Northern San Bernardino Production-Consumption (P-C) Region, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California (2013) Plate I, Updated Designation in the Southern San Bernardino Production-Consumption (P-C) Region, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, (2013) Plate 2, and are incorporated by reference into this regulation. These maps are available from the State Mining and Geology Board's office in Sacramento.

The construction aggregate deposits in the following areas are designated as being of regional significance:

Sector A: This Sector includes nineteen subsectors on the Lytle Creek Fan in and around the City of Fontana. Includes subsectors A-4-a, A-4-b, A-4-c, A-7-a, A-7-b, A-7-c, A-8-a, A-8-b, A-9-a, A-9-b, A-13-a, A-14, A-16-a, A-16-b, A-17-a, A-19-a, and A-19-b. The larger subsectors are north of Fontana; several smaller subsectors are scattered to the east and south of Fontana to the Santa Ana River.

Sector B: This Sector includes twelve subsectors covering the unurbanized portions of Lytle Creek Wash from north of Freeway 15, west to the downtown area of the City of San Bernardino. Includes subsectors B-1-a, B-1-b, B-5-a, B-5-b, B-5-c, B-6-a, B-7-a, B-8, B-9, B-10, B-14, and B-15.

Sector C: This Sector includes fourteen subsectors along the Cajon Creek Wash from the bend in the wash south of Lost Lake, southward to the confluence of Cajon Creek and Lytle Creek. Includes subsectors C-1-a, C-1-b, C-3-a, C-4-a, C-5-a, C-5-b, C-5-c, C-6-a, C-6-b, C-6-c, C-6-d, C-6-e, C-8, and C-10-a.

Sector E: This Sector includes fifteen subsectors in and along the Santa Ana River from Freeway 395, south and west to the town of Rubidoux. Includes subsectors E-1, E-2-a, E-5-a, E-9, E-10-a, E-10-b, E-13-a, E-13-b, E-14-a, E-17-a, E-19, E-20, E-22, E-23, and E-24-a

Sector F: This Sector includes eighteen subsectors along the upper Santa Ana River and Santa Ana Wash and areas along smaller drainages merging with the Santa Ana Wash, including Warm Creek, City Creek, and Mill Creek. Includes subsectors F-2-a, F-3-a, F-6-a, F-6-b, F-9, F-14-a, F-14-b, F-15-a, F-15-b, F-15-c, F-16-a, F-17-a, F-18, F-20-a, F-23-a, F-23-b, F-32-a, and F-33.

Subsector G-1: This Sector includes subsectors G-1-a, G-1-b and G-1-c. These subsectors cover parts of the San Gorgonio River alluvial fan, east of the City of Banning, and extends from the mouth of Banning Canyon.

Subsector G-2: This Sector includes subsectors G-2-a, G-2-b, and G-2-c. These subsectors cover parts of the San Gorgonio River alluvial fan, west and south of the community of Cabazon.

Subsector J-1: This subsector is bounded to the southeast by the 15 Freeway and on the northwest by Lytle Creek Road. It is adjacent to Sector B-2 on the northeast.

Subsector J-2: This subsector is northeast of the 15 Freeway.

Subsector J-3: This subsector is bounded on the northwest by the 15 Freeway, on the east by Citrus Avenue, and on the south by Duncan Canyon Road.

Subsector J-4: This subsector is bounded on the southeast by a transmission line, on the northwest by the 15 Freeway, and on the west by Citrus Avenue.

Subsector J-5: This subsector is bounded on the south by a utility corridor, on the west by a transmission line, and on the northwest by the 15 Freeway.

Subsector J-6: This subsector is bounded on the north by a transmission line and utility corridor, on the west by Citrus Avenue, on the east by Sierra Avenue, and on the south by Highland Avenue.

Subsector J-7: This subsector is bounded on the south by a utility corridor, on the north by Duncan Canyon Road, on the east by Sierra Avenue, and on the west by Lytle Creek Road.

Subsector J-8: This subsector is bounded on the north by a utility corridor, on the south by a transmission line, on the west by Lytle Creek Road, and on the east by Sierra Avenue.

Subsector J-9: This subsector is bounded on the north by Summit Avenue, on the east by Citrus Avenue, and on the south by La Sierra Drive.

Subsector J-10: This subsector is bounded by Sierra Avenue on the west, by Windflower Avenue on the south, and by Mango Avenue on the east.

Subsector J-11: This subsector is bounded on the east by Alder Avenue, on the north by Summit Avenue.

Subsector J-12: This subsector is bounded on the east by Alder Avenue. The Mid-Valley Landfill Pit operated by Robertson's Ready Mix Concrete Company is in this Sector.

Subsector J-13: This subsector is bounded on west by Ayala Drive and on the south by Jerry Eaves Park.

Sector K: This Sector is north of Lake Elsinore, on the northeast corner of the Corona Freeway and Nichols Road. The area is the site of an active crushed-stone quarry operated by the Pacific Aggregates, Inc.

AREAS FOR TERMINATION OF DESIGNATION:

The following Sectors are identified by the State Geologist for termination of designation status due to high-value incompatible land use developments. These areas are shown on the accompanying Plates.

Subsector A-4: This Sector includes subsectors A-4-d, A-4-e, A-4-f, A-4-g and A-4-h which are now covered by housing developments, freeway and freeway interchange.

Subsector A-6: This Sector is north of Highland Avenue and is now covered by the State Route 210 Freeway.

Subsector A-7: Includes subsector A-7-d, which is now covered by housing developments, urbanization and freeway.

Subsector A-8-c: Most of this subsector is covered by housing development.

Subsector A-9: Includes subsector A-9-c, which is now covered by housing development.

Subsector A-13: Includes subsector A-13-b, which is covered by housing development.

Subsector A-15: This subsector is in an area south of Foothill Boulevard, east of Beech Avenue, north of Arrow Route, and west of Lime Avenue, and is covered by industrial development.

Subsector A-16-c: This subsector is now mainly covered by industrial development.

Subsector A-17: Includes subsectors A-17-b and A-17-c, which are now covered by Industrial development.

Subsector A-18: This subsector is south of Arrow Boulevard and north of the Burlington Northern-Southern Pacific Railway Line, between Beech and Lime Avenues. Industrial development now covers this Sector.

Subsector A-19-c: This subsector, on the northwestern corner of Citrus Avenue and the Burlington Northern-Southern Pacific Railway Line, is now covered by industrial development.

Subsector A-23: This subsector is south of Freeway 10, north of Slover Avenue and east of Sierra Avenue. Urban and industrial development now covers this Sector.

Subsector A-24: This subsector is south of Slover Avenue and north of Santa Ana Avenue, between Spruce and Cactus avenues. Housing development now covers the Sector.

Subsector A-27: This subsector is south of Santa Ana Avenue and north of Jurupa Avenue, between Lilac and Cactus avenues. Housing and industrial development now covers this Sector.

Subsector A-28: This subsector is between Hall Avenue and South Riverside Avenue, and northwest of Agua Mansa Road, is now covered by housing development.

Subsector A-29-b: This subsector is between Hall Avenue and South Riverside Avenue, and northwest of Agua Mansa Road, is now covered by housing development.

Subsector A-30: This subsector is between Hall Avenue and South Riverside Avenue, and northwest of Agua Mansa Road, is now covered by housing development.

Subsector B-2: The northern and northeastern part of the subsector, south of Freeway 210 and west of Brampton Avenue is now covered by housing development.

Subsector B-5: Includes subsectors B-5-d, B-5-e, B-5-f, B-f-g, B-5-h and B-5-i: The northern and northeastern part of the Sector, south of Freeway 210 and west of Brampton Avenue is now covered by housing development.

Subsector B-6-b: The northern and northeastern part of the subsector, south of Freeway 210 and west of Brampton Avenue is now covered by housing development.

Subsector B-7-b: The northern edge of the subsector is now covered by the State Route 210 Freeway.

Subsector B-12: This subsector is now covered by industrial development.

Subsector B-16: This subsector is now covered by industrial development.

Subsector B-17: This subsector is now covered by industrial development.

Subsector C-3-b: The subsector east of Little League Drive is now covered by urban development.

Subsector C-4-b: The subsector east of Little League Drive is now covered by urban development.

Subsector C-10-b: The subsector east of Cable Creek is now covered by housing development.

Subsector D-2: This subsector is now covered by industrial development.

Subsector D-3: This subsector is now covered by industrial development.

Subsector D-4: This subsector is now covered by industrial development.

Subsectors D-5: This subsector is now covered by industrial development.

Subsector D-6: This subsector is comprised of two subsectors, D-6-a and D-6-b, which are now covered by industrial development.

Subsector E-2-b: This subsector is now covered by industrial development.

Subsector E-4: This subsector is now covered by industrial development.

Subsectors E-5: This subsector is comprised of two subsectors, E-5-b and E-10-c, which are now covered by industrial development.

Subsectors E-10: This subsector includes three subsectors, E-10-c, E-10-d and E-10-e, just east of South Riverside Avenue and north of the Santa Ana River which are now covered by industrial development.

Subsector E-13-c: The subsector along the south side of Pellisier Road is now covered by industrial development.

Subsector E-14-b: The subsector along the south side of Pellisier Road is now covered by industrial development.

Subsector E-17-b: This subsector in and along the Santa Ana River from Freeway 395, south and west to the town of Rubidoux, is now covered by industrial development.

Subsector E-24-c: This subsector, along Crestmore Road, is now covered by housing development.

Subsector F-1: This subsector is mostly covered by urban development.

Subsector F-2-b: This subsector is now covered by housing development.

Subsector F-3-b: This subsector is now covered by housing development.

Subsectors F-4-a, F-4-b, F-4-c, and F-14-d: These subsectors are now covered by housing development.

Subsector F-5: This subsector is now covered by housing development.

Subsector F-6: This subsector includes subsectors F-6-c, F-6-d and F-6-e which are now covered by industrial development.

Subsector F-12: This subsector is now covered by industrial development.

Subsectors F-14-c and F-14-d: Parts of these subsectors are now covered by housing development.

Subsector F-15: This Sector includes subsectors F-15-d, F-15-e, F-15-f, F-15-g and F-15-h, which are now covered by housing and other urban development.

Subsector F-16-b: This subsector is now covered by industrial development.

Subsector F-17-b: This subsector is now covered by industrial development.

Subsector F-20-b: This subsector is now covered by industrial development.

Sector F-23: This subsector includes subsectors F-23-c and F-23-d, which are now covered by industrial development and a bridge.

Sector F-32-b: This subsector is now covered by industrial development and a bridge.

Sector G: This Sector includes three subsectors, G-1-d, G-1-e and G-1-f, covering parts of the San Gorgonio River alluvial fan, northeast of the City of Banning, and extends from the mouth of Banning Canyon. These subsectors are now covered by housing and other urban development.

Sector H: This Sector is now depleted.

Sector I: This subsector is now covered by housing and other urban development.

Authority: Section 2790, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2726, 2761-2763 and 2790-2792, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.9. Construction Aggregate Resources, Saugus-Newhall and Palmdale Regions

A set of maps identifying the exact locations of the designated resources areas entitled "Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resources Areas in Saugus-Newhall and

Palmdale Production-Consumption Region” is incorporated by reference into this regulation. These maps are available from the State Mining and Geology Board's office in Sacramento.*

The construction aggregate deposits in the following areas are designated as being of regional significance:

Sector A-Portions of the Santa Clara River and its immediate flood plain extending from the Los Angeles County Line to Bee Canyon, parts of Castiac Creek, and Oak Spring Canyon.

Sector B-An area bounded by Bee Canyon on the northwest, the Santa Clara River to the south, and extending approximately one mile east of the Agua Dulce Canyon; and a triangle-shaped area with a boundary extending from the mouth of Pole Canyon west along an old railroad grade, south to Oak Spring Canyon then northeast back to the mouth of Pole Canyon.

Sector C-A triangular area beginning at the mouth of Pole Canyon, running southeast along the canyon to Oak Spring Canyon then southwest to Coyote Canyon, turning northeast to close the triangle back at the mouth of Pole Canyon.

Sector D-An area north of the California Aqueduct whose eastern boundary is along Little Rock Wash then turns west approximately one mile north of Boundary Avenue. The western boundary runs south near 47th Street and Fort-Tejon Road.

Sector E-An area of the Big Rock Wash bounded by the aqueduct on the south, North 165th Street on the east, Palmdale Boulevard on the north, and 116th Street on the west.

*Copies of the maps incorporated by this section accompanied the text which was filed with Secretary of State on 12-3-86.

Authority: Section 2790, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2726, 2761-2763 and 2790-2792, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.10. Construction Aggregate Resources, South San Francisco Bay Region

A set of maps identifying the exact locations of the designated resources areas entitled “Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resources Areas in South San Francisco Bay Production-Consumption Region” is incorporated by reference into this regulation. These maps are available from the State Mining and Geology Board's office in Sacramento.

Sector A-Aggregate deposit located in Amador Valley and Livermore Valley areas in the Cities of Pleasanton and Livermore in Alameda County.

Sector B-Alluvial deposit consisting of six parcels along Arroyo del Valle on the southwestern edge of Livermore in Alameda County.

Sector C-Alluvial deposit consisting of six parcels located along Arroyo Mucho on the eastern edge of Livermore in Alameda County.

Sector D-Greenstone deposit located on Apperson Ridge east of Sunol Valley in Alameda County.

Sector E-Alluvial deposit consisting of five parcels in Sunol Valley in southern Alameda County.

Sector H-Elongated sandstone deposit located on the foothills of the Cities of Fremont and Union City.

Sector I-Elongated series of parcels consisting of a sandstone deposit along the foothills east of the Cities of Fremont and Milpitas.

Sector J-Alluvial deposit located near Mowry Landing on the southern edge of Fremont in Alameda County.

Sector K-Alluvial deposit located west of Highway 17 on the southern edge of Fremont in Alameda County.

Sector L-Alluvial deposit consisting of three parcels located between the Nimitz Freeway, Alameda Creek, the Coyote Hills, and Jarvis Avenue in the northwestern portion of the City of Fremont in Alameda County.

Sector M-Located at the southern end of the Coyote Hills on the west side of Fremont in Alameda County.

Sector N-Greenstone deposit in the foothills east of the City of Hayward in Alameda County.

Sector O-Consists of greenstone and rhyolite located in the Berkeley Hills west of Lake Chabot in Alameda County.

Sector P-Consists of rhyolite located north of the Oak Knoll Naval Hospital in the Berkeley Hills.

Sector S-Mount Zion and a smaller adjacent hill in central Contra Costa County.

Sector T-Consists of basalt and andesite located at the south end of Gudde Ridge in the City of Moraga in southwestern Contra Costa County.

Sector U-Consists of basalt and andesite located on a small ridge southwest of the City of Orinda in Contra Costa County.

Sector V-Consists of basalt and andesite located on a small ridge southwest of the city of Orinda in Contra Costa County.

Sector W-Sandstone and shale deposit consisting of three parcels located on the west side of the City of Richmond in Contra Costa County.

Sector X-The Guadalupe Quarry property on the north side of Mount San Bruno adjacent to the City of Brisbane in San Mateo County.

Sector Y-Limestone and greenstone deposits located west of Pacifica near Rockway Beach in northern San Mateo County.

Sector Z-Greenstone deposit located in the Los Altos Hills in northwestern Santa Clara County.

Sector BB-Limestone deposit located west of the City of Cupertino on upper Permanente Creek in Santa Clara County.

Sector CC-Greenstone deposit located northwest of Stevens Creek Reservoir on the western edge of the City of Cupertino in Santa Clara County.

Sector DD-Conglomerate deposit located northwest of Stevens Creek Reservoir west of the City of Cupertino in Santa Clara County.

Sector EE-Located immediately northwest of the intersection of Capitol Expressway and Monterey Road (highway 82) on the City of San Jose in Santa Clara County.

Sector GG-Sandstone deposit located approximately four miles south of Brentwood in eastern Contra Costa County.

Sector HH-Granitic rock deposit located northwest of the City of Half Moon Bay in western San Mateo County.

Sector II-Sandstone and siltstone deposit located in Limekiln Canyon east of Lexington Reservoir in southwestern Santa Clara County.

Sector LL-Sandstone deposit located in the foothills east of the City of Fremont in Alameda County.

 *Copies of the maps incorporated by this section accompanied the text which was filed with Secretary of State on 12-3-86.

Authority: Section 2790, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2726, 2761-2763 and 2790-2792, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.11. Construction Aggregate Resources, North San Francisco Bay Region

The areas for changes in designation, and termination of designation, are shown on three plates: Plate 1 (July 2015), Updated Designation in the North San Francisco Bay Production-Consumption Region, Marin, Napa, Sonoma and Southwestern Solano Counties, California - Northern Part; Plate 2 (July 2015), Updated Designation in the North San Francisco Bay Production-Consumption Region, Marin, Napa, Sonoma and Southwestern Solano Counties, California - Central Part; and Plate 3 (July 2015), Updated Designation in the North San Francisco Bay Production-Consumption Region, Marin, Napa, Sonoma and Southwestern Solano Counties, California - Northwestern and Southeastern Part.

The construction aggregate deposits in the following areas are designated as being of regional significance:

Sector A - Channel and floodplain alluvium deposits located in Alexander Valley of Sonoma County; extends from approximately the City of Cloverdale downstream to a point 3.25 miles southeast of the community of Jimtown.

Sector B except for the subsectors referenced below that have had their designation terminated - Alluvial deposits of the middle reach of the Russian River and a small portion of Dry Creek 0.5 miles west of Healdsburg. The sector extends from the City of Healdsburg down the Russian River to a point near the Wohler Road Bridge.

Sectors D-1 and D-2a - Consists of Novato Conglomerate deposits located near Black Point in eastern Marin County.

Sector F - A small aggregate deposit located west of the City of Cotati on Stony Point Road in Sonoma County.

Sector G - Three contiguous parcels consisting of metamorphosed graywacke and greenstone deposits located east of the City of Vallejo at the southern end of Sulphur Springs Mountain.

Sector H - Aggregate deposit located southeast of the City of Napa in Napa County.

Sector I - Metamorphosed sandstone deposit located on Point San Pedro in eastern Marin County.

Sector K-1 - Area east of Dunbar Union School and northeast of the community of Glen Ellen in Sonoma County.

Sector K-2 - Area east of Dunbar Union School and northeast of the community of Glen Ellen in Sonoma County.

Sector L - Small greenstone and pillow lavas deposits located in Millerton Gulch approximately 3.5 miles north of the community of Point Reyes Station in Marin County.

Sector M - A small serpentinite deposit located in upper Bowman Canyon on Burdell Mountain approximately three miles northwest of Novato in Marin County.

Section N - A small siltstone deposit located approximately one mile west of the community of Forestville and south of Highway 116.

Sector O - A small siltstone deposit located approximately one mile west of the community of Forestville and north of Highway 116.

Sector P - Located along the west side of Green Valley approximately three miles southwest of Forestville in Sonoma County.

Sector R - Located approximately 2.5 miles southeast of the City of Petaluma in Sonoma County.

Sector S - Located approximately five miles west of Petaluma on Petaluma Creek Road in Sonoma County.

Sector T - Sandstone deposits located 1.5 miles north of Duncan Mills on Austin Creek in western Sonoma County.

Sector U - Located at the confluence of the South Fork and Wheatfield Fork of the Gualala River in northwestern Sonoma County.

Sector V-1a - Consists of andesite located on Burdell Mountain approximately two miles north of the City of Novato in Marin County.

Sector W - Located on Porter Creek Road approximately four miles east of the community of Mark West Springs in eastern Sonoma County.

Sector X-1a - Consists of sandstone and andesite located along Highway 121 approximately 2.5 miles north of Sears Point in southeastern Sonoma County.

Sector Y - Shale deposit located approximately 2.5 miles west of Healdsburg in Sonoma County.

Sector AA - Includes subsectors AA-1, AA-2, and AA-3, and comprised of alluvial deposits along the Gualala River in northwestern Sonoma County.

Sector DD - Includes subsectors DD-1 and DD-2, and is located on Porter Creek Road approximately four miles east of the community of Mark West Springs in Sonoma County.

Sector EE - Located approximately one mile west of the community of Forestville and south of Highway 16.

Sector FF - Located approximately one mile west of the community of Forestville and north of Highway 16.

Sector GG - Located approximately 1.5 miles north of Duncan Mills on Austin Creek in western Sonoma County.

Sector HH - Located approximately 1.5 miles north of Duncan Mills on Austin Creek in western Sonoma County.

Sector II - Located approximately 1.5 miles north of Duncan Mills on Austin Creek in western Sonoma County.

Sector JJ - Located west of the City of Cotati on Stony Point Road in Sonoma County.

Sector KK - An area south of Roblar Road approximately five and a quarter miles west of the City of Cotati in Sonoma County.

Sector LL - An area south of Roblar Road approximately four and a half miles west of the City of Cotati in Sonoma County.

Sector MM - Located southeast of the City of Napa in Napa County.

The following areas have had their designation terminated:

Sector B incorporating parts of Sectors B-2a, B-2b, B-2c, B-2d, B-4d and B-4e - Located along the Middle Reach of the Russian River from Healdsburg south to its confluence with Mark West Creek: There are five areas terminated in Sector B-2a; two areas terminated in Sector B-

2b; four areas terminated in Sector B-2c; two areas terminated in Sector B-2d; three areas terminated in Sector B-4d; and one area terminated in Sector B-4e. Also, including surrounding areas to all portions of both Sectors B-2 and B-4e, south of Dry Creek and west of the Russian River, corresponding to a conservation easement area.

Sectors C-2a and C-3 - Sector C-2a along Sonoma Creek, north of the City of Sonoma and Sector C-3 on the northwestern edge of the City of Sonoma. These two areas have been terminated.

Sector D-2b - This sector at the southern end of a prominent ridge in the easternmost part of the City of Novato has been terminated.

Sector E - This Sector is at the northern end of Petaluma Hill and is mostly within the City of Petaluma. Sector E has been terminated.

Sector J - This Sector is at the eastern end of Burdell Mountain. This Sector has been terminated.

Sector Q - This Sector is north of Highway 1, about 2.5 miles east of the community of Bodega Bay. The Sector has been terminated.

Sector V (partial) - This Sector (V-1b) is on Burdell Mountain. Six acres of the Sector have been terminated.

Sector X (partial) - This Sector (X-1b) is on the east side of Highway 121, about seven miles south of Sonoma. The northern portion of the Sector has been terminated.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 2790 and 2793, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2726, 2761-2763 and 2790-2792, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.12. Construction Aggregate Resources, Monterey Bay Region

A set of maps identifying the exact locations of the designated resources areas entitled "Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resources Areas in Monterey Bay Production-Consumption Region" is incorporated by reference into this regulation. These maps are available from the State Mining and Geology Board's office in Sacramento*

The construction aggregate deposits in the following areas are designated as being of regional significance:

Sector A-Consists of quartz diorite located on Ben Lomond Mountain southwest of Felton in Santa Cruz County.

Sector B-Consists of sandstone deposit divided into three large non-contiguous parcels located east of Felton in Santa Cruz County.

Sector C-Sandstone deposit located near Wilder Ranch west of the City of Santa Cruz.

Sector D-Alluvial deposit located in a portion of Uvas Creek located west of Gilroy in southern Santa Clara County.

Sector E-Channel and floodplain deposits located in a long portion of the San Benito River extending from lower Tres Pinos Creek west to State Highway 101 in central San Benito County.

Sector F-Two elongated deposits located near the community of Aromas in western San Benito County, extending from State Highway 101 northwesterly to Pajaro Gap on Highway 129, a distance of approximately five miles.

Sector G-The Natividad Quarry located northeast of Salinas in Monterey County.

Sector H-Sand deposits in two separate but adjacent parcels located along the southern portion of Monterey Bay, north of the City of Marina.

Sector I-A large sand dune area located on the northern edge of the City of Marina in Monterey County.

Sector J-Quartz diorite located on Huckleberry Hill on the east side of the community of Pebble Beach in Monterey County.

Sector K-Stream channel and floodplain deposits consisting of a one mile long portion of the lower Carmel River in the Carmel Valley of Monterey County.

Sector L-Consists of quartz diorite and siltstone located on upper Soquel Creek on the east side of Sugarloaf Mountain in Santa Cruz County.

Sector M-Fluvial sand and gravel deposit located on Freedom Boulevard approximately seven miles northwest of Watsonville in southern Santa Cruz County.

Sector N-Located at the confluence of Chalone Creek with the Salinas River in southern Monterey County, approximately three miles southwest of the community of Greenfield, northeast of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks.

Sector O-Located at the confluence of Chalone Creek with the Salinas River in southern Monterey County, approximately three miles southwest of the community of Greenfield.

Sector P-Stream channel and floodplain deposits of San Lorenzo Creek located in the foothills of the Gabilan Range in southern Monterey County, approximately six miles northwest of King City.

Sector U-Stream channel and floodplain deposits of Upper Pacheco Creek located near Bells Station in southeastern Santa Clara County.

*Copies of the maps incorporated by this section accompanied the text which was filed with Secretary of State on 12-3-86.

Authority: Section 2790, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2726, 2761-2763 and 2790-2792, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.13. Construction Aggregate Resources, Fresno Production-Consumption Region

A set of maps identifying the exact locations of the designated resource areas entitled "Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resource Areas in the Fresno Production-Consumption Region," February 2000, is incorporated by reference into this regulation. These maps are available from the State Mining and Geology Board's office in Sacramento.

The construction aggregate deposits in the following areas are designated as being of regional significance:

Sector K -Alluvial deposits of the Kings River between Avocado Lake on the northeast and the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks on the southwest.

Sector S -Portions of the San Joaquin River floodplain between Friant Dam and Highway 99.

Authority: Section 2790, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2726, 2761-2763 and 2790-2792, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.14. Construction Aggregate Resources, Stockton-Lodi Production-Consumption Region

The designated resource areas, and resource areas being terminated, is shown on Plate 1, Updated Mineral Land Classification Map for Portland Cement Concrete-Grade Aggregate in the Stockton-Lodi Production Consumption (P-C) Region, San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties, California (2015), and is incorporated by reference into this regulation. This map is available from the State Mining and Geology Board's office in Sacramento.

The construction aggregate deposits in the following areas are designated as being of regional significance:

Sector A-Aggregate deposits on the alluvial fan created by Corral Hollow Creek, situated south of the City of Tracy.

Sector B-Aggregate deposit on the alluvial fan created by Lone Tree Creek. Deposit extends from just west of Interstate 580 near the base of the Coast Range hills northwest to the alignment of Interstate 5.

Sector C-Aggregate deposit that consists of the alluvial fan formed by Hospital Creek. Deposit extends from west of Interstate 580 within the foothills of the Coast Range and east into the San Joaquin Valley.

Sector D-Sand deposit centered on the San Joaquin River near the intersection of Highway 120 and Interstate 5 west of the City of Manteca.

Candidate Sector E (Subsectors E-1 through E-10) - This Sector is located southwest of the town of Vernalis, to the west of Welty road and east of Interstate 580. It is adjacent to Sector B on the northwest and Sector C to the south. A portion of Subsector E-10 extends into Stanislaus County.

Candidate Sector F (Subsectors F-1 through F-10) - This Sector is located west of the town of Vernalis and is traversed by Bird Road, Highway 132 and Interstate 580. It is adjacent to Sector B on the east. Subsectors F-1 through F-10 total 927 acres and cover an area west of the Lone Tree Creek Alluvial Fan.

Candidate Sectors G (Subsectors G-1 and G-2) - This Sector is located southwest of the City of Lathrop and is southeast of Interstate 205/5 and northeast of Paradise Cut. It is adjacent to Sector D to the northeast.

All or parts of eight Sectors are identified for termination of designation status because of depletion due to mining or development of incompatible land uses. These areas are indicated on the accompanying Plate, and as follows:

Sector A-1: There are twelve subsectors totaling 462 acres that have been depleted by mining (A-1b, A-1c, A-1d, A-1f, A-1h, A-1i, A-1j, A-1k, A-1n, A-1o, A-1p and A-1q).

Sector A-2: There are seventeen subsectors totaling 1,424 acres that have been depleted partially or completely by mining or now have land uses incompatible with mining. Subsectors A-2a, A-2b, A-2c, A-2h, and A-2i covering 677 acres containing 132,579,000 tons of PCC-grade aggregate resources have been lost to urbanization. Subsectors A-2i, A-2n, A-2p, A-2q, A-2r, A-2s, A-2t, A-2u, A-2v, A-2w, A-2y, and A-2z covering 747 acres have been depleted by mining.

Sector A-3: There are three subsectors totaling 140 acres that have been depleted by mining (A-3a, A-3b, and A-3c).

Sector A-4: There are two subsectors totaling 55 acres that have been depleted by mining (A-4a and A-4b).

Sector D-9: 197 acres of Sector D-9 have been depleted by mining.

Sector D-10: 9 acres of Sector D-10 have been depleted by mining.

Sector D-11: 51 acres of Sector D-11 have been depleted by mining.

Sector D-12: 10 acres of Sector D-12 have been depleted by mining.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 2790 and 2793, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2761, 2762, 2763, 2790, 2791 and 2792, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.15. Construction Aggregate Resources, Palm Springs Production-Consumption Region

The areas for designation are shown on two plates: Updated Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resources Areas in the Palm Springs Production-Consumption Region, Riverside County, California (Western Area) - SMARA Designation Report Number 13 - Plate 1 - March 2013, and Updated Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resources Areas in the Palm Springs Production-Consumption Region, Riverside County, California (Eastern Area) - SMARA Designation Report Number 13 - Plate 2 - March 2013, and are incorporated by reference into this regulation. These maps are available from the State Mining and Geology Board's office in Sacramento.

The construction aggregate deposits in the following areas are designated as being of regional significance:

Sector A-1 - Aggregate deposits located adjacent to the southeast border of the community of Cabezon at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains.

Sector A-2 - Aggregate deposits located between the Colorado River Aqueduct and the Morongo Indian Reservation.

Sector B-1 - Aggregate deposit located at the mouth of the Whitewater Canyon north of Interstate 10.

Sector B-2-b - Aggregate deposit located immediately south of Interstate 10 at the intersection of Highway 62.

Sector B-3a - Aggregate deposit located immediately south of Sector B-2 and east of the San Gorgonio Pass to Garnet Hill.

Sector B-3-c - Aggregate deposit located immediately south of Sector B-2 and east of the San Gorgonio Pass to Garnet Hill.

Sector B-3-e - Aggregate deposit located immediately south of Sector B-2 and east of the San Gorgonio Pass to Garnet Hill.

Sector B-4 - Aggregate deposit located east of Indian Avenue and south of Garnet Hill.

Sector B-5-a - Aggregate deposit located south of Interstate 10.

Sector B-5-c - Aggregate deposit located adjacent to the northern border of Sector B-3 and the southern border of Interstate 10 near Garnet Hill.

Sector C-1 - Aggregate deposit located in the Little Morongo Canyon approximately one mile north of the City of Desert Hot Springs.

Sector D - Aggregate deposit located in a small unnamed wash in the foothills of the community of Thousand Palms (Plate 2, Inset Map B).

Sector E-1 - Aggregate deposit located northeast of Dillon Road, approximately six miles northeast of the City of Indio.

Sector E-2 - Aggregate deposit located approximately six miles northeast of the City of Indio.

Sector F - Aggregate deposit located approximately four miles northeast of the City of Indio.

Sector G-1 - Aggregate deposit located approximately three miles north of the City of Indio.

Sector G-2 - Aggregate deposit located approximately three miles north of the City of Indio

Sector G-3 - Aggregate deposit located approximately three miles north of the City of Indio

Sector H-1 - Aggregate deposit located approximately four miles east of the community of Thermal.

Sector H-2 - Aggregate deposit located northeast of the Coachella Canal approximately three and a half miles east of the community of Thermal.

Sector H-3 - Aggregate deposit located southwest of the Coachella Canal approximately three miles east of the community of Thermal.

Sector I - Aggregate deposits comprising part of Thermal Canyon wash, south of Interstate Highway 10, east of the Coachella Canal, and four miles northeast of the community of Thermal. Sector I is approximately one mile north of the previously designated Sectors H-1, H-2, and H-3 (Plate 2, Inset Map A).

Sector J - Aggregate deposits located near the community of Indio Hills that formed as a series of coalescing alluvial fans deposited from material discharged from canyons cut northward into the Little San Bernardino Mountains.

Sector J-4 - Aggregate deposits located north and east of the community of Indio Hills in Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T4S, R7E, SBBM. It is separated from Sector J-5 to the southeast by a public road and residential development in the community of Indio Hills.

Sector J-5 - Aggregate deposits located east of the community of Indio Hills in Sections 13, and 24, T4S, R7E; and Section 19, T4S, R8E, SBBM. It is separated from Sector J-4 to the northwest by a public road and urbanization in the community of Indio Hills, and from Sector J-6 to the south by Dillon Road and a utility easement. Sector J-5 is contiguous with Sector E-1, to the southeast.

Sector J-6 - Aggregate deposits located southeast of the community of Indio Hills in Sections 13 and 24, T4S, R7E, SBBM. It is separated from Sector J-5 to the north by Dillon Road and a utility easement. Sector J-6 is contiguous with Sector E-2, to the southeast.

Sector K-1 - Aggregate deposits located in Section 33, T4S, R7E, SBBM. It is bounded to the north by the Mission Creek Branch of the San Andreas Fault near the base of the south flank of the Indio Hills. It is adjacent to the original Sector G on the east. On the south it is bounded by a utility corridor, which separates it from Sector K-2.

Sector K-2 - Aggregate deposits located in Section 33, T4S, R7E, SBBM. It is bounded to the north by a utility corridor, which separates it from Sector K-1. On the south, it is bounded by a second utility corridor separating it from Sector K-3.

Sector K-3 - Aggregate deposits located in Section 33, T4S, R7E; and Section 3, T5S, R7E, SBBM. It is adjacent to the original Sector G on the east. It is bounded to the north by a utility corridor, which separates it from Sector K-2. On the south, it is bounded by agricultural land of the Coachella Valley.

Sector K-4 - Aggregate deposits located in Section 34, T4S, R7E, SBBM. It is bounded on the south by the Mission Creek Branch of the San Andreas Fault.

Sector K-5 - Aggregate deposits located in Sections 33, 34, and 35, T4S, R7E, SBBM. It is adjacent to the original Sector G on the south. On the north, it is bounded by the Mission Creek Branch of the San Andreas Fault, which separates it from Sector K-4.

Sector K-6 - Aggregate deposits located in Section 2, T5S, R7E, SBBM, east of the original Sector G. It is bounded by the Mission Creek Branch of the San Andreas Fault on the north and

a utility corridor to the south. Sector K-6 has less than the threshold amount of material within it; however, it could be mined in conjunction with Sector G.

Sector K-7 - Aggregate deposits located in Section 2, T5S, R7E, SBBM, southeast of the original Sector G. Utility corridors separate it from Sector K-6 to the north and Sector K-8 to the west.

Sector K-8 - Aggregate deposits located in Section 2, T5S, R7E, SBBM, southeast of the original Sector G. A utility corridor separates it from Sector K-7 to the east.

The construction aggregate deposits in the following areas are designated for termination of designation status due to high-value incompatible land use developments:

Sector A-3 - Aggregate deposits located directly south of Interstate 10 two miles east of the community of Cabazon.

Sector B-2-a - Aggregate deposit located immediately south of Interstate 10.

Sector B-3-b - Aggregate deposit located immediately south of Interstate 10 and north of the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Sector B-3-d - Aggregate deposit located immediately south of Interstate 10 and north of the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Sector B-5-b - Aggregate deposit located south of Interstate 10.

Sector C-2 - Aggregate deposit located in the Little Morongo Canyon approximately one mile north of the City of Desert Hot Springs.

Authority: Section 2790 and 2793, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2761-2763 and 2790-2792, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.16. Construction Aggregates Resources, Bakersfield Production-Consumption Region

The areas for designation are shown on two plates: Plate 1, Candidate Areas for Designation in the Bakersfield Production-Consumption (P-C) Region, Kern County California, Northern Area (2009), and Plate 2, Candidate Areas for Designation in the Bakersfield Production-Consumption (P-C) Region, Kern County California, Southern Area (2009), and are incorporated by reference into this regulation. These maps are available from the State Mining and Geology Board's office in Sacramento.

The construction aggregate deposits in the following area are designated as being of regional significance:

Candidate Sector A - Deposits of the James Road Resource Area, five miles north of Bakersfield and southwest of the intersection of James Road and State Highway 65, are in a small alluvial fan composed of reworked sediments derived from older alluvial fan deposits and the Kern River Formation. (Plate 1)

Candidate Sector A (247 acres) is in Sections 28 and 29, T28S, R27E, MDBM, five miles north of Bakersfield, west of State Route 65 and southwest of the intersection of James Road and State Route 65.

Candidate Sector Group B - Deposits of the Kern River floodplain and alluvial fan, north of State Route 58 (Rosedale Highway) and west of Highway 99. Sector B is divided into five subsectors identified as B-1 through B-5. The combined area of the subsectors of Sector B is 231 acres. (Plate 1)

Candidate Sector B-1 (108 acres) is in Sections 14 and 15, T29S, R27E, MDBM, northwest of Bakersfield, north of State Route 58 and west of Highway 99.

Candidate Sector B-2 (70 acres) is in Section 15, T29S, R27E, MDBM, west of Highway 99 and north of State Route 58.

Candidate Sector B-3 (24 acres) is in Section 22, T29S, R27E, MDBM, west of Highway 99 and north of State Route 58.

Candidate Sector B-4 (14 acres) is in Section 22, T29S, R27E, MDBM, west of Highway 99 and north of State Route 58.

Candidate Sector B-5 (15 acres) is in Section 22, T29S, R27E, MDBM, west of Highway 99 and north of State Route 58.

Candidate Sector Group C - Deposits of the Kern River floodplain along the main course of the Kern River from Coffee Road east to Rio Bravo Ranch. Sector C is divided into 21 subsectors identified as C-1 through C-21. The combined area of Group C subsectors is 1,418 acres. (Plate 1)

Candidate Sector C-1 (20 acres) is in Section 33, T29S, R27E, MDBM, north of Kern River, west of Highway 99 and south of State Route 58.

Candidate Sector C-2 (149 acres) is in Sections 27, 33 and 34, T29S, R27E, MDBM, west of Highway 99 and south of State Route 58.

Candidate Sector C-3 (8 acres) is in Section 27, T29S, R27E, MDBM, west of Highway 99 and south of State Route 58.

Candidate Sector C-4 (51 acre) is in Sections 26 and 27, T29S, R27E, MDBM, west of Highway 99 and south of State Route 58.

Candidate Sector C-5 (36 acres) is in Sections 23, 24 and 26, T29S, R27E, MDBM, east of Highway 99 and west of State Route 204.

Candidate Sector C-6 (18 acres) is in Section 24, T29S, R27E, MDBM, east of Highway 99 and west of State Route 204.

Candidate Sector C-7 (14 acres) is in Sections 13 and 24, T29S, R27E, MDBM, east of State Route 204 and west of Chester Ave.

Candidate Sector C-8 (46 acres) is in Section 13, T29S, R27E, MDBM, and Section 18, T29S, R28E, MDBM, east of State Route 204 and west of Chester Ave.

Candidate Sector C-9 (85 acres) is in Section 18, T29S, R28E, MDBM, east of Chester Avenue and west of Manor St.

Candidate Sector C-10 (15 acres) is in Section 18, T29S, R28E MDBM, east of Chester Avenue and west of Manor St.

Candidate Sector C-11 (124 acres) is in Sections 8, 17 and 18, T29S, R28E, MDBM, east of Manor St.

Candidate Sector C-12 (104 acres) is in Sections 7 and 8, T29S, R28E, MDBM, north of Kern River and East of Manor St.

Candidate Sector C-13 (26 acres) is in Section 8, T29S, R28E, MDBM, north of Kern River, east of Manor Street.

Candidate Sector C-14 (163 acres) is in Sections 8, 9, 16 and 17, T29S, R28E, MDBM. Kern River, east of Manor St.

Candidate Sector C-15 (32 acres) is in Section 9, T29S, R28E, MDBM. Kern River, east of Manor St.

Candidate Sector C-16 (12 acres) is in Section 9, T29S, R28E, MDBM. Kern River, west of China Grade Bridge.

Candidate Sector C-17 (101 acres) is in Section 10, T29S, R28E, MDBM, south of Kern River and north of Alfred Harrell Highway.

Candidate Sector C-18 (70 acres) is in Sections 2, 3 and 10, T29S, R28E, MDBM. Kern River, south of Round Mountain Rd.

Candidate Sector C-19 (80 acres) is in Section 36, T28S, R28E, MDBM, Section 31, T28S, R29E, MDBM, and Section 6, T29S, R29E MDBM, northeast of Kern River and east of Hart Memorial Park.

Candidate Sector C-20 (11 acres) is in Section 5, T29S, R29E, MDBM, south of Kern River and north of Alfred Harrell Highway.

Candidate Sector C-21 (253 acres) is in Sections 33 and 34, T28S, R29E, MDBM, and Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, T29S, R29E, MDBM, north of Kern River and east of Kern River Golf Course.

Candidate Sector Group D - Deposits of the floodplain and alluvial fan of Cottonwood Creek, ten miles east of Bakersfield, south of State Highway 178. Sector D is divided into four subsectors identified as D-1 through D-4. The combined area of the subsectors is 356 acres. (Plate 1)

Candidate Sector D-1 (105 acres) is in Sections 19 and 20, T29S, R30E, MDBM. Cottonwood Creek, south of Breckenridge Road.

Candidate Sector D-2 (19 acres) is in Section 24, T29S, R29E, MDBM. Cottonwood Creek, south of Breckenridge Road.

Candidate Sector D-3 (101 acres) is in Sections 12, 13 and 24, T29S, R29E, MDBM. Cottonwood Creek, south of State Route 178.

Candidate Sector D-4 (131 acres) is in Sections 1, 11 and 12,, T29S, R29E, MDBM. Cottonwood Creek, south of State Route 178 and north of Breckenridge Road.

Candidate Sector Group E - Deposits of the floodplain of Caliente Creek, 15 to 20 miles east of Bakersfield, north of State Highway 58. Sector E is divided into 10 subsectors identified as E-1 through E-10. The combined area of the subsectors is 2,685 acres. (Plate 1)

Candidate Sector E-1 (572 acres) is in Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, T30S, R30E, MDBM. Caliente Creek, south of State Route 58.

Candidate Sector E-2 (1,330 acres) is in Sections 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 21, T30S, R30E, MDBM (Rancho El Tejon). Caliente Creek, north of State Route 58.

Candidate Sectors E-3 (357 acres) is in Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, T30S, R30E, MDBM (Rancho El Tejon). Caliente Creek, north of Bena Road.

Candidate Sector E-4 (171 acres) is in Sections 13 and 24, T30S, R30E, MDBM, and Sections 18, 19 and 20, T30S, R31E, MDBM (Rancho El Tejon). Caliente Creek, north of Bena Road.

Candidate Sector E-5 (18 acres) is in Sections 13, T30S, R30E, MDBM, and Section 18 T30S, R31E, MDBM (Rancho El Tejon). Caliente Creek, north of Bena Road.

Candidate Sector E-6 (8 acres) is in Section 19, T30S, R31E, MDBM (Rancho El Tejon). Caliente Creek, south of Bena Road.

Candidate Sector E-7 (11 acres) is in Section 27, T30S, R31E, MDBM. Caliente Creek, west of Caliente.

Candidate Sector E-8 (45 acres) is in Section 27, T30S, R31E, MDBM. Caliente Creek, west of Caliente.

Candidate Sector E-9 (24 acres) is in Section 26, T30S, R31E, MDBM. Caliente Creek, south of Caliente.

Candidate Sector E-10 (149 acres) is in Sections 24, 25 and 26, T30S, R31E, MDBM, and Section 19, T30S, R32E, MDBM. Caliente Creek, east of Caliente.

Candidate Sector Group F - Deposits of the alluvial fan of San Emigdio Creek, 25 miles southwest of Bakersfield, north and south of State Highway 166. Sector F is divided into eleven subsectors identified as F-1 through F-11. The combined area of the subsectors is 11,271 acres. (Plate 2)

Candidate Sector F-1 (289 acres) is in Sections 34, 35, and 36, T12N, R22W, MDBM, and Sections 1, 2 and 3, T11N, R22W, SBBM. San Emigdio Creek, north of the California Aqueduct.

Candidate Sector F-2 (44 acres) is in Section 36, T12N, R22W, SBBM, Section 6, T11N, R21W, SBBM, and Section 1 T11N, R22W, SBBM. San Emigdio Creek, north of the California Aqueduct.

Candidate Sector F-3 (782 acres) is in Sections 1, 2 and 3, T11N, R22W, SBBM, and Sections 5 and 6, T11N, R21W, SBBM. San Emigdio Creek, south of the California Aqueduct and north of State Route 166.

Candidate Sector F-4 (142 acres) is in Section 1 T11N, R22W, SBBM, and Sections 5 and 6, T11N, R21W, SBBM. San Emigdio Creek, south of the California Aqueduct and north of State Route 166.

Candidate Sector F-5 (1,468 acres) is in Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, and 12, T11N, R22W, SBBM, and Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, T11N, R21W, SBBM. San Emigdio Creek south of the California Aqueduct and north of State Route 166.

Candidate Sector F-6 (347 acres) is in Sections 10, 11 and 12, T11N, R22W, SBBM. San Emigdio Creek, south of State Route 166.

Candidate Sector F-7 (183 acres) is in Sections 7 and 8, T11N, R21W, SBBM. San Emigdio Creek, south of State Route 166.

Candidate Sector F-8 (2,254 acres) is in Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, T11N, R22W, SBBM. San Emigdio Creek, south of State Route 166.

Candidate Sector F-9 (1,566 acres) is in Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, T11N, R21W, SBBM. San Emigdio Creek, south of State Route 166.

Candidate Sector F-10 (3,356 acres) is in Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, T11N, R22W, SBBM, Sections 30 and 31, T11N, R21W, and Sections 1 and 2, T10N, R22W, SBBM. San Emigdio Creek, south of State Route 166.

Candidate Sector F-11 (840 acres) is in Sections 19, 20, 29 and 30, T11N, R21W, SBBM. San Emigdio Creek, south of State Route 166.

Candidate Sector G - Deposits of Wheeler Ridge, 25 miles south of Bakersfield, west of Interstate Highway 5, and south of State Highway 166. The deposits are in an uplifted ridge of Pleistocene sand and gravel of the Tulare Formation. The area of Sector G is 882 acres. (Plate 2)

Candidate Sector G (882 acres) is in Sections 25, 35, and 36, T11N, R20W, SBBM and Sections 30 and 31, T11N, R19W, SBBM, at Wheeler Ridge, west of Highways I-5 and 99.

Candidate Sector Group H - Deposits of the alluvial fan of Pastoria Creek, 30 miles southeast of Bakersfield, and north of Edmonston Pumping Plant Road. Sector H is divided into

five subsectors identified as H-1 through H-5. The combined area of the subsectors is 467 acres. (Plate 2)

Candidate Sector H-1 (35 acres) is in Sections 18 and 19, T10N, R18W, SBBM, (projected - in Rancho El Tejon). Pastoria Creek, south of the California Aqueduct and Edmonston Pumping Plant Road.

Candidate Sector H-2 (48 acres) is in Section 19, T10N, R18W, SBBM, (projected - in Rancho El Tejon). Pastoria Creek, south of the California Aqueduct and Edmonston Pumping Plant Road.

Candidate Sector H-3 (47 acres) is in Sections 18 and 19, T10N, R18W, SBBM, (projected - in Rancho El Tejon). Pastoria Creek, south of the California Aqueduct and Edmonston Pumping Plant Road.

Candidate Sector H-4 (108 acres) is in Sections 12 and 13, T10N, R19W, SBBM, and Section 18 T10N, R18W, SBBM, (projected - Rancho El Tejon). Pastoria Creek, north of the California Aqueduct and Edmonston Pumping Plant Road.

Candidate Sector H-5 (409 acres) is in Sections 12 and 13, T10N, R19W, SBBM, and Sections 7 and 18, T10N, R18W, SBBM (projected - in Rancho El Tejon). Pastoria Creek, north of the California Aqueduct and Edmonston Pumping Plant Road.

Candidate Sector I - Deposits of the alluvial fan of El Paso Creek, 25 miles southeast of Bakersfield, east of Rancho Road and south of Sebastian Road. The area of Sector I is 2,151 acres. (Plate 2)

Candidate Sector I (2,151 acres) is in Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29 and 30, T11N, R18W, SBBM. El Paso Creek east of Rancho Drive and south of Sebastian Road.

Candidate Sector Group J - Deposits of the floodplain of Cuddy Creek located 40 miles south of Bakersfield, along Frazier Mountain Park Road, two miles west of Interstate Highway 5. Sector J is divided into two subsectors identified as J-1 and J-2. The combined area of the subsectors is 180 acres. (Plate 2)

Candidate Sector J-1 (35 acres) is in Sections 31 and 32, T9N, R19W, SBBM. Cuddy Creek, east of Frazier Park, south of Frazier Mountain Park Road.

Candidate Sector J-2 (145 acres) is in Sections 32 and 33, T9N, R19W, SBBM. Cuddy Creek, east of Frazier Park, south of Frazier Mountain Park Road.

Candidate Sector K - Basement outcrops and the alluvial fan and floodplain of Little Sycamore Creek (La Liebre Ranch area), 40 miles southeast of Bakersfield, east of Interstate Highway 5 and north of State Highway 138. The area of Sector K is 125 acres. (Plate 2)

Candidate Sector K (125 acres) is in Sections 29 and 32, T9N, R17W, SBBM, (projected - in Rancho La Liebre), Little Sycamore Canyon.

Authority: Section 2790, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2207, 2726, 2761-2763 and 2790-2791, Public Resources Code.

§ 3550.17. Construction Aggregate Resources, San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region

The areas for designation are shown on four Plates: Plate 1, Designation in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption (P-C) Region, California - Northern Part (2015); Plate 2, Designation in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region, California - Middle Part (2015); Plate 3, Designation in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region, California - Southern Part (2015); and Plate 4, Designation in

the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region, California - Cuyama Valley (2015). These Plates are incorporated by reference into this regulation. These maps are available from the State Mining and Geology Board's office in Sacramento.

The construction aggregate deposits in the following areas are designated as being of regional significance:

Sector A - Deposits of the Salinas River Resource Area: Deposits in the recent river channel and adjacent floodplain along about fourteen miles of the Salinas River, from the southeastern city limits of Atascadero north (downstream) to the Niblick Road Bridge in the city of Paso Robles. Sector A has been subdivided into five subsectors identified as A-1a, A-1b, A-2a, A-2b, and A-3 (Plate 1). Portions of this Sector are under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo, City of Paso Robles, and City of Atascadero.

Subsector A-1a: Section 4, T27S, R12E, MDBM, (projected), and in the flood plain of the Salinas River east of US Highway 101, south of Niblick Road, and north of an unnamed pipeline.

Subsector A-1b: Sections 4, 9, 16, 20, 21, 28, 29, and 32, T27S, R12E, MDBM, (projected), and in the flood plain of the Salinas River east of US Highway 101, south of an unnamed pipeline, and north of Templeton Road.

Subsector A-2a: Sections 32, 33, T27S, R12E; 3, 4, 5, and 10, T28S, R12E, MDBM, (projected), and in the flood plain of the Salinas River east of US Highway 101, south of Templeton Road, and north of State Highway 41.

Subsector A-2b: Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15, T28S, R12E, MDBM, (projected), and in the flood plain of the Salinas River east of US Highway 101 and Sycamore Road, south of State Highway 41, west of Templeton Road, and north of unnamed pipelines.

Subsector A-3: Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, and 25, T28S, R12E, MDBM, (projected), and in the flood plain of the Salinas River east of US Highway 101, south of unnamed pipelines, and west of Rocky Canyon Road.

Sector B - Deposits of the Navajo Creek Resource Area: Deposits of the active channel and floodplain of Navajo Creek, from one-and-a-half miles upstream of the Highway 58 crossing to about three miles upstream of the crossing (Plate 1). This Sector is under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo.

Sector B: Sections 15 and 16, T29S, R16E, MDBM, and is in the flood plain of Navajo Creek south of State Highway 58, and east of USFS Road 29S15.

Sector C - Deposits of the La Panza Granitics Resource Area: The La Panza Granitics outcrop southeast of the City of Atascadero. Sector C is divided into four subsectors identified as C-1a, C-1b, C-2, and C-3 (Plate 1). This Sector is under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo.

Subsector C-1a: Sections 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, T28S, R13E; 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, and 11, T29S, R13E, MDBM, and is in the La Panza Granitics south of State Highway 41, east of the Salinas River, north of State Highway 58, and west of State Highway 229.

Subsector C-1b: Sections 35, 36, T28S, R13E; 1, 2, and 11, T29S, R13E, MDBM, and is in the La Panza Granitics north of State Highway 58, and east of State Highway 229.

Subsector C-2: Sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, T29S, R13E; 7, 8, 17, 18 and 19, T29S, R14E, MDBM, and is in the La Panza Granitics south of State Highway 58, north and east of Parkhill Road.

Subsector C-3: Sections 10, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, 36, T29S, R13E; 18, and 19, T29S, R14E, MDBM, and is in the La Panza Granitics east of West Pozo Road, south of State Highway 58 and Parkhill Road, and north of Las Pilitas Road.

Sector D - Deposits of the Santa Maria River Resource Area: Alluvial deposits of the active river channel and adjacent floodplain of the Santa Maria River. This Sector includes land in both San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties and is divided into 41 subsectors identified as D-1 through D-11, and D-13 through D-37 (Plate 2). Portions of this Sector are under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo, County of Santa Barbara, and City of Santa Maria.

Subsector D-1: Sections 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, T11N, R35W; and 30, T11N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of Nipomo Mesa, north of Division Street and Oso Flaco Lake Road, east of State Highway 1 (Guadalupe Road), and west of US Highway 101.

Subsector D-2: Sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, T11N, R34W; 25, and 36, T11N, R35W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of Nipomo Mesa, Division Street and Riverside Road; east of Bonita School Road; north of the Santa Maria River flood control channel; and west of US Highway 101.

Subsector D-3: Sections 26, 27, 34, and 35, T11N, R35W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of Oso Flaco Lake Road, north of Division Street, and east of State Highway 1 (Guadalupe Road).

Subsector D-4: Sections 25, 26, 34, 35, and 36, T11N, R35W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of Division Street, west of Bonita School Road, north of the Santa Maria River flood control channel, and east of State Highway 1 (Guadalupe Road).

Sector D-5: Sections 35, 36, T11N, R35W; 1, and 2, T10N, R35W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood control channel of the Santa Maria River south of Division Street, west of Bonita School Road, north of State Highway (West Main Street), and east of State Highway 1 (Guadalupe Road).

Subsector D-6: Sections 36, T11N, R35W; 1, T10N, R35W; 31, 32, 33, T11N, R34W; and 6, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood control channel of the Santa Maria River south of Division Street, east of Bonita School Road, north of State Highway 166 (West Main Street), and west of an unnamed utility corridor and US Highway 101.

Subsector D-7: Sections 32, 33, and 34, T11N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood control channel of the Santa Maria River south of Nippon Mesa, east of an unnamed utility corridor, west of US Highway 101, and north of Atlantic Place and the City of Santa Maria.

Subsector D-8: Sections 34 and 35, T11N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood control channel of the Santa Maria River east of an unnamed utility corridor, west of US Highway 101, and north of Atlantic Place and the City of Santa Maria.

Sector D-9: Sections 1 and 2, T10N, R35W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of the Santa Maria River flood control channel, west of Bonita School Road, and north of State Highway 166 (West Main Street).

Subsector D-10: Sections 1, T10N, R35W; 31, 32, T11N, R34W; 5, 6, and 7, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of the Santa Maria River flood control channel, east of Bonita School Road, north of State Highway 166 (West Main Street), and west of an unnamed utility corridor.

Subsector D-11: Sections 32, 33, T11N, R34W; 4, and 5, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of the Santa Maria River flood control channel, east of an unnamed utility corridor, north of West Donovan Road, and west of North Blosser Road and the City of Santa Maria.

NOTE: There is no Subsector D-12

Subsector D-13a: Sections 35, T11N, R34W; 1, and 2, T10N, R34E, SBBM, and is in the flood control channel of the Santa Maria River east of US Highway 101, north of Seaward Drive, and west of Bull Canyon Road.

Subsector D-13b: Sections 1, 12, T10N, R34E; 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 35, and 36, T10N, R33W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood control channel of the Santa Maria River east of Bull Canyon Road, north and east of East Main Street and Foxen Canyon Road, and north of the Santa Maria Mesa Road river crossing.

Subsector D-14: Sections 35, T11N, R34W; and 2, T10N, R34E, SBBM, and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of the flood control channel, east of US Highway 101, and west of Mariah Drive.

Subsector D-15: Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River north of State Highway 166, east of Bonita Lateral Road, and west of the City of Santa Maria.

Subsector D-16: Sections 8 and 9, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River north of State Highway 166, south of West Donovan Road, and west of North Blosser Road and the City of Santa Maria.

Subsector D-17: Section 9, T10N, R34W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River north of State Highway 166, south of West Donovan Road, and west of North Blosser Road and the City of Santa Maria.

Subsector D-18: Sections 12, T10N, R34W; and 7, T10N, R33W, SBBM, (projected), and is on the Santa Maria River plain south of the Santa Maria River channel, east of Panther Drive, and north of East Main Street.

Subsector D-19: Sections 7 and 18, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of State Highway 166, east of Ray Road, and west of Black Road.

Subsector D-20a: Sections 8, 16, and 17, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of State Highway 166, north of West Stowell Road, west of Hanson Way, and east of Black Road.

Subsector D-20b: Section 16, T10N, R34W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of State Highway 166, north of West Stowell Road, west of North Blosser Road, and east of Hansen Way.

Subsector D-21: Sections 13, T10N, R34W; 17, and 18, T10N, R33W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River north of East Jones Street, south of East Main Street, and east of US Highway 101 and Suey Road.

Subsector D-22: Section 18, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of State Highway 166, east of Ray Road, and west of Black Road.

Subsector D-23: Section 13, T10N, R34W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of East Jones Street, north of East Stowell Road, east of US Highway 101, and west of Rosemary Road.

Subsector D-24a: Section 17 and 18, T10N, R33W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of East Jones Street, north of East Stowell Road, east of Rosemary Road, and west of Philbric Road.

Subsector D-24b: Sections 16, 17, 20, and 21, T10N, R33W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River east of Philbric Road, west of Andrew Avenue, and north of Foxen Canyon Road.

Subsector D-25: Sections 16, 17, and 21, T10N, R33W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River east of Philbric Road, west of Andrew Avenue, and south of Sugar Street.

Subsector D-26: Section 20, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of West Stowell Road, and east of Black Road.

Subsector D-27: Sections 20 and 21, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of West Stowell Road, and east of South East Street.

Subsector D-28a: Sections 20 and 21, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of West Stowell Road, east of Black Road, and west of A Street.

Subsector D-28b: Section 21, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of West Stowell Road, north of Battles Street, and west of South Blosser Road.

Subsector D-29: Section 22, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of West Stowell Road, north of Battles Street, east of South Blosser Road, and west of South Depot Street.

Subsector D-30a: Section 23, T10N, R34W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of East Battles Road, north of East Betteravia Road, west of South College Drive, and east of Newlove Drive.

Subsector D-30b: Section 23, T10N, R34W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of East Battles Road, north of East Betteravia Road, east of South College Drive, and west of US Highway 101.

Subsector D-31: Section 24, T10N, R34W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of East Stowell Road, north of East Battles Road, east of US Highway 101, and west of Rosemary Road.

Subsector D-32: Sections 19 and 20, T10N, R33W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of East Stowell Road, north of East Betteravia Road, east of Rosemary Road and US Highway 101, and west of Philbric Road.

Subsector D-33: Section 24, T10N, R34W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of East Battles Road, north of East Betteravia Road, east of US Highway 101, and west of Rosemary Road.

Subsector D-34: Sections 28 and 29, T10N, R33W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of Foxen Canyon Road, and east of Telephone Road.

Subsector D-35: Section 28, T10N, R33W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south and west of Foxen Canyon Road.

Subsector D-36: Sections 16, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, and 35, T10N, R33W, SBBM (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River east of Andrew Avenue, north and east of Foxen Canyon Road.

Subsector D-37: Sections 34, and 35, T10N, R33W, SBBM, and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of Foxen Canyon Road.

Sector E - Deposits of the Sisquoc River Resource Area: Alluvial deposits of the active river channel and adjacent floodplain of the Sisquoc River. The Sector extends along the river from about seven miles east of the community of Sisquoc, downstream to the confluence with the Cuyama River. Sector E is divided into five subsectors identified as E-1 through E-4 (with subsector E-3 split into "a" and "b;" See Plate 2). This Sector is under the land use jurisdiction of the County of Santa Barbara.

Subsector E-1: Sections 1, 2, 12, T9N, R33W; 7, 8, and 17, T9N, R32W, SBBM, and is in the flood plain of the Sisquoc River north of Foxen Canyon Road, south of Santa Maria Mesa Road, and west of Tepusquet Road.

Subsector E-2: Section 18, T9N, R32W, SBBM, and is in the flood plain of the Sisquoc River south of Foxen Canyon Road, and east of the community of Sisquoc.

Subsector E-3a: Sections 16 and 17, T9N, R32W, SBBM, and is in the flood plain of the Sisquoc River north of Foxen Canyon Road, south of Santa Maria Mesa Road, and west of Tepusquet Road.

Subsector E-3b: Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, and 23, T9N, R32W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Sisquoc River east of Tepusquet Road, north of Foxen Canyon Road and USFS Route 10N06/Rancho Sisquoc Road.

Subsector E-4: Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, T9N, R32W; 19, 20, 29, and 30, T9N, R31W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Sisquoc River in Rancho Sisquoc, east of Tepusquet Road, north of Foxen Canyon Road, and east of USFS Route 10N06.

Sector F - Deposits of Santa Ynez River Resource Area: Alluvial deposits of the active river channel and adjacent floodplain of the Santa Ynez River. The Sector extends from just downstream of Cachuma Dam to about eight miles west (downstream) of the Highway 101 Bridge. Sector F is divided into seven subsectors identified as F-1 through F-7 (Plate 3). Portions of this Sector are under the land use jurisdiction of the County of Santa Barbara, City of Buellton, and City of Solvang.

Subsector F-1: Sections 12, 13, T6N, R33W; 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, T6N, R32W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Ynez River west of US Highway 101 and Avenue of the Flags, north of Santa Rosa Road, and south of State Highway 246 and Mail Road.

Subsector F-2: Sections 12, T6N, R32W; 7, and 18, T6N, R31W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Ynez River west of US Highway 101, east of Avenue of the Flags, and north of Santa Rosa Road.

Subsector F-3: Sections 7, 16, 17, 18, 20, and 21, T6N, R31W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Ynez River east of US Highway 101, south of State Highway 246/Mission Avenue, and west of Alisal Road.

Subsector F-4: Sections 7, 8, 17, and 18, T6N, R31W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Ynez River east of US Highway 101 and Ballard Canyon Road, and north of State Highway 246/Mission Avenue.

Subsector F-5: Sections 21, 22, 23, and 24, T6N, R31W, SBBM, and is in the flood plain of the Santa Ynez River east of Alisal Road, north of Three Springs Road, south of Mesa Verde Road, and west of Refugio Road.

Subsector F-6: Sections 24, T6N, R31W; 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, and 30, T6N, R30W, SBBM (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Ynez River east of Refugio Road, north of Old Santa Rosa Road, and west of State Highway 154/San Marcos Pass Road.

Subsector F-7: Sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, and 24, T6N, R30W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Ynez River east and north of State Highway 154/San Marcos Pass Road, and west of Cachuma Reservoir Dam.

Sector G - Deposits of the Upper Cuyama River Resource Area: Alluvial deposits of the Cuyama River, in the Cuyama Valley from the Highway 166 bridge, south (upstream) to the Ventura County line - a distance of about 24 miles. Sector G is divided into four subsectors identified as G-1 through G-4 (Plate 4). This deposit is under the land use jurisdiction of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties, but currently serves the western Kern County market. Portions of this Sector are under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo and County of Santa Barbara.

Subsector G-1: Sections 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 33, and 34, T10N, R25W, SBBM, and is in the flood Plain of the Cuyama River south of State Highway 166, west of State Highway 33, east of Kirschenmann Road, and north of Foothill Road.

Subsector G-2: Sections 2, 3, 11, and 12, T9N, R25W, SBBM, and is in the flood Plain of the Cuyama River south of Foothill Road, west of State Highway 33, and north of USFS Route 9N11/Big Pine Road.

Subsector G-3: Sections 12, 13, 24, T9N, R25W; 18, 19, 30, and 31, T9N, R24W, SBBM, and is in the flood Plain of the Cuyama River south of USFS Route 9N11/Big Pine Road, west of State Highway 33, and north of unnamed pipeline.

Subsector G-4: Sections 31, 32, T9N, R24W; 1, T8N, R25W; 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, T8N, R24W, SBBM, and is in the flood Plain of the Cuyama River south of an unnamed pipeline, and west of State Highway 33 and the Ventura County Line.

Sector H - Deposits of the Bee Rock Resource Area: Limestone deposits on the south side of Bee Rock in the Santa Ynez Mountains approximately two miles south of Cachuma Dam (Plate 3). This Sector is under the land use jurisdiction of the County of Santa Barbara.

Sector H: Section 31, T6N, R29W, SBBM, (projected), and is the Bee Rock Limestone Deposit in the Santa Ynez Mountains south of State Highway 154/San Marcos Pass Road and Cachuma Reservoir Dam.

Sector I - Deposits of the Huerhuero Creek Resource Area: Alluvial deposits in the active channel of the Main Branch, Middle Branch and East Branch of Huerhuero Creek, from 1.1 mile north of the intersection of State Highway 58 and O'Donovan Road, north (downstream) to approximately 0.25 mile north of the Creston Road crossing over Huerhuero Creek three miles north of State Highway 4 - a linear distance (in two segments) of about 10 miles. Sector I is divided into 11 subsectors identified as I-1 through I-11 (Plate 1). From north to south, Sectors I-1 through I-8 are in the Main and Middle Branches of Huerhuero Creek. Sectors I-9 through I-11 are in the East Branch of Huerhuero Creek. This Sector is under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo.

Subsector I-1: Sections 14 and 23, T27S, R13E, MDBM, (projected), and is in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek north of Creston Road, and east of Geneseo Road.

Subsector I-2: Section 23, T27S, R13E, MDBM, (projected), and is in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek south and west of Creston Road, and north of unnamed pipeline.

Subsector I-3: Sections 23 and 26, T27S, R13E, MDBM, (projected), and is in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek west of Creston Road, south of unnamed pipeline, and north of another unnamed pipeline.

Subsector I-4: Sections 25, 26, and 36, T27S, R13E, MDBM, (projected), and is in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek north of State Highway 41, west of Creston Road, and south of an unnamed pipeline.

Subsector I-5: Sections 36, T27S, R13E; and 1, T28S, R13E, MDBM, (projected), and is in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek south of State Highway 41, east of State Highway 229/Webster Road, west of La Panza Road, and north of an unnamed pipeline.

Subsector I-6: Section 1, T28S, R13E, MDBM, (projected), and is in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek south of unnamed pipeline, east of State Highway 229/Webster Road and the community of Creston, and north of O'Donovan Road.

Subsector I-7: Sections 1 and 12, T28S, R13E, MDBM, (projected), and is in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek south of the community of Creston, east of State Highway 229/Webster Road, and north of Reeves Pheasant Way.

Subsector I-8: Sections 1 and 12, T28S, R13E, MDBM, (projected), and in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek south of Reeves Pheasant Way, and east of State Highway 229/Webster Road.

Subsector I-9: Section 7, T28S, R14E, MDBM, (projected), and in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek east of O'Donovan Road, and north of Lady Amherst Way.

Subsector I-10: Sections 18 and 19, T28S, R14E, MDBM, (projected), and in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek west of O'Donovan Road, and south of Lady Amherst Way.

Subsector I-11: Sections 19, 20, and 29, T28S, R14E, MDBM, (projected), and in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek east of O'Donovan Road.

Note: Authority cited: Section 2790, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2761 and 2790, Public Resources Code.

Article 3. Policies and Criteria of the State Mining and Geology Board with Reference to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

§ 3600. Purpose

It is the purpose of this subchapter to set forth the policies and criteria of the State Mining and Geology Board, hereinafter referred to as the "Board," governing the exercise of city, county, and state agency responsibilities to prohibit the location of developments and structures for human occupancy across the trace of active faults in accordance with the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 2621 et seq. (Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act). The policies and criteria set forth herein shall be limited to potential hazards resulting from surface faulting or fault creep within earthquake fault zones delineated on maps officially issued by the State Geologist.

Authority: Section 2621.5, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2621-2630, Public Resources Code.

§ 3601. Definitions

The following definitions as used within the Act and herein shall apply:

(a) An “active fault” is a fault that has had surface displacement within Holocene time (about the last 11,000 years), hence constituting a potential hazard to structures that might be located across it.

(b) A “fault trace” is that line formed by the intersection of a fault and the earth's surface, and is the representation of a fault as depicted on a map, including maps of earthquake fault zones.

(c) A “lead agency” is the city or county with the authority to approve projects.

(d) “Earthquake fault zones” are areas delineated by the State Geologist, pursuant to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Public Resources Code Section 2621 et seq.) and this subchapter, which encompass the traces of active faults.

(e) A “structure for human occupancy” is any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy, which is expected to have a human occupancy rate of more than 2,000 person-hours per year.

(f) “Story” is that portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor next above, except that the topmost story shall be that portion of a building included between the upper surface of the topmost floor and the ceiling or roof above. For the purpose of the Act and this subchapter, the number of stories in a building is equal to the number of distinct floor levels, provided that any levels that differ from each other by less than two feet shall be considered as one distinct level.

Authority: Section 2621.5, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2621-2630, Public Resources Code.

§ 3602. Review of Preliminary Maps

(a) Within 45 days from the issuance of proposed new or revised preliminary earthquake fault zone map(s), cities and counties shall give notice of the Board's announcement of a ninety (90) day public comment period to property owners within the area of the proposed zone. The notice shall be by publication, or other means reasonably calculated to reach as many of the affected property owners as feasible. Cities and counties may also give notice to consultants who may conduct geologic studies in fault zones. The notice shall state that its purpose is to provide an opportunity for public comment including providing to the Board geologic information that may have a bearing on the proposed map(s).

(b) The Board shall also give notice by mail to those California Registered Geologists and California Registered Geophysicists on a list provided by the State Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists. The notice shall indicate the affected jurisdictions and state that its purpose is to provide an opportunity to present written technical comments that may have a bearing on the proposed zone map(s) to the Board during a 90-day public comment period.

(c) The Board shall receive public comments during the 90-day public comment period. The Board shall conduct at least one public hearing on the proposed zone map(s) during the 90-day public comment period.

(d) Following the end of the 90-day public comment period, the Board shall forward its comments and recommendations, with supporting data received, to the State Geologist for consideration prior to the release of official earthquake fault zone map(s).

Authority: Section 2621.5, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2622, Public Resources Code.

§ 3603. Specific Criteria

The following specific criteria shall apply within earthquake fault zones and shall be used by affected lead agencies in complying with the provisions of the act.

(a) No structure for human occupancy, identified as a project under Section 2621.6 of the Act, shall be permitted to be placed across the trace of an active fault. Furthermore, as the area within fifty (50) feet of such active faults shall be presumed to be underlain by active branches of that fault unless proven otherwise by an appropriate geologic investigation and report prepared as specified in Section 3603(d) of this subchapter, no such structures shall be permitted in this area.

(b) Affected lead agencies, upon receipt of official earthquake fault zones maps, shall provide for disclosure of delineated earthquake fault zones to the public. Such disclosure may be by reference in general plans, specific plans, property maps, or other appropriate local maps.

(c) No change in use of character of occupancy, which results in the conversion of a building or structure from one not used for human occupancy to one that is so used, shall be permitted unless the building or structure complies with the provisions of the Act.

(d) Application for a development permit for any project within a delineated earthquake fault zone shall be accompanied by a geologic report prepared by a geologist registered in the State of California, which is directed to the problem of potential surface fault displacement through the project site, unless such report is waived pursuant to Section 2623 of the Act. The required report shall be based on a geologic investigation designed to identify the location, recency, and nature of faulting that may have affected the project site in the past and may affect the project site in the future. The report may be combined with other geological or geotechnical reports.

(e) A geologist registered in the State of California, within or retained by each lead agency, shall evaluate the geologic reports required herein and advise the lead agency.

(f) One (1) copy of all such geologic reports shall be filed with the State Geologist by the lead agency within thirty (30) days following the report's acceptance. The State Geologist shall place such reports on open file.

Authority: Section 2621.5, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2621.5, 2622, 2623 and 2625(c), Public Resources Code.

§ 3604. Selection of Professional Service Firms

(a) The purpose of these regulations is to establish those procedures authorized and required by Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 4525) of Division 5 of Title 1 of the Government Code. These regulations are specific to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Public Resources Code Sections 2621 et seq.).

(b) Selection by the department for professional services of private architectural, landscape architectural, engineering, environmental, land surveying, or construction project management, firms shall be on the basis of demonstrated competence and on the professional qualifications necessary for the satisfactory performance of the services required.

Authority: Section 2621.5, Public Resources Code; and Section 4526, Government Code.

Reference: Sections 4525-4529.5, Government Code.

§ 3605. Definitions, as Used in These Regulations

(a) "Small business" shall mean a small business firm as defined by the Director of General Services (section 1896 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations) pursuant to section 14837 of the Government Code.

(b) “Architectural, landscape architectural, engineering, environmental, land surveying, and construction project management services” are those services to be procured outside State of California Civil Service procedures and of a character necessarily rendered by an architect, landscape architect, engineer, environmental specialist, land surveyor, or construction project management contractor but may include ancillary services logically or justifiably performed in connection therewith.

(c) “Project” means a project as defined in Section 10105 of the Public Contract Code, or as defined in the Public Resources Code Section 21065.

Authority: Section 4526, Government Code. Reference: Sections 4525 and 14837, Government Code; Section 10105, Public Contract Code; and Section 21065, Public Resources Code.

§ 3606. Establishment of Criteria

(a) The department shall establish criteria, on a case by case instance, which will comprise the basis for selection for each project. The criteria shall include such factors as professional excellence, demonstrated competence, specialized experience of the firm, education and experience of key personnel to be assigned, staff capability, workload, ability to meet schedules, nature and quality of completed work, reliability and continuity of the firm, location, and other considerations deemed relevant. Such factors shall be weighted by the department according to the nature of the project, the needs of the State and complexity and special requirements of the specific project.

(b) In no event shall the criteria include practices which might result in unlawful activity including, but not limited to, rebates, kickbacks, or other unlawful consideration. Department employees with a relationship to a person or business entity seeking a contract under this section are prohibited from participating in the selection process if the employee would be subject to the prohibition of Section 87100 of the Government Code.

Authority: Section 4526, Government Code. Reference: Sections 4526 and 87100, Government Code.

§ 3607. Estimate of Value of Services

Before any discussion with any firm concerning fees, the department may cause an estimate of the value of such services to be prepared. This estimate shall serve as a guide in determining fair and reasonable compensation for the services rendered. Such estimate shall be, and remain, confidential until award of contract or abandonment of any further procedure for the services to which it relates. At any time the department determines the estimates to be unrealistic because of rising costs, special conditions, or for other relevant considerations, the estimate may be reevaluated and modified if necessary.

Authority: Section 4526, Government Code. Reference: Section 4528, Government Code.

§ 3608. Request for Proposals

(a) Where a project requires architectural, landscape architectural, engineering, environmental, land surveying, or construction project management services, the department shall make an announcement through a publication of the respective professional society, if any exist, in a construction trade journal or, if none exist, in other appropriate publications that are published within a reasonable time frame such that a lengthy publication delay does not adversely affect the project.

(b) The announcement shall contain the following information: The nature of the work, the criteria upon which the award shall be made, and the time within which statements of interest, qualification and performance data will be received.

(c) The department shall endeavor to provide to all small business firms who have indicated an interest in receiving such, a copy of each announcement for projects for which the department concludes that small business firms could be especially qualified. A failure of the department to send a copy of an announcement to any firm shall not operate to preclude any contract.

Authority: Section 4526, Government Code. Reference: Section 4527, Government Code.

§ 3609. Selection of Firm

After expiration of the period stated in the publications or other public announcements, the department shall evaluate statements of qualifications and performance data which have been submitted to the department. Discussions shall be conducted with no less than three firms regarding the required service. Where three firms cannot be found which could provide the required service, a full explanation including names and addresses of firms and individuals requested to submit proposals must be entered in the files. From the firms with which discussions are held, the department shall select no less than three, provided at least three firms submit proposals, in order of preference, based upon the established criteria, which are deemed to be the most highly qualified to provide the services required.

Authority: Section 4526, Government Code. Reference: Sections 4526-4527, Government Code.

§ 3610. Negotiation

The department shall attempt to negotiate a contract with the most highly qualified firm. When the department is unable to negotiate a satisfactory contract with this firm with fair and reasonable compensation provisions, as determined by the procedure set forth in Section 3923 if those procedures were used, negotiations shall be terminated. The department shall then undertake negotiations with the second most qualified firm on the same basis. Failing accord, negotiations shall be terminated. The department shall then undertake negotiations with the third most qualified firm on the same basis. Failing accord, negotiations shall be terminated. Should the department be unable to negotiate a satisfactory contract at fair and reasonable compensation with any of the selected firms, additional firms may be selected in the manner prescribed in this article and the negotiation procedure continued.

Authority: Section 4526, Government Code. Reference: Section 4528, Government Code.

§ 3611. Amendments

In instances where the department effects a necessary change in the project during the course of performance of the contract, the firm's compensation may be adjusted by negotiation of a mutual written agreement in a fair and reasonable amount where the amount of work to be performed by the firm is changed from that which existed previously in the contemplation of the parties.

Authority: Section 4526, Government Code. Reference: Section 4526, Government Code.

§ 3612. Contracting in Phases

Should the department determine that it is necessary or desirable to have a given project performed in phases, it will not be necessary to negotiate the total contract price or compensation provisions in the initial instance, provided that the department shall have determined that the firm is best qualified to perform the whole project at a fair and reasonable cost, and the contract contains provisions that the department, at its option, may utilize the firm for other phases and that the firm will accept a fair and reasonable price for subsequent phases to be later negotiated and reflected in a subsequent written instrument. The procedure with regard to estimates and negotiation shall otherwise be applicable.

Authority: Section 4526, Government Code. Reference: Section 4526, Government Code.

§ 3613. Department's Power to Require Bids

Where the department determines that the services needed are technical in nature and involve little professional judgment and that requiring bids would be in the public interest, a contract shall be awarded on the basis of bids rather than by following the foregoing procedures for requesting proposals and negotiation.

Authority: Section 4526, Government Code. Reference: Section 4529, Government Code.

§ 3614. Exclusions

The provisions of this article shall not apply to service agreements for an architect, landscape architect, engineer, environmental specialist, land surveyor, or construction project management contractor, engaged to provide consulting services on specific problems on projects where the architectural, landscape architectural, engineering, environmental, land surveying, or construction project management work is being performed by State of California Civil Service employees.

Authority: Section 4526, Government Code. Reference: Section 4526, Government Code.

Article 10. Seismic Hazards Mapping**§ 3720. Purpose**

These regulations shall govern the exercise of city, county and state agency responsibilities to identify and map seismic hazard zones and to mitigate seismic hazards to protect public health and safety in accordance with the provisions of the Public Resources Code, section 2690 et seq. (Seismic Hazards Mapping Act).

Authority: Section 2695, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2695(a)(1) and (3)-(5), Public Resources Code.

§ 3721. Definitions

(a) "Acceptable Level" means that level that provides reasonable protection of the public safety, though it does not necessarily ensure continued structural integrity and functionality of the project.

(b) "Lead Agency" means the city, county or state agency with the authority to approve projects.

(c) "Registered civil engineer" or "certified engineering geologist" means a civil engineer or engineering geologist who is registered or certified in the State of California.

Authority: Section 2695, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2690-2696.6, Public Resources Code.

§ 3722. Requirements for Mapping Seismic Hazard Zones

(a) The Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, shall prepare one of more State-wide probabilistic ground shaking maps for a suitably defined reference soil column. One of the maps shall show ground shaking levels which have a 10% probability of being exceeded in 50 years. These maps shall be used with the following criteria to define seismic hazard zones:

(1) Amplified shaking hazard zones shall be delineated as areas where historic occurrence of amplified ground shaking, or local geological and geotechnical conditions indicate a potential for ground shaking to be amplified to a level such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693(c) would be required.

(2) Liquefaction hazard zones shall be delineated as areas where historic occurrence of liquefaction, or local geological, geotechnical and ground water conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693(c) would be required.

(3) Earthquake-induced landslide hazard zones shall be delineated as areas where Holocene occurrence of landslide movement, or local slope of terrain, and geological, geotechnical and ground moisture conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693(c) would be required.

(b) Highest priority for mapping seismic hazard zones shall be given to areas facing urbanization or redevelopment in conjunction with the factors listed in section 2695(a)(2)(A), (B), (C) and (D) of the Public Resources Code.

Authority: Section 2695, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2695(a)(1), Public Resources Code.

§ 3723. Review of Preliminary Seismic Hazard Zones Maps

(a) The Mining and Geology Board shall provide an opportunity for receipt of public comments and recommendations during the 90-day period for review of preliminary seismic hazard zone maps provided by the Public Resources Code Section 2696. At least one public hearing shall be scheduled for that purpose.

(b) Following the end of the review period, the Board shall forward its comments and recommendations, with supporting data received, to the State Geologist for consideration prior to revision and official issuance of the maps.

Authority: Section 2696, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2696, Public Resources Code.

§ 3724. Specific Criteria for Project Approval

The following specific criteria for project approval shall apply within seismic hazard zones and shall be used by affected lead agencies in complying with the provisions of the Act:

(a) A project shall be approved only when the nature and severity of the seismic hazards at the site have been evaluated in a geotechnical report and appropriate mitigation measures have been proposed.

(b) The geotechnical report shall be prepared by a registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist, having competence in the field of seismic hazard evaluation and mitigation. The geotechnical report shall contain site-specific evaluations of the seismic hazard affecting the project, and shall identify portions of the project site containing seismic hazards. The report shall also identify off-site seismic hazards that could adversely affect the site in the event of an earthquake. The contents of the geotechnical report shall include, but shall not be limited, the following:

- (1) Project description.
- (2) A description of the geologic and geotechnical conditions at the site, including an appropriate site location map.
- (3) Evaluation of site-specific seismic hazards based on geological and geotechnical conditions, in accordance with current standards of practice.
- (4) Recommendations for appropriate mitigation measures as required in section 3724 (a), above
- (5) Name of report preparer(s), and signature(s) of a certified engineering geologist and/or registered civil engineer, having competence in the field of seismic hazard evaluation and mitigation.

(c) Prior to approving the project, the lead agency shall independently review the geotechnical report to determine the adequacy of the hazard evaluation and proposed mitigation measures and to determine that the requirements of section 3724 (a), above, are satisfied. Such reviews shall be conducted by a certified engineering geologist or registered civil engineer, having competence in the field of seismic hazard evaluation and mitigation.

Authority: Section 2695, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2695(a)(3)(A), (B), and (C), Public Resources Code.

§ 3725. Waivers of Geotechnical Report Requirements

For a specific project, the lead agency may determine that the geological and geotechnical conditions at the site are such that public safety is adequately protected and no mitigation is required. This finding shall be based on a report presenting evaluations of sites in the immediate vicinity having similar geologic and geotechnical characteristics. The report shall be prepared by a certified engineering geologist or registered civil engineer, having competence in the field of seismic hazard evaluation and mitigation. The lead agency shall review submitted reports in the same manner as in section 3724(c) of this article. The lead agency shall also provide a written commentary that addresses the report conclusions and the justification for applying the conclusions contained in the report to the project site. When the lead agency makes such a finding, it may waive the requirement of a geotechnical report for the project. All such waivers shall be recorded with the county recorder and a separate copy, together with the report and the commentary, filed with the State Geologist within 30 days of the waiver.

Authority: Section 2695, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 2697(a)(5), Public Resources Code.

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