



# California Regulatory Notice Register

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DECEMBER 27, 2013

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The *California Regulatory Notice Register* is an official state publication of the Office of Administrative Law containing notices of proposed regulatory actions by state regulatory agencies to adopt, amend or repeal regulations contained in the California Code of Regulations. The effective period of a notice of proposed regulatory action by a state agency in the *California Regulatory Notice Register* shall not exceed one year [Government Code § 11346.4(b)]. It is suggested, therefore, that issues of the *California Regulatory Notice Register* be retained for a minimum of 18 months.

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**PROPOSED ACTION ON REGULATIONS**

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**TITLE 2. FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fair Political Practices Commission (Commission), pursuant to the authority vested in it by Sections 82011, 87303, and 87304 of the Government Code to review proposed conflict-of-interest codes, will review the proposed/amended conflict-of-interest codes of the following:

**CONFLICT-OF-INTEREST CODES**

**AMENDMENT**

MULTI-COUNTY: Planning and Service Area 2 Agency on Aging

A written comment period has been established commencing on **December 27, 2013** and closing on **February 10, 2014**. Written comments should be directed to the Fair Political Practices Commission, Attention Cyndi Glaser, 428 J Street, Suite 620, Sacramento, California 95814.

At the end of the 45-day comment period, the proposed conflict-of-interest code(s) will be submitted to the Commission's Executive Director for her review, unless any interested person or his/her duly authorized representative requests, no later than 15 days prior to the close of the written comment period, a public hearing before the full Commission. If a public hearing is requested, the proposed code(s) will be submitted to the Commission for review.

The Executive Director of the Commission will review the above-referenced conflict-of-interest code(s), proposed pursuant to Government Code Section 87300, which designate, pursuant to Government Code Section 87302, employees who must disclose certain investments, interests in real property and income.

The Executive Director of the Commission, upon her or its own motion or at the request of any interested person, will approve, or revise and approve, or return the

proposed code(s) to the agency for revision and re-submission within 60 days without further notice.

Any interested person may present statements, arguments or comments, in writing to the Executive Director of the Commission, relative to review of the proposed conflict-of-interest code(s). Any written comments must be received no later than **February 10, 2014**. If a public hearing is to be held, oral comments may be presented to the Commission at the hearing.

**COST TO LOCAL AGENCIES**

There shall be no reimbursement for any new or increased costs to local government which may result from compliance with these codes because these are not new programs mandated on local agencies by the codes since the requirements described herein were mandated by the Political Reform Act of 1974. Therefore, they are not "costs mandated by the state" as defined in Government Code Section 17514.

**EFFECT ON HOUSING COSTS AND BUSINESSES**

Compliance with the codes has no potential effect on housing costs or on private persons, businesses or small businesses.

**AUTHORITY**

Government Code Sections 82011, 87303 and 87304 provide that the Fair Political Practices Commission as the code reviewing body for the above conflict-of-interest codes shall approve codes as submitted, revise the proposed code and approve it as revised, or return the proposed code for revision and re-submission.

**REFERENCE**

Government Code Sections 87300 and 87306 provide that agencies shall adopt and promulgate conflict-of-interest codes pursuant to the Political Reform Act and amend their codes when change is necessitated by changed circumstances.

**CONTACT**

Any inquiries concerning the proposed conflict-of-interest code(s) should be made to Cyndi Glaser, Fair Political Practices Commission, 428 J Street, Suite 620, Sacramento, California 95814, telephone (916) 322-5660.

**AVAILABILITY OF PROPOSED  
CONFLICT-OF-INTEREST CODES**

Copies of the proposed conflict-of-interest codes may be obtained from the Commission offices or the respective agency. Requests for copies from the Commission should be made to Cyndi Glaser, Fair Political Practices Commission, 428 J Street, Suite 620, Sacramento, California 95814, telephone (916) 322-5660.

**TITLE 2. VICTIM COMPENSATION  
AND GOVERNMENT CLAIMS BOARD**

**VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAM  
REGULATIONS  
Title 2, §§ 649.56**

The Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board (Board) proposes to repeal the regulation described below after considering all comments, objections and recommendations regarding the proposed action.

**PUBLIC HEARING**

The Board has not scheduled a public hearing on this proposed action; however, the Board will hold a hearing if it receives a written request for a public hearing from any interested person, or his or her authorized representative, no later than 15 days before the close of the written comment period.

**WRITTEN COMMENT PERIOD**

Any interested individual, or his or her authorized representative, may submit written comments relevant to the proposed regulatory action to the Board. The written comment period closes at 5:00 p.m. on February 10, 2014. The Board will consider only comments received at the Board's office by that time. Submit written comments to:

Geoff Feusahrens, Regulations Analyst  
Victim Compensation and Government Claims  
Board  
400 R Street, Suite 500  
Sacramento, CA 95811

Comments may also be submitted by facsimile (FAX) at (916) 491-6441 or by e-mail to [regulations@vcgcb.ca.gov](mailto:regulations@vcgcb.ca.gov).

**AUTHORITY AND REFERENCE**

Government Code sections 11400.20, 13920 and 13974 authorize the Board to repeal this proposed regulation. The proposed regulation implements, interprets and makes specific Government Code section 13956.

**INFORMATIVE DIGEST/POLICY STATEMENT  
OVERVIEW**

Government Code section 13950 requires that the Board "assist residents of the State of California in obtaining compensation for the pecuniary losses they suffer as a direct result of criminal acts."

Based on extensive public comments and a reexamination of Rule 649.56, the Board has determined that Rule 649.56 is unnecessary and should be repealed. Therefore, the California Victim Compensation Program (CalVCP) proposes to repeal Rule 649.56, Involvement in the Qualifying Crime of Prostitution. Repealing this regulation will allow a vulnerable and underrepresented segment of the population to receive mental health treatment and other benefits from CalVCP. Assisting these victims benefits the health and welfare of California residents because virtually all the victims are residents of California, and all California residents benefit when those with mental health issues receive treatment.

The Board has determined that repealing the regulation is not inconsistent or incompatible with existing state regulations. After performing a review of any related regulations, we have found that this is the only regulation dealing with this subject area. Therefore, this proposed elimination of the regulation is neither inconsistent nor incompatible with existing state regulations.

**RESULTS OF THE ECONOMIC  
IMPACT ANALYSIS**

Because CalVCP is a program which offers limited benefits for a limited group of individuals, it does not directly impact jobs or the wider economy. Furthermore, a review of CalVCP records shows that only 28 applications have been denied pursuant to Rule 649.56 during each of the past two years. The average compensation provided for each claim in 2012/2013 was approximately \$2,000.00. Therefore, assuming all other criteria for eligibility are met, allowing claims which would have been denied under Rule 649.56 will only result in an annual increase in CalVCP compensation of \$56,000.00.

Repealing this regulation will allow a vulnerable and underrepresented segment of the population to receive mental health treatment and other benefits from CalVCP. Assisting these victims benefits the health and

welfare of California residents because virtually all the victims are residents of California, and all California residents benefit when those with mental health issues receive treatment.

Adoption of these regulations will not:

- (1) create or eliminate jobs within California;
- (2) create new businesses or eliminate existing businesses within California; or
- (3) affect the expansion of businesses currently doing business within California.

*Disclosures Regarding the Proposed Action. The Board has made the following initial determinations:*

Mandate on local agencies and school districts: None.

Cost or savings to any state agency: Up to \$56,000/fiscal year in costs.

Cost to any local agency or school district which must be reimbursed in accordance with Government Code sections 17500 through 17630: None.

Other nondiscretionary cost or savings imposed on local agencies: None.

Cost or savings in federal funding to the state: None.

Significant, statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting business including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states: None.

Cost impacts on a representative private individual or business: The Board is not aware of any cost impacts that a representative private person or business would necessarily incur in reasonable compliance with the proposed action.

Significant effect on housing costs: None.

#### SMALL BUSINESS DETERMINATION

The Board has determined that the proposed regulation does not affect small businesses because the regulation only applies to individuals who apply to CalVCP.

#### CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

In accordance with Government Code section 11346.5, subdivision (a)(13), the Board must determine that no reasonable alternative it considered or that has otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the agency would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed or would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private individuals than the proposed action, or would be more cost-effective to affected private persons and equally effective in implementing the statutory policy or other provision of law.

The Board invites interested individuals to present statements or arguments with respect to alternatives to

the proposed regulation during the written comment period.

#### CONTACT PERSON

Inquiries concerning the proposed administrative action may be directed to:

Geoff Feusahrens  
Victim Compensation and Government Claims  
Board  
400 R Street, Suite 500  
Sacramento, CA 95811  
Telephone: (916) 491-3863

The backup contact person concerning the proposed administrative action may be directed to:

Mary Lundeen  
Victim Compensation and Government Claims  
Board  
400 R Street, Suite 500  
Sacramento, CA 95811  
Telephone: (916) 491-3751

Please direct requests for copies of the proposed text of the regulations, the Initial Statement of Reasons, the modified text of the regulations, if any, or other information upon which the rulemaking is based to Geoff Feusahrens at the above address.

#### AVAILABILITY OF STATEMENT OF REASONS, TEXT PROPOSED REGULATIONS AND RULEMAKING FILE

The Board will have the entire rulemaking file available for inspection and copying throughout the rulemaking process at its office at the above address. As of the date this notice is published in the Notice Register, the rulemaking file consists of this notice, the proposed text of the regulation and the Initial Statement of Reasons. Copies may be obtained by contacting Geoff Feusahrens at the address or phone number listed above.

#### AVAILABILITY OF CHANGED OR MODIFIED TEXT

After holding the hearing, if requested, and considering all timely and relevant comments received, the Board may adopt the proposed regulation substantially as described in this notice. If the Board makes modifications which are sufficiently related to the original proposed text, it will make the modified text available to the public at least 15 days before the Board adopts the regulation as revised. Please send requests for copies of the modified regulation to the attention of Geoff Feusahrens at the address indicated above. The Board will

accept written comments on the modified regulations for 15 days after the date on which they are made available.

**AVAILABILITY OF THE FINAL STATEMENT OF REASONS**

Upon its completion, copies of the Final Statement of Reasons may be obtained by contacting Geoff Feusahrens at the above address.

**AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS ON THE INTERNET**

Copies of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, the Initial Statement of Reasons and the text of the regulations in underline and strikeout can be accessed through our website at [www.vcgcb.ca.gov](http://www.vcgcb.ca.gov).

**TITLE 4. DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL**

**ARTICLE 16. ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LISTS**

The California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) proposes to amend the regulation described below after considering all comments, objections, and recommendations regarding the proposed action.

**PUBLIC HEARING**

ABC has not scheduled a public hearing on this proposed action. However, ABC will hold a hearing if it receives a written request for a public hearing from any interested person or his or her authorized representative no later than 15 days before the close of the written comment period.

**WRITTEN COMMENT PERIOD**

Any interested person, or his or her authorized representative, may submit written comments relevant to the proposed regulatory action to ABC. The written comment period closes at **5:00 p.m. on February 11, 2013**. ABC will consider only comments received at the ABC Headquarters Office by that time. Please submit comments to:

Adriana Ruelas, Legislative Officer  
Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control  
3927 Lennane Drive, Suite 100  
Sacramento, California 95834  
E-mail: [adriana.ruelas@abc.ca.gov](mailto:adriana.ruelas@abc.ca.gov)  
Phone: (916) 928-6821  
FAX: (916) 419-2599

**AUTHORITY AND REFERENCE**

Authority for the proposed amendments is provided by Business and Professions Code Section 25600(a)(1). The proposed amendments implement, interpret, or make specific the following reference: Business and Professions Code Sections 25500, 25750, 25600, 25600(a)(1).

**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

No documents are being incorporated by reference.

**INFORMATIVE DIGEST/POLICY STATEMENT OVERVIEW**

ABC proposes to amend Section 106(d) of Title 4, Article 16 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). This section concerns alcoholic beverage lists.

The Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control proposes amending section 106(d) in response to a petition received from licensees requesting an increase in the monetary limit of alcoholic beverage lists from \$25 to \$50 to more accurately reflect modern-day business practices. The \$50 limit will be consistent with market trends and practices.

Existing law, known as the “tied-house” law, separates the alcoholic beverage industry into three component parts, or tiers, of manufacturer (including breweries, wineries and distilleries), wholesaler, and retailer (both on-sale and off-sale).

Tied-house refers to a practice in this country prior to Prohibition where a bar or public house is tied to the products of a particular manufacturer, either because the manufacturer owns the house/bar, or the house is contractually obligated to carry only a particular manufacturer’s products.

The original policy rationale for this body of law was to: (a) promote the state’s interest in an orderly market; (b) prohibit the vertical integration and dominance by a single producer in the marketplace; (c) prohibit commercial bribery and protect the public from predatory marketing practices; and, (d) discourage and/or prevent the intemperate use of alcoholic beverages. For these reasons, other than exceptions granted by the Legisla-

ture, the holder of one type of license is not permitted to give free goods, rebates, premiums, services or anything of value to another licensee in connection with the sale of alcoholic beverages. Rule 106(d) relates to one of these exceptions.

The specific benefits anticipated by this proposed change could be an increase in compliance with this prohibition, therefore diminishing trade violations.

The Department has conducted an evaluation whether the proposed regulations are inconsistent or incompatible with existing state regulations and has determined that these are the only regulations concerning Alcoholic Beverage Lists. Therefore, this proposed amendment to this regulation is consistent and compatible with existing state regulations seeking to update outdated regulations with today's business practices.

#### RESULTS OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

The Department concludes that it (1) is unlikely that the proposal will create or eliminate jobs within California, (2) will not create new businesses or eliminate existing businesses within California, and (3) will not affect the expansion of businesses currently doing business within California.

Small businesses could possibly benefit the most from this proposed action since small business owners may be the most vulnerable to trade practice violations as they are more prone to accepting these beverage list/menus as a way of keeping their overhead low.

#### DISCLOSURES REGARDING THE PROPOSED ACTION LOCAL MANDATE

These amendments do not impose a mandate on local agencies or school districts.

#### COST TO ANY LOCAL AGENCY OR SCHOOL DISTRICT THAT MUST BE REIMBURSED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT CODE SECTIONS 17500–17630.

These amendments do not create costs to any local agency or school district that must be reimbursed in accordance with Government Code Sections 17500–17630.

#### IMPACT ON PRIVATE PERSONS/BUSINESSES

The agency is not aware of any cost impacts that a representative private person or business would necessarily incur in reasonable compliance with the proposed action.

#### SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON HOUSING COSTS

The proposed amendments will have no effect on housing costs.

#### COST OR SAVINGS TO ANY STATE AGENCY

The proposed amendments will not result in costs or savings to any State agency.

#### OTHER NON-DISCRETIONARY COST OR SAVINGS IMPOSED UPON LOCAL AGENCIES

These proposed amendments will not result in other non-discretionary costs or savings to local agencies.

#### COST OR SAVINGS IN FEDERAL FUNDING TO THE STATE

These proposed amendments will not result in costs or savings in federal funding to the state.

#### SIGNIFICANT, STATEWIDE ADVERSE ECONOMIC IMPACT ON BUSINESSES

It is anticipated that the proposed amendments will not have a significant statewide adverse impact directly affecting business, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states.

#### EFFECT ON SMALL BUSINESS

The proposed regulation may affect small business.

#### CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

ABC must determine that no reasonable alternative it considered or that has otherwise been identified and brought to its attention would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed, would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action, or would be more cost-effective to affected private persons and equally effective in implementing the statutory policy or other provision of law.

ABC invites interested persons to present statements or arguments with respect to alternatives to the proposed regulations during the written comment period.

**AVAILABILITY OF STATEMENT OF REASONS  
AND TEXT OF PROPOSED REGULATIONS**

ABC will have the entire rulemaking file available for inspection and copying throughout the rulemaking process at its Headquarters office located at 3927 Lennane Drive, Suite 100, Sacramento, California 95834. As of the date this notice is published in the Notice Register, the rulemaking file consists of this notice, the proposed text of the regulations, the Initial Statement of Reasons, and the Economic and Fiscal Impact Statement, Form STD. 399. Upon its completion, the Final Statement of Reasons will be available and copies may be requested from the Department's contact person or viewed on the website.

**CONTACT PERSONS**

Copies may be obtained by accessing ABC's website at [www.abc.ca.gov](http://www.abc.ca.gov) or by contacting:

Adriana Ruelas, Legislative Officer  
Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control  
3927 Lennane Drive, Suite 100  
Sacramento, California 95834  
E-mail: [adriana.ruelas@abc.ca.gov](mailto:adriana.ruelas@abc.ca.gov)  
Phone: (916) 928-6821  
FAX: (916) 419-2599

In the event the contact person is unavailable, inquiries regarding the proposed regulatory action should be directed to the following back-up contact person:

Matthew D. Botting, General Counsel  
Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control  
3927 Lennane Drive, Suite 100  
Sacramento, California 95834  
E-mail: [matthew.botting@abc.ca.gov](mailto:matthew.botting@abc.ca.gov)  
Phone: (916) 419-2500  
FAX: (916) 419-2599

**AVAILABILITY OF CHANGED OR  
MODIFIED TEXT**

After considering all timely and relevant comments received, ABC may adopt the proposed regulations substantially as described in this notice. If ABC makes modifications which are sufficiently related to the originally proposed text, it will make the modified text (with the changes clearly indicated) available to the public for

at least 15 calendar days before ABC adopts the regulations as revised. Requests for copies of any modified regulation should be sent to the ABC's contact person identified above at the address indicated, or may be viewed on ABC's website. ABC will accept written comments on the modified regulations for 1.5 calendar days after the date on which they are made available.

**TITLE 15. DEPARTMENT OF  
CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the Secretary of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), pursuant to the authority granted by Government Code Section 12838.5 and Penal Code (PC) Section 5055, and the rulemaking authority granted by PC Section 5058, in order to implement, interpret, and make specific PC Section 5054, proposes to amend Sections 3000, 3075.1, 3076.4, 3269, and 3357 in the California Code of Regulations, Title 15, Division 3, concerning the removal of Form Numbers CDC 127 and CDCR 1882 from the Title 15.

**PUBLIC HEARING**

Date and Time: February 19, 2014 — 9:00 a.m.  
to 10:00 a.m.  
Place: Department of Corrections and  
Rehabilitation  
Kern Room  
1515 S Street — North Building  
Sacramento, CA 95811  
Purpose: To receive comments about this  
action.

**PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD:**

The public comment period will close February 19, 2014, at 5:00 p.m. Any person may submit public comments in writing (by mail, by fax or by e-mail) regarding the proposed changes. To be considered by the Department, comments must be submitted to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Regulation and Policy Management Branch, P.O. Box 942883, Sacramento, CA 94283-0001; by fax at (916) 324-6075; or by e-mail at [RPMB@cdcr.ca.gov](mailto:RPMB@cdcr.ca.gov) before the close of the comment period.

**CONTACT PERSON**

Please direct any inquiries regarding this action to:

**Timothy M. Lockwood, Chief  
Regulation and Policy Management Branch  
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation  
P.O. Box 942883,  
Sacramento, CA 94283-0001  
Telephone (916) 445-2269**

In the event the contact person is unavailable, inquiries should be directed to the following back-up person:

**G. Long  
Regulation and Policy Management Branch  
Telephone (916) 445-2276**

Questions regarding the substance of the proposed regulatory action should be directed to:

**John McClure  
Strategic Offender Management System  
(916) 358-1677**

**INFORMATIVE DIGEST/POLICY STATEMENT  
OVERVIEW**

PC Section 5000 provides that commencing July 1, 2005, any reference to the Department of Corrections in this or any code, refers to the CDCR, Division of Adult Operations.

PC Section 5050 provides that commencing July 1, 2005, any reference to the Director of Corrections, in this or any other code, refers to the Secretary of the CDCR. As of that date, the office of the Director of Corrections is abolished.

PC Section 5054 provides that commencing July 1, 2005, the supervision, management, and control of the State prisons, and the responsibility for the care, custody, treatment, training, discipline, and employment of persons confined therein are vested in the Secretary of the CDCR.

PC Section 5058 authorizes the Director to prescribe and amend regulations for the administration of prisons. This action:

- Establishes the definition of the Strategic Offender Management Systems (SOMS).
- Removes Form numbers CDC 127 and CDCR 1882 from the text.
- Removes Forms CDC 127 and CDCR 1882 currently in the Title 15, Division 3, Sections 3075.1, 3076.4, 3269, and 3357 and adds the regulatory provision of the forms into the text, which includes:
  - Additional personal factors when considering housing assignments.

- Previous housing information to assist in evaluating appropriate housing assignments.
- Previous personal factors for notifying next-of-kin.
- Includes a Personal Identification number for each inmate in SOMS.

**SPECIFIC BENEFITS ANTICIPATED BY THE  
PROPOSED REGULATIONS**

The Department has determined these proposed regulations benefit staff within the CDCR as the information previously contained on paper is now contained in a fully automated system and readily available to CDCR staff trained in the use of SOMS as needed.

**EVALUATION OF  
INCONSISTENCY/COMPATIBILITY WITH  
EXISTING REGULATIONS**

The Department has researched existing regulations regarding the removal of the form numbers and has determined that these proposed regulations are not inconsistent or incompatible with existing State laws and regulations.

**LOCAL MANDATES**

This action imposes no mandates on local agencies or school districts, or a mandate which requires reimbursement of costs or savings pursuant to Government Code Sections 17500-17630.

**FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

- Cost to any local agency or school district that is required to be reimbursed: *None.*
- Cost or savings to any state agency: *None.*
- Other nondiscretionary cost or savings imposed on local agencies: *None.*
- Cost or savings in federal funding to the state: *None.*

**SIGNIFICANT STATEWIDE ADVERSE  
ECONOMIC IMPACT AFFECTING BUSINESSES**

The Department has initially determined that the proposed regulations will not have a significant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting businesses, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states.

**RESULTS OF THE ECONOMIC  
IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

The Department has determined that the proposed regulations will have no impact in the creation of new, or the elimination of existing jobs or businesses within California, nor affect the expansion of businesses currently doing business in California, or the health and welfare of California residents, worker safety, or the State's environment.

**EFFECT ON HOUSING COSTS**

The Department has made an initial determination that the proposed action will have no significant effect on housing costs.

**COST IMPACTS ON REPRESENTATIVE  
PRIVATE PERSONS OR BUSINESSES**

The Department is not aware of any cost impacts that a representative private person or business would necessarily incur in reasonable compliance with the proposed action.

**EFFECT ON SMALL BUSINESSES**

The Department has determined that the proposed regulations may not affect small businesses. It is determined that this action has no significant adverse economic impact on small business because they are not affected by the internal management of State prisons.

**CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES**

The Department must determine that no reasonable alternative considered by the Department, or that has otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the Department, would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed, would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action, or would be more cost-effective to affected private persons and equally effective in implementing the proposed regulatory action. Interested persons are accordingly invited to present statements or arguments with respect to any alternatives to the changes proposed at the scheduled hearing or during the written comment period.

**AVAILABILITY OF PROPOSED TEXT AND  
INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS**

The Department has prepared and will make available the text and the Initial Statement of Reasons (ISOR) of the proposed regulations. The rulemaking file for this regulatory action, which contains those items and all information on which the proposal is based (i.e., rulemaking file) is available to the public upon request directed to the Department's contact person. The proposed text, ISOR, and Notice of Proposed Action will also be made available on the Department's website <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov>.

**AVAILABILITY OF THE FINAL STATEMENT  
OF REASONS**

Following its preparation, a copy of the Final Statement of Reasons may be obtained from the Department's contact person.

**AVAILABILITY OF CHANGES TO  
PROPOSED TEXT**

After considering all timely and relevant comments received, the Department may adopt the proposed regulations substantially as described in this Notice. If the Department makes modifications which are sufficiently related to the originally proposed text, it will make the modified text (with the changes clearly indicated) available to the public for at least 15 days before the Department adopts the regulations as revised. Requests for copies of any modified regulation text should be directed to the contact person indicated in this Notice. The Department will accept written comments on the modified regulations for 15 days after the date on which they are made available.

**TITLE 16. CEMETERY AND  
FUNERAL BUREAU**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Cemetery and Funeral Bureau (hereinafter "Bureau") is proposing to take the action described in the Informative Digest. Any person interested may present statements or arguments orally or in writing relevant to the action proposed at the hearing to be held at:

Cemetery and Funeral Bureau  
1625 North Market Boulevard  
1st Floor Hearing Room  
Sacramento, CA 95834  
Wednesday, February 12, 2014  
12:30–1:30 p.m.

Written comments, including those sent by mail, facsimile, or e-mail to the addresses listed under Contact

Person in this Notice, must be received by the Bureau at its office not later than 5:00 p.m. on Monday, February 10, 2014, or must be received by the Bureau at the hearing.

The Bureau, upon its own motion or at the instance of any interested party, may thereafter adopt the proposals substantially as described below or may modify such proposals if such modifications are sufficiently related to the original text. With the exception of technical or grammatical changes, the full text of any modified proposal will be available for 15 days prior to its adoption from the person designated in this Notice as contact person and will be mailed to those persons who submit written or oral testimony related to this proposal or who have requested notification of any changes to the proposal.

Authority and Reference:

Pursuant to the authority vested by Sections 125.9 and 7606 of the Business and Professions Code (B&P), and to implement, interpret or make specific section 125.9 of said code, the Bureau is considering changes to Division 12 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations as follows:

INFORMATIVE DIGEST

A. Informative Digest

The Bureau is proposing the following regulatory changes:

**Amend Section 1240(a) of Article 5.5 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations:**

The proposed amendment would strike out language referencing Section 1241, which limits violations to those found in Section 1241. The proposed amendment also adds language to define “citable offense” as any violation of the statutes and regulations enforced by the Bureau.

**Amend Section 1241 of Article 5.5 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations:**

The proposed amendment eliminates the specific classes of violations but retains the subsection noting the factors to be given due consideration when determining whether or not to assess an administrative fine for a violation.

**Amend Section 1242 of Article 5.5 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations:**

The proposed amendment corrects a grammatical error and clarifies that requests need to be submitted to the Bureau in writing.

**Amend Section 1246 of Article 5.5 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations:**

The proposed amendment would amend the regulation by increasing the maximum amount of fine from

\$2,500.00 to \$5,000.00 in accordance with the provisions of B&P section 125.9. The phrase licensure “by the bureau” is being used to streamline the regulation in lieu of listing out all license types which would require a license.

**Repeal Sections 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, and 1291 of Article 9 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations:**

The proposed repeal of these sections would remove the requirement to enact continuing education (CE) regulations imposed by AB 2877 (Davis, Chapter 1151, Statutes of 1996), which added B&P section 7651. This required that the then Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers adopt regulations requiring CE of 14 hours every two years for licensed funeral directors and embalmers. This requirement was repealed by AB 1379 (Granlund, Chapter 241, Statutes of 1999) due to the virtual impossibility of establishing meaningful criteria and courses.

B. Policy Statement Overview/Anticipated Benefits of Proposal

The regulations enforced by the Bureau exist for the protection of California consumers and to inform the Bureau licensees of their rights and responsibilities within the scope of practice. This regulatory proposal is necessary to update the Bureau’s regulations and bring them current with the policies of other entities within the Department of Consumer Affairs (Department). In addition, this will allow the Bureau to enforce all of the statutes and regulations under its jurisdiction equally, and benefit the general welfare of California residents by clarifying and streamlining the existing funeral regulations.

C. Consistency and Compatibility with Existing State Regulations

After conducting a review for any regulations that would relate to or affect this area, the Bureau has evaluated this regulatory proposal and it is not inconsistent or incompatible with existing state regulations.

FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES

Fiscal Impact on Public Agencies Including Costs or Savings to State Agencies or Costs/Savings in Federal Funding to the State: None.

Nondiscretionary Costs/Savings to Local Agencies: None.

Local Mandate: None.

Cost to Any Local Agency or School District for Which Government Code Sections 17500–17630 Require Reimbursement: None.

Business Impact:

The Bureau has made an initial determination that the proposed regulatory action would have no significant

statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting business, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states.

**AND**

The following studies/relevant data were relied upon in making the above determination:

The Bureau currently licenses approximately 5,163 (as of May 31, 2013) funeral establishments, funeral directors, embalmers, and apprentice embalmers in the State of California. There will be no significant impact to the licensees, as long as the licensees remain in compliance with statutes and regulations enforced by the Bureau. All of these Sections already exist in Division 12 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations; the proposed amendments will clarify and streamline existing regulations and fall into line with current Department regulatory trends, while still ensuring consumer protection against both licensed and unlicensed individuals and entities.

The Department of Consumer Affairs' Annual Report for the Cemetery and Funeral Bureau from fiscal year 2009–10, 2010–11, and 2011–12 show that the Bureau issued citations to approximately two to three percent of its total licensee population during any given fiscal year. Of the citations issued, approximately one third included an assessment of administrative fines.

The Bureau estimates, based on the current number of licensees and the percentage of past citations issued, that 100 to 155 licensees may be impacted. A licensee that is found to be non-compliant with statutes and regulations enforced by the Bureau may be impacted through the assessment of a citation with an administrative fine which may range from a minimum of \$100.00 to a maximum of \$5,000.00 for each violation. If all licensees remain in compliance with statutes and regulations there is no business impact.

The Bureau has authority under Section 1246 of Article 5.5 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations to issue citations containing orders of abatement and assessing administrative fines for unlicensed activity in the State of California. Currently, the fine for unlicensed activity may range from a minimum of \$1,001.00 to a maximum of \$2,500.00. During the last three fiscal years (2009–10, 2010–11, and 2011–12) the Bureau issued a total of 10 citations for unlicensed activity. Of the citations issued, 6 citations had no fine assessed and 4 citations had fines assessed, totaling \$5,503.00. One fine was assessed at the maximum of \$2,500.00 and the other four were assessed at the minimum of \$1,001.00. The proposed regulatory changes would change the maximum fine from \$2,500.00 to \$5,000.00, with a maximum fine of \$5,000.00 per in-

spection or investigation. This may have impacted one unlicensed individual/entity during the previous three fiscal years.

**Cost Impact on Representative Private Person or Business:**

The Bureau is not aware of any cost impacts that a representative private person or business would necessarily incur in reasonable compliance with the proposed action.

**Effect on Housing Costs:** None.

**EFFECT ON SMALL BUSINESS**

The Bureau has determined that the proposed regulations would affect small businesses. The regulatory proposal affects small businesses only if they are found to be in violation of any statutes or regulations enforced by the Bureau, which may result in the Bureau assessing an administrative fine of no more than \$5,000.00 per violation, with a maximum fine of \$5,000.00 per inspection or investigation.

**RESULTS OF ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT/ANALYSIS**

**Impact on Jobs/Businesses:**

The Bureau has determined that this regulatory proposal will not have any impact on the creation of jobs or new businesses or the elimination of jobs or existing businesses or the expansion of businesses in the State of California.

**Benefits of Regulation:**

The Bureau has determined that this regulatory proposal will have the following benefits to the health and welfare of California residents, worker safety, and the State's environment:

The proposed amendments would make clear the responsibility of licensed funeral establishments, funeral directors, embalmers, and apprentice embalmers, and spell out the penalties for unlicensed activity as such. These regulations exist for the protection of California consumers and to inform Bureau licensees of their rights and responsibilities within the scope of practice. However, as they currently exist, these regulations have been determined, through a series of stakeholder meetings, to be unclear and cumbersome. Therefore, the Bureau is seeking to be responsive to changes in practice by updating the regulations for clarity, and streamlining where possible, including repealing those regulations that are no longer applicable. The proposed amendment and repeal of regulations Sections 1240, 1241, 1242, 1246, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, and 1291 is consistent with State law, and will not adversely affect the health of California's

residents, worker safety, or the State's environment. The proposed regulatory action will, as described above, benefit the general welfare of California residents by clarifying and streamlining the existing funeral regulations under the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

#### CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The Bureau must determine that no reasonable alternative it considered to the regulation or that has otherwise been identified and brought to its attention would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed, would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposal described in this Notice, or would be more cost effective to affected private persons and equally effective in implementing the statutory policy or other provision of law.

Any interested person may present statements or arguments orally or in writing relevant to the above determinations at the above-mentioned hearing.

#### INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS AND INFORMATION

The Bureau has prepared an initial statement of the reasons for the proposed action and has available all the information upon which the proposal is based.

#### TEXT OF PROPOSAL

Copies of the exact language of the proposed regulations, any document incorporated by reference, the initial statement of reasons, and all of the information upon which the proposal is based, may be obtained at the hearing or prior to the hearing upon request from the Cemetery and Funeral Bureau at 1625 North Market Boulevard, Suite S-208, Sacramento, California 95834.

#### AVAILABILITY AND LOCATION OF THE FINAL STATEMENT OF REASONS AND RULEMAKING FILE

All the information upon which the proposed regulations are based is contained in the rulemaking file which is available for public inspection by contacting the person named below.

You may obtain a copy of the final statement of reasons once it has been prepared, by making a written request to the contact person named below or by accessing the Web site listed below.

#### CONTACT PERSON

Inquiries or comments concerning the proposed rule-making action may be addressed to:

Name: Cheryl Steurer  
Address: 1625 North Market Boulevard,  
Suite S-208  
Sacramento, CA 95834  
Telephone No.: (916) 574-8203  
Fax No.: (916) 928-7988  
E-mail Address: Cheryl.Steurer@dca.ca.gov

The back-up contact person is:

Name: Linda Kassis  
Address: 1625 North Market Boulevard,  
Suite S-208  
Sacramento, CA 95834  
Telephone No.: (916) 574-7878  
Fax No.: (916) 928-7988  
E-mail Address: Linda.Kassis@dca.ca.gov

Web site Access: Materials regarding this proposal can be found at [www.cfb.ca.gov](http://www.cfb.ca.gov).

### GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST

#### CALIFORNIA GAMBLING CONTROL COMMISSION

#### NOTICE OF RESCHEDULED PUBLIC HEARING CONCERNING

#### MINIMUM INTERNAL CONTROL STANDARDS (MICS) FOR GAMBLING ESTABLISHMENTS — PHASE IV:

#### CAGE OPERATION AND FUNCTIONS; SECURITY OF FLOOR BANKS, GAMBLING EQUIPMENT AND CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

CGCC-GCA-2013-04-R

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the California Gambling Control Commission (Commission) has rescheduled the public hearing previously set for January 8, 2013, in the Notice of Proposed Action duly published in the *California Regulatory Notice Register* (Z-2013-1004-01, Register 2013, No. 42-Z, 10/18/2013). Any interested person, or his or her authorized representative, may present statements or arguments orally or in writing relevant to the proposed regulatory action at the rescheduled public hearing to be

held at **10:00 a.m. on January 29, 2014**, in the Commission's Hearing Room located at 2399 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95833.

#### **PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD**

The written comment period for this proposed regulatory action has not been extended. Written comments relevant to the proposed action, including those sent by mail, facsimile, or e-mail, were to have been submitted to the Commission by December 2, 2013. Additional written comments may be received by the Commission at the above referenced hearing.

#### **CONTACT PERSON**

All comments and inquiries concerning the substance of the proposed action or rescheduling of the hearing should be directed to the following contact person:

James B. Allen, Manager  
Regulatory Actions Unit  
California Gambling Control Commission  
2399 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 220  
Sacramento, CA 95833-4231  
E-mail: [jallen@cgcc.ca.gov](mailto:jallen@cgcc.ca.gov)  
Telephone: (916) 263-4024  
Fax: (916) 263-0499

### **DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES**

#### **Invitation to Pre-notice Public Discussions on Proposed Regulations Eligibility and Required Documentation for a Driver's License**

Pursuant to Government Code section 11346.45, the Department of Motor Vehicles (department) has set the time and place for the public to participate in discussions to facilitate the development of proposed regulations related to the eligibility and documentation requirements for a driver's license applicant who is unable to provide satisfactory proof that his or her presence in the United States is authorized under federal law.

The department will hold the workshop beginning at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, January 28, 2014, at the Secretary of State Building, located at 1500 11<sup>th</sup> Street, Sacramento, California. The workshop will be held in the Auditorium, which is accessible to persons with disabilities. Parking near the Auditorium is extremely limited so please plan accordingly.

Assembly Bill 60 (Chapter 524; Statutes of 2013) requires the department to issue an original driver license

to an applicant who is unable to submit satisfactory proof that his or her presence in the United States is authorized under federal law if he or she meets all other qualifications for licensure and provides satisfactory proof to the department of his or her identity and California residency. AB 60 additionally requires the department to develop regulations and consult with interested parties in an effort to assist the department in identifying documents that will be acceptable for purposes of providing documentation to establish identity and residency.

At the workshop, any interested person may present statements, arguments, or contentions (orally, in writing, or both) that are relevant to the development of the regulations as required by AB 60. A full agenda will be provided prior to the workshop and will be available on the Department's web site.

Participation in the workshop will be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any participation in the formal rulemaking process. This invitation does not constitute Notice of Proposed Action under the Administrative Procedure Act. Consequently, comments (oral or written) received in connection with the workshop will not be included in the formal rulemaking file. Similarly, the department is not required to respond to comments received in connection with the workshop. Therefore, if you wish to have comments included in the rulemaking file, or to require the department to respond to them as part of the process by which it adopts the regulations, you must present your comments during the formal public comment period according to the procedures outlined in the Notice of Proposed Action at the time that document is issued, regardless of whether the comments have been made in connection with the workshop.

If you have any questions, please contact Brian Soulet at (916) 657-6469 or by e-mail at [LRegulations@dmv.ca.gov](mailto:LRegulations@dmv.ca.gov).

### **FISH AND GAME COMMISSION**

#### **NOTICE OF FINDINGS**

##### **American pika (*Ochotona princeps schisticeps*)**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fish and Game Commission (Commission), at its May 22, 2013 meeting in Los Angeles, California, made a finding pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 2075.5, that the petitioned action to add the American pika (*Ochotona princeps schisticeps*) to the list of threatened or endangered species under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA)(Fish & G. Code, § 2050 et seq.) is not warranted. (See also Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1, subd. (i)(1).)

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that, at its December 11, 2013, meeting in San Diego, California, the Commission adopted the following findings outlining the reasons for its rejection of the petition.

## I. BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

### Petition History

The Center for Biological Diversity (Petitioner) submitted a petition to the Commission on August 21, 2007, to list the American pika (*Ochotona princeps*) as a threatened species, pursuant to CESA. As an alternative, the Petitioner asked that the Commission list each of the then recognized five subspecies of the American pika occurring in California as, variously, either endangered or threatened species. The Commission received the petition on August 22, 2007. The Commission referred it for evaluation to the Department on August 30, 2007. On September 12, 2007, the Department asked the Commission to grant the Department an additional 30 days, for a total 120 days, to evaluate the petition pursuant to Fish & Game Code section 2073.5. On October 19, 2007, the Commission granted this request.

The Department evaluated the petition, using the information in that document and other relevant information available at that time, and found that the scientific information presented in the petition was insufficient to indicate that either of the petitioned actions may be warranted. That is, the Commission found in its independent judgment at the time that the petition did not provide sufficient scientific information to indicate that the following actions may be warranted: 1) State listing of the pika as a threatened species, or 2) State listing of any of the five subspecies of the pika occurring in California as, variously, either endangered or threatened species. The Department's review of additional scientific information supported these findings. The Department recommended in its December 21, 2007, evaluation report to the Commission, pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 2073.5, subdivision (a), that the Commission reject the petition.

On April 10, 2008, the Commission determined that the petition provided insufficient information to indicate the petitioned action may be warranted. On June 24, 2009, the Commission set aside its April 10, 2008 decision, and again determined that the petition did not provide sufficient information to indicate the petitioned action may be warranted. The Petitioner challenged the Commission's actions on both occasions in related litigation. As a result of the litigation, the Commission reconsidered Petitioner's petition to list the American pika as threatened or endangered under CESA, includ-

ing a new submission by Petitioner dated May 15, 2009. The Commission treated the petition, including Petitioner's new submission, as an amended petition pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 2073.7, and also determined the amendment to be substantive. At its February 3, 2011 meeting, the Commission transmitted the amended petition to the Department for review.

The Petitioner submitted another comment letter to the Commission on March 31, 2011. The Commission voted at its May 4, 2011, meeting that the March 31, 2011, letter submitted by the Petitioner amounted to yet another substantive amendment of the petition. The Commission indicated in a memorandum to the Department dated May 13, 2011, that the Department's evaluation report should be submitted to the Commission on or before August 2, 2011. On June 27, 2011, the Department requested that the Commission grant the Department an additional 30 days, for a total 120 days, to evaluate the amended petition, pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 2073.5, subdivision (b). On August 3, 2011, the Commission granted this request.

The Department submitted its initial evaluation of the amended petition to the Commission on August 23, 2011, with a recommendation to reject the petition. At the October 19, 2011, Commission meeting, the Department presented a summary of its evaluation of the petition. At that meeting, the Department Director presented a new recommendation to the Commission, indicating the Commission should accept the petition, designate the American pika as a candidate species under CESA, and direct the Department to conduct a 12-month review of the status of the species in California. The Commission voted to accept the petition based on its determination that there was sufficient information to indicate that the petitioned action may be warranted. On November 11, 2011, the Commission published notice of its findings to accept the amended petition for further review under CESA, as well as notice of the American pika's designation as a candidate species under State law (Cal. Reg. Notice Register 2001, No. 45-Z, p. 1826). With related notice of its candidacy, the CESA prohibition against unauthorized "take" of the American pika is currently in effect. (Fish & G. Code, § 2080, 2085).

Consistent with the Fish and Game Code and controlling regulation, the Department commenced a 12-month status review of the American pika following published notice of its designation as a candidate species under CESA. As part of that effort, the Department solicited data, comments, and other information from interested members of the public, and the scientific and academic community; and the Department submitted a preliminary draft of its status review for independent peer review by a number of individuals acknowledged to be experts on the American pika, possessing the

knowledge and expertise to critique the scientific validity of the report. (Fish & G. Code, §§ 2074.4, 2074.8; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1, subd. (f)(2).) The effort culminated with the Department's final Status Review of the American pika (*Ochotona princeps schisticeps*) in California (February 25, 2013) (Status Review), which the Department submitted to the Commission at its meeting in Santa Rosa, California, on April 17, 2013. The Department recommended to the Commission based on its Status Review and the best science available to the Department that designating the American pika as a threatened or endangered species under CESA is not warranted. (Fish & G. Code, § 2074.6; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1, subd. (f).) Following receipt, the Commission made the Department's Status Review available to the public, inviting further review and input. (Id., § 670.1, subd. (g).)

On May 22, 2013, at its meeting in Los Angeles, California, the Commission considered final action regarding the Center's petition to designate American pika as an endangered or threatened species under CESA. (See generally Fish & G. Code, § 2075.5; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1, subd. (i).) In so doing, the Commission considered the petition, as amended, public comment, the Department's 2008 Candidacy Evaluation Report, the Department's 2013 Status Review, and other information included in the Commission's administrative record of proceedings. Following public comment and deliberation, the Commission determined, based on the best available science, that designating American pika as an endangered or threatened species under CESA is not warranted. (Fish & G. Code, § 2075.5(1); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1, subd. (i)(2).) At the same time, the Commission directed its staff in coordination with the Department to prepare findings of fact consistent with the Commission's determination for consideration and ratification by the Commission at a future meeting.

### Species Description

The American pika is a small mammal in the Order Lagomorpha. Until recently, the American pika was considered to consist of 356 subspecies belonging to five distinct evolutionary lineages. The five formerly recognized California subspecies are now regarded as one subspecies, *Ochotona princeps schisticeps*. The American pika occurs in most of the western United States and the Canadian provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. In California, it is found from the Oregon border south through the Cascade region to Tulare and Inyo counties in the Sierra Nevada. The American pika inhabits the range above the mid-montane conifer belt in California's Sierra Nevada and other high elevation mountain ranges. Although often considered to be rare below 2,500 m elevation in California, American pikas

have been reported at multiple locations below that elevation in the southern portion of their range, and in northeastern California they have been found as low as 1,250 m in elevation. The American pika primarily lives in high-elevation patches of talus with adjacent herbaceous or shrub vegetation, as well as in old lava formations.

American pikas are predominantly diurnal, although during hot weather they may adjust their daily activity pattern to avoid excessive heat. American pikas are territorial and their populations in many locations function as meta-populations. Dispersal by American pika from a population is generally believed to be more likely at high-elevation (cooler) sites than at warmer low-elevation sites. The American pika is herbivorous and engages in both feeding and haying (haypiling) while foraging. Haying is the caching of food for later consumption. The American pika harvests herbaceous vegetation or tall grasses for storage in hay piles, which allows them to survive harsh winters.

American pikas behaviorally thermoregulate in response to high ambient temperatures by reducing activity on warm days or during mid-day hours. The American pika does not hibernate but remains active throughout the winter, using cover to abate the effects of extremely cold temperatures and to access stored food. High temperature is a primary factor controlling the initial dispersal success of juveniles, primarily at low-elevation sites. In general, temperatures within the rock matrix of talus fields have been found to be lower and less variable than on the surface of the talus in the summer. Generally, winter temperatures within talus are warmer than the external air.

The population size for the American pika in California is uncertain but, based on the best available scientific information, it appears well-distributed and relatively stable.

### Federal Status

The American pika is not currently listed as endangered or threatened nor is it a candidate for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act. In October 2007, the Center petitioned the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) to list the American pika and conduct a status review of each of the recognized subspecies of American pika. The Service advised the Center that the petition could not be addressed at that time because existing court orders and settlement agreements for other listing actions required nearly all of the listing funding. Subsequently, the Center filed a notice of intent to sue over the Service's failure to publish a petition finding. The Service then entered into a settlement agreement requiring the Service to submit a petition finding to the Federal Register by May 1, 2009, and to submit a status review finding to the Federal Register by February 1, 2010. On

February 10, 2010, the Service published the results of its status review, in which it concluded that the American pika did not meet the criteria for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act (USFWS 2010). The Service acknowledged that the American pika is potentially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in portions of its range, but that the best available scientific information indicated that the species will be able to survive despite higher temperatures and that there is enough suitable high elevation habitat to prevent the species from becoming threatened or endangered.

## II. STATUTORY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Commission has prepared these findings as part of its final action under CESA regarding the Center’s petition to designate American pika as an endangered or threatened species under CESA. As set forth above, the Commission’s determination that listing American pika is not warranted marks the end of formal administrative proceedings under CESA prescribed by the Fish and Game Code and controlling regulation. (See generally Fish & G. Code, § 2070 et seq.; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1.) The Commission, as established by the California Constitution, has exclusive statutory authority under California law to designate endangered, threatened, and candidate species under CESA. (Cal. Const., art. IV, § 20, subd. (b); Fish & G. Code, § 2070.)<sup>1</sup>

The CESA listing process for American pika began in the present case with the Center’s submittal of its petition to the Commission in September 2007. (Cal. Reg. Notice Register 2007, No. 38–Z, p. 1572.) The regulatory process that ensued is described above in some detail, along with related references to the Fish and Game Code and controlling regulation. The CESA listing process generally is also described in some detail in published appellate case law in California, including

- *Mountain Lion Foundation v. California Fish and Game Commission* (1997) 16 Cal.4th 105, 114–116;
- *California Forestry Association v. California Fish and Game Commission* (2007) 156 Cal.App.4th 1535, 1541–1542;

- *Center for Biological Diversity v. California Fish and Game Commission* (2008) 166 Cal.App.4th 597, 600; and
- *Natural Resources Defense Council v. California Fish and Game Commission* (1994) 28 Cal.App.4th 1104, 1111–1116.

The “is not warranted” determination at issue here for American pika stems from Commission obligations established by Fish and Game Code section 2075.5.

Under this provision, the Commission is required to make one of two findings for a candidate species at the end of the CESA listing process; namely, whether the petitioned action is warranted or is not warranted. Here with respect to American pika, the Commission made the finding under section 2075.5(1) that the petitioned action is not warranted.

The Commission was guided in making this determination by various statutory provisions and other controlling law. The Fish and Game Code, for example, defines an endangered species under CESA as a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease. (Fish & G. Code, § 2062.)

Similarly, the Fish and Game Code defines a threatened species under CESA as a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by this chapter. (*Id.*, § 2067.)

Likewise as established by published appellate case law in California, the term “range” for purposes of CESA means the range of the species within California. (*California Forestry Association v. California Fish and Game Commission, supra*, 156 Cal. App.4th at p. 1540, 1549–1551.)

The Commission was also guided in making its determination regarding American pika by Title 14, section 670.1, subdivision (i)(1)(A), of the California Code of Regulations. This provision provides, in pertinent part, that a species shall be listed as endangered or threatened under CESA if the Commission determines that the species’ continued existence is in serious danger or is threatened by any one or any combination of the following factors:

1. Present or threatened modification or destruction of its habitat;
2. Overexploitation;
3. Predation;

<sup>1</sup> The Commission, pursuant to this authority, may add, remove, uplist, downlist, or choose not to list any plant or animal species to the list of endangered or threatened species, or designate any such species as a candidate for related action under CESA. (See also Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1, subd. (i)(1)(A)–(C) and (2).) In practical terms, any of these actions is commonly referred to as subject to CESA’s “listing” process.

4. Competition;
5. Disease; or
6. Other natural occurrences or human-related activities.

Fish and Game Code section 2070 provides similar guidance. This section provides that the Commission shall add or remove species from the list of endangered and threatened species under CESA only upon receipt of sufficient scientific information that the action is warranted. Similarly, CESA provides policy direction not specific to the Commission per se, indicating that all state agencies, boards, and commissions shall seek to conserve endangered and threatened species and shall utilize their authority in furtherance of the purposes of CESA. (Fish & G. Code, § 2055.) This policy direction does not compel a particular determination by the Commission in the CESA listing context. Yet, the Commission made its determination regarding American pika mindful of this policy direction, acknowledging that “[l]aws providing for the conservation of natural resources’ such as the CESA ‘are of great remedial and public importance and thus should be construed liberally.’” (*California Forestry Association v. California Fish and Game Commission*, *supra*, 156 Cal. App.4th at pp. 1545–1546, citing *San Bernardino Valley Audubon Society v. City of Moreno Valley* (1996) 44 Cal.App.4th 593, 601; Fish & G. Code, §§ 2051, 2052.)

Finally in considering these factors, CESA and controlling regulations require the Commission to actively seek and consider related input from the public and any interested party. (See, e.g., *Id.*, §§ 2071, 2074.4, 2078; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1, subd. (h).) The related notice obligations and public hearing opportunities before the Commission are also considerable. (Fish & G. Code, §§ 2073.3, 2074, 2074.2, 2075, 2075.5, 2078; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1, subds. (c), (e), (g), (i); see also Gov. Code, § 11120 et seq.) All of these obligations are in addition to the requirements prescribed for the Department in the CESA listing process, including an initial evaluation of the petition and a related recommendation regarding candidacy, and a 12-month status review of the candidate species culminating with a report and recommendation to the Commission as to whether listing is warranted based on the best available science. (Fish & G. Code, §§ 2073.4, 2073.5, 2074.4, 2074.6; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1, subds. (d), (f), (h).)

### III.

#### FACTUAL AND SCIENTIFIC BASES FOR THE COMMISSION’S FINDING

The factual and scientific bases for the Commission’s finding that designating American pika as an endan-

gered or threatened species under CESA is not warranted are set forth in detail in the Commission’s administrative record of proceedings. The evidence in the administrative record in support of the Commission’s determination includes, but is not limited to, the Department’s 2008 Candidacy Evaluation Report and 2013 Status Review, and other information specifically presented to the Commission and otherwise included in the Commission’s administrative record as it exists up to and including the Commission meeting in Los Angeles, California, on May 22, 2013, and up to and including the adoption of these findings.

The Commission finds the substantial evidence highlighted in the preceding paragraph, along with other evidence in the administrative record, supports the Commission’s determination that the continued existence of American pika in the State of California is not in serious danger of becoming extinct or threatened by one or a combination of the following factors:

1. Present or threatened modification or destruction of its habitat;
2. Overexploitation;
3. Predation;
4. Competition;
5. Disease; or
6. Other natural occurrences or human-related activities.

The Commission also finds that the same evidence constitutes sufficient scientific information to establish that designating American pika as an endangered or threatened species under CESA is not warranted. The Commission finds in this respect that the American pika is not in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range. Similarly, the Commission finds that, although the dynamics and effects of climate change due to global warming are real, the American pika is not presently threatened with extinction and it is also unlikely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by CESA.

The following Commission findings highlight in more detail some of the scientific and factual information and other evidence in the administrative record of proceedings that support the Commission’s determination that designating American pika as an endangered or threatened species under CESA is not warranted:

1. The primary threat to the continued existence of the species is considered to be future climate change, which may reduce the area available as suitable habitat for American pika in California. However, some data suggest the American pika may be able to contend with a generally warmer and drier future climate.

2. The species is currently widely distributed in California and is thought to be common where it occurs. Although climate change has occurred and will continue to occur, the American pika has existed in western North America for millennia, during a period characterized by repeated periods of warming and cooling, suggesting the species may be able to persist during projected future changes.
3. The overall population size for the American pika in California is unknown and cannot be accurately determined because of the lack of available data on population numbers, densities, and trends over time across their range. However, resurveys of distribution at historically-occupied pika sites have been conducted in several areas in California, as well as in the Great Basin ranges of Nevada. In California, these studies have found pikas occupying some but not all of the historical sites. More study is necessary to fully understand the American pika's re-colonization behavior of historical sites. A recent meta-analysis of several resurvey projects found that the amount of talus habitat in the vicinity of the historical site had the strongest ability to predict whether pikas still occupied the site. Elevation was another significant factor, with low elevation sites more likely to have lost pikas than high elevation sites. However, the extent of low elevation talus habitat available to American pika in California is not presently known.
4. The climate modeling studies reviewed by the Commission as part of its analysis of the pika CESA listing petition, as amended, do not typically consider aspects of a species' ecology other than the apparent correlations of species occurrence with (typically) coarse-scale climate variables. Nor do the models consider the capacity of the species to behaviorally or physiologically adapt to different climatic conditions. Additionally, the studies do not consider changes in human adaptation that could influence the model projected climate change. In sum, a number of survey studies on American pikas in California and elsewhere have explored the relationships between pika occurrence and climate variables. Although climate has been implicated in recent loss of pikas from some historically-occupied sites in some studies, other studies have not found such a pattern.
5. Because of the American pika's thermoregulatory characteristics, it has been suggested that several climate change effects could threaten the continued existence of the species, including mortality and stress associated with increasing temperatures; changes in foraging and dispersal behavior; mortality and stress associated with more extreme cold in the winter; changes in nutrient and water availability in forage plants; increased competition or predation; and combined effects of all these factors. However, American pika have been found in low-elevation areas (for example, Lava Beds National Monument) and studies on talus temperatures show ameliorative benefits of the talus ecology for the American pika (warmer in winter, cooler in summer), both of which suggest that American pika may be sufficiently adaptable to rising temperatures to persist despite global warming.
6. Other potential indirect effects on pikas due to climate change, such as how climate change may affect disease dynamics and predator-prey relations are presently unknown. Livestock grazing near talus habitat may affect pika habitat and cause pikas to change their foraging behavior. Mining may disturb or directly injure pikas. However, these potential impacts are not clearly understood.
7. The Commission considered factors such as overexploitation, predation, competition, and disease to not be a serious threat to the American pika currently or in the foreseeable future.

**IV.  
ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS  
INFORMING THE COMMISSION'S FINAL  
DETERMINATION**

The Commission's determination that designating American pika as an endangered or threatened species under CESA is not warranted is informed by various additional considerations. In general, the Fish and Game Code contemplates a roughly 12-month long CESA listing process before the Commission, including multiple opportunities for public and Department review and input, and peer review specifically whenever possible. (See generally Fish & G. Code, § 2070 et seq.; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1.) The CESA listing process for American pika, in contrast, is approaching the 7-year mark. This length of time is not unusual

compared to other recent CESA listing actions by the Commission.<sup>2</sup> What the length of time does underscore in the present case, however, is the depth, breadth, and complexity of the scientific and legal issues that the Commission has considered in making its final determination regarding American pika. This section highlights some of those issues to more fully document the Commission's final determination in the present case.

From the initial receipt of the Center's petition in August 2007 through the Commission's decision in May 2013 that listing is not warranted, the Commission received numerous comments and other significant public input regarding the status of American pika from a biological and scientific standpoint, and with respect to the petitioned action under CESA, including the listing process generally. Similarly, the Commission received many comments focusing on the current and historical status of American pika throughout all or a significant portion of its range. The Commission also received comments regarding the status of American pika under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 U.S.C. § 1531 et seq.). Finally, the Commission received various comments and other important information regarding a number of scientific issues related to the status of American pika in California. The Commission, as highlighted below, was informed by and considered all of these issues, among others, in making its final determination that designating American pika as an endangered or threatened species under CESA is not warranted. (Fish & G. Code, § 2075.5(1); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1, subd. (i)(2).)

#### SCIENTIFIC DETERMINATIONS REGARDING THE STATUS OF THE AMERICAN PIKA IN CALIFORNIA

CESA directs the Department to prepare this report regarding the status of the American pika in California based upon the best scientific information. Key to the Department's related analyses are relevant factors highlighted in regulation.

Under the pertinent regulation, a "species shall be listed as endangered or threatened . . . if the Commission determines that its continued existence is in serious danger or is threatened by any one or any combination of the following factors: (1) present or threatened modification or destruction of its habitat; (2) overexploitation; (3) predation; (4) competition; (5) disease; or (6)

other natural occurrences or human-related activities." (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1 (i)(1)(A)).

Also key from a scientific standpoint are the definitions of endangered and threatened species, respectively, in the Fish and Game Code. An endangered species under CESA, for example, is one "which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease." (Fish & G. Code, § 2062.) A threatened species under CESA is one "that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of special protection and management efforts required by [CESA]." (Id., § 2067.)

#### Present or Threatened Modification or Destruction of Habitat

Projections of the effects human-caused climate change would have on the American pika are predicted based on climatic models and models of future habitat extent. These models indicate a possible reduction in the amount of suitable habitat for the American pika in California by the end of this century (2100). However, some of the models that predict American pika habitat failed to predict currently occupied habitat. Alternatively, some of the reduction in climatically suitable habitat conditions for the American pika in California may be ameliorated by behavioral and physiological mechanisms. In summary, the best available scientific information suggests a substantial reduction in the geographic range of the American pika in California could occur by 2100, but the effect on the species' future existence at that time is currently uncertain. A generally warming climate with more extreme weather conditions may have several impacts to American pika populations, including reduced opportunities for successful dispersal between habitat islands, reduced overwinter survival (reduced winter snowpack will reduce insulation cover and create harsher winter conditions or, conversely, heavier snowpack from extreme winters could delay spring emergence of forage vegetation), and these factors may interact with others to increase population impacts. There is significant, current uncertainty about the degree of continued warming and the effect of this continued warming on the ability of the American pika to persist in California during and after the timeframe current modeling suggests climate change may pose a significant threat to the species (2100 and after). In short, the Commission considers future habitat impacts of projected climate change may be a threat to the continued existence of the American pika in California by the end of the century, but not until then at the earliest

<sup>2</sup> For example, with respect to the California tiger salamander, a species recently designated as endangered or threatened under CESA, the Commission received the petition on January 30, 2004, and adopted findings that listing is warranted on May 20, 2010. (See Cal. Reg. Notice Register 2004, No. 9-Z, p. 270; Cal. Reg. Notice Register 2010, No. 23-Z, p. 855).

based on the best scientific information currently available.

### **Overexploitation**

The American pika in California is designated as a nongame mammal, and therefore may not be legally taken. (See, e.g., Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 472). There is no indication that American pikas have been harvested for recreational or commercial purposes. A few individual American pikas have been captured over the past several years for research purposes; only one mortality from these studies has occurred. The Commission determines based on the best scientific information available, there is not a threat to the species' continued existence due to overexploitation.

### **Predation**

American pikas are subject to predation by a variety of native predators and are adapted to contend with predation pressure by several characteristics, such as vigilant behavior, central-place foraging with good escape cover, and relatively moderate reproduction rate. It is possible climate change may affect the predator-prey relationships for the pika, either by allowing additional predator species to move into areas occupied by the pika or by negatively impacting some current pika predators by altering their preferred prey. Climate change may force individual pikas to contend with greater predation risk while foraging or dispersing, or may relieve them of some predation risk. The Department concluded, and the Commission so finds, that the effects of predation as a threat to pika populations are uncertain, as are any climate change change-induced effects on predation, to American pikas. There is not sufficient scientific evidence to indicate that predation is a current threat to the continued existence of the species in California or that it will be in the foreseeable future.

### **Competition**

The Commission does not consider native competitors to the American pika in California to be a threat to the continued existence of the species. However, climate change may allow additional competitor species to move into areas occupied by the American pika and to impact those American pika populations. Additional or new competitors may reduce the fitness of individual pikas and reduce the viability of American pika populations where the competitors invade. However, it is also possible that some native competitors will be adversely affected by climate change, thus relieving American pikas of some competition from these species. The Department concluded, and the Commission so finds, that the effect and magnitude of climate change on species competition with American pikas are currently unknown. There is not sufficient, current scientific evidence to indicate that competition is a threat to or that it

will be a threat in the foreseeable future to the continued existence of the American pika in California.

### **Disease**

Diseases occur naturally in American pika populations. Health assessments of American pika populations in California are just beginning. As with the other factors, however, it is possible that climate change may facilitate the transmission or increase the virulence of diseases currently endemic in American pika populations. The Commission could not currently determine the magnitude of the risks to pika populations from disease, nor from the interaction of climate change and disease. The best scientific information available to the Department and the Commission from disease studies in other pika populations suggests this factor is not currently a threat nor will it be a threat in the foreseeable future to the continued existence of the species in California.

### **Other Natural Occurrences or Human-related Activities**

The Commission does not consider mining or grazing to be significant threats to the continued existence of the American pika in California. Other human-related activities contribute to global climate change (e.g. fossil fuel emissions, land use practices, agricultural practices), and therefore indirectly threaten American pika populations in California through the habitat, competition, predation, and disease pathways discussed above. Most human-related (anthropogenic) contributions to global climate change are projected to increase in the future. The Commission finds that anthropogenic contributions to climate warming may pose a threat to the species by the end of the 21st century, but that the species is not currently in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all or a significant portion of its range in California and the same is true of the foreseeable future.

### **Summary of Key Findings**

Based on the criteria described above, the best scientific information available to the Commission indicates the American pika is not currently in serious danger of becoming extinct in California in the next few decades, nor at any time by the end of the century even if existing climate change models and the currently predicted trajectory of suitable pika habitat in California comes to fruition at that time. At the present time, in contrast, the species is widespread through its known range in California and the uncertainty of the models precludes the ability of the Commission to categorically know or state the danger of the threat to the species. Models predict reduction in American pika habitat and therefore populations, distribution, and abundance, but not extinction.

It will be imperative for the Department and for the conservation community to study and monitor the distribution and abundance of the American pika over the next few decades, and as climate change models become more data driven, to be able to better assess the foreseeable future. Such monitoring will ultimately inform the Department from a scientific basis whether the American pika is trending toward a serious danger of becoming extinct, or not. In that regard, the Department has made a number of future management recommendations, including:

- Habitat-specific demographic information for the American pika, as per Kreuzer and Huntly (2003), should be collected by the Department and its partners. Such studies would inform conservation planning for the American pika by allowing better evaluation of habitat areas needing protection, as well as adaptation planning for climate change.
- Comprehensive genetic studies of American pika populations in California and adjacent states should be conducted to provide a better understanding of the genetic structure of the *schisticeps* subspecies. Such information is essential for conservation planning.
- Research and consider implementing management activities that would ensure that American pika populations persist despite projected climate change impacts.
- Continue and expand monitoring efforts for pika populations and their habitat as part of comprehensive climate change monitoring and adaptation planning for high-elevation small mammal communities in California.<sup>3</sup>
- Assess and recommend measures to reduce potential significant impacts to American pika populations associated with activities such as mining and livestock grazing, as part of the environmental review process for such projects.

<sup>3</sup> The Department, along with federal and academic partners, led the formation in 2009 of the California Pika Consortium (CPC). The CPC consists of pika researchers, wildlife and land management agency representatives, and non-government organization members with its major purpose of facilitating communication on issues related to the American pika and other high-elevation small mammals in California. The group has generally met once or twice a year since its first meeting in 2009 to share information, prioritize research topics, discuss standardized field techniques, and to visit natural and human-made pika sites in the eastern Sierra Nevada and western Great Basin. The CPC served as the model for the formation of the North American Pika Consortium (NAPC), which pursues similar goals throughout the geographic range of pikas in North America; CPC members are actively engaged with NAPC activities. These two organizations provide a forum for discussions of American pika biology, conservation, and adaptation planning. The Department will continue to rely on the CPC for information related to the American pika.

- Assess the greenhouse gas emissions associated with proposed projects and activities reviewed under the California Environmental Quality Act. Such assessments and associated recommendations should be made by the Department as part of its general approach to the issue of climate change.
- Adaptation planning for climate change impacts on California's wildlife is an on-going task of the Department. See the California Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (California Natural Resources Agency 2009 and DFG's Vision Document, DFG Climate Science Web Page) for more information. The Department, along with its diverse group of stakeholders, is also actively working to address climate change adaptation actions for fish, wildlife, and habitats across the state. Integrating climate change considerations into Department functions, management activities, and conservation planning efforts such as the state Wildlife Action Plan, are serious undertakings by the Department that have placed it on the path towards successfully addressing climate change and the many challenges it presents.
- Complete the Mammal Species of Special Concern update to determine whether the American pika should be designated as a Species of Special Concern.<sup>4</sup> Conduct the follow-up climate-change analysis for the American pika and other at-risk mammal taxa currently funded by a State Wildlife Grant. Depending on the results of these analyses, the American pika may be among those species prioritized for additional research and monitoring if funding is available.

Finally, the issues highlighted in this section represent only a portion of the complex issues aired and considered by the Commission during the CESA listing

<sup>4</sup> "Species of Special Concern" (SSC) is a Department administrative designation intended to alert biologists, land managers, and others to a species' declining status and to encourage them to afford these species additional management consideration. SSCs are defined as species, subspecies, or distinct populations of an animal native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following (not necessarily mutually exclusive) criteria: is extirpated from the State or, in the case of birds, in its primary seasonal or breeding role; is listed as federally-, but not State-, threatened or endangered; meets the State definition of threatened or endangered but has not been formally listed; is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for State threatened or endangered status; has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s), that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for State threatened or endangered status (Comrack et al. 2008).

process for American pika. The issues addressed here in these findings represent some, but not all of the information, issues, and considerations affecting the Commission's final determination. Other issues aired before and considered by the Commission are addressed in detail in the Commission's administrative record of proceedings.

**V.  
FINAL DETERMINATION BY  
THE COMMISSION**

The Commission has weighed and evaluated all information and inferences for and against designating American pika as an endangered or threatened species under CESA. This information includes scientific and other general evidence in the Center's 2007 petition, as amended, the Department's 2008 Candidacy Evaluation Report and 2013 Status Review, and the Department's related recommendations based on the best available science, written and oral comments received from members of the public, various public agencies, and the scientific community; and other evidence included in the Commission's administrative record of proceedings. Based upon the evidence in the administrative record the Commission has determined that the best scientific information available indicates that the continued existence of American pika in California is not in serious danger or threatened in the foreseeable future by present or threatened modifications or destruction of the species' habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, disease, or other natural occurrences or human-related activities; stated another way, the Commission did not find sufficient evidence of endangerment at this time. (See generally Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1, subd. (i)(1)(A); Fish & G. Code, §§ 2062, 2067.) The Commission finds for the same reason that there is not sufficient scientific information at this time to indicate that the petitioned action is warranted. (See *Id.*, § 2070.) The Commission finds, as a result, that designating American pika as an endangered or threatened species under CESA is not warranted and that,

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The Mammal Species of Special Concern (MSSC) list had been in a state of ad hoc revision since the list was established in 1986 (Williams 1986). The American pika is not currently designated as an MSSC. The MSSC list is now undergoing a formal update and revision using an objective, criterion-based method developed by the Department (see Shuford and Gardali 2008 for a recent published example of the current method). As part of the update process, the American pika is being evaluated, scored, and ranked using eight criteria along with all other mammalian taxa naturally occurring in California. It is too early in the evaluation process to ascertain whether the American pika will be on the updated MSSC list. Additional evaluation of climate change impacts to California mammals, including the American pika, will be made in a follow-up analysis for the MSSC project.

with adoption of these findings, American pika for purposes of its legal status under CESA shall revert to its status prior to the filing of the Center's 2007 petition. (*Id.*, § 2075.5(2); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1, subd. (i)(2).)

Dated: December 11, 2013  
Sonke Mastrup  
Executive Director

**FISH AND GAME COMMISSION**

**NOTICE OF FINDINGS**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of Fish and Game Code Section 2074.2, the California Fish and Game Commission (Commission), at its August 7, 2013, meeting in San Luis Obispo, accepted the petition filed by the Environmental Protection and Information Center to list the Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) as an endangered or threatened species based on a finding that the petition provided sufficient information to indicate that the petitioned action may be warranted. At this meeting, the Commission announced its intention to ratify its findings at a future meeting.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that, at its December 11, 2013, meeting in San Diego, the Commission adopted the following findings outlining the reasons for the acceptance of the petition.

**I.  
BACKGROUND**

**September 7, 2012.** The Commission office received a petition from the Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC) to list the Northern spotted owl as endangered or threatened under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & G. Code, § 2050 et seq.).

**September 10, 2012.** The Commission office referred the petition to the Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) for review and analysis pursuant to Section 2073.5 of the Fish and Game Code.

**October 5, 2012.** The Commission submitted a notice of receipt of the petition, for publication in the California Regulatory Notice Register, as well as for mailing to interested and affected parties.

**November 19, 2012.** The Department submitted a written request for a 30-day extension to evaluate the petition.

**December 12, 2012.** The Commission approved the Department's request for a 30-day extension to evaluate the petition.

**February 6, 2013.** The Department submitted its written initial evaluation of the petition (report).

**March 6, 2013.** The Commission announced receipt of the Department’s report and indicated its intent to consider the petition, the Department’s report, and public comments at the April 17, 2013 meeting.

**April 17, 2013.** The Commission considered the petition, the Department’s report, and took additional related public comments. Thereafter, the Commission postponed further deliberations concerning the petition until the August 7, 2013 meeting in order to receive further information on questions raised during the meeting.

**August 7, 2013.** The Commission took further comments, deliberated, and accepted the petition, finding that it contained sufficient information to indicate the petitioned action may be warranted. The Commission directed staff to prepare a draft statement of Commission findings pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 2074.2.

## II STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

A species is endangered under CESA if it “is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, over exploitation, predation, competition, or disease.” (Fish & G. Code, § 2062.) A species is threatened under CESA if it is “not presently threatened with extinction [but] is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by [CESA]. . . .” (*Id.*, § 2067.) The Commission exercises exclusive statutory authority with respect to whether a species should be listed as endangered or threatened under CESA. (*Id.*, § 2070.)

The Commission makes the determination as to whether a species currently faces a serious danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range, (or for a listing as threatened whether such a future threat is likely) on a case-by-case basis after evaluating and weighing all available biological and management information.

Non-emergency listings involve a two-step process. First, the Commission considers a petition to list the species and determines whether the petitioned action “may be warranted.” (Fish & G. Code, § 2074.2.) If it determines the action “may be warranted,” the species is designated as a candidate, related regulatory protection attaches to the species following published notice, and the Department commences a year-long scientific, peer-reviewed study of the species’ status in California. (Fish & G. Code, §§ 2074.6, 2084, 2085.) At the second step of the listing process, the Commission con-

siders the Department’s status report and information provided by other parties, and makes a final decision whether to formally list the species as endangered or threatened. (*Id.*, § 2075.5.)

To be accepted by the Commission as an initial matter, a petition to list a species under CESA must include sufficient scientific information that listing may be warranted. (Fish & G. Code, § 2072.3; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1, subds. (d), (e).) The petition must include information regarding the species’ population trend, range, distribution, abundance and life history; factors affecting the species’ ability to survive and reproduce; the degree and immediacy of the threat to the species; the impact of existing management efforts; suggestions for future management of the species; the availability and sources of information about the species; information about the kind of habitat necessary for survival of the species; and a detailed distribution map. (Fish & G. Code, § 2072.3; Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 670.1, subd. (d)(1).)

Within 10 days of receipt, the Commission forwards the petition to the Department for an initial evaluation. (Fish & G. Code, § 2073.) Within 90 days thereafter, CESA directs the Department to submit an initial report to the Commission evaluating the information for and against the petitioned action, and including a recommendation on whether the petitioned action may be warranted. (Fish & G. Code, § 2073.5.) The Department may request and be granted a time extension of up to 30 additional days to submit its initial evaluation report to the Commission. (*Ibid.*) Upon receipt of the Department’s initial report, the Commission schedules the petition for consideration at a noticed public hearing. (*Id.*, § 2074.) At the hearing, the Commission considers the petition itself, the Department’s initial written evaluation of the petition, and other comments and information received by the Commission regarding the petitioned action. The Commission, in turn, considers whether there is sufficient scientific information to indicate the petitioned action may be warranted. (*Id.*, § 2074.2.)

The requisite standard of proof to be used by the Commission in deciding whether listing may be warranted was described in *Natural Resources Defense Council v. California Fish and Game Commission* (1994) 28 Cal.App.4th 1104 (*NRDC*). In *NRDC*, the court determined that “the section 2074.2 phrase ‘petition provides sufficient information to indicate that the petitioned action may be warranted’ means that amount of information, when considered in light of the Department’s written report and the comments received, that would lead a reasonable person to conclude there is a substantial possibility the requested listing could occur[.]” (*Id.* at p. 1125.) This “substantial possibility” standard is more demanding than the low “reasonable

possibility” or “fair argument” standard found in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), but is lower than the standard for a preliminary injunction, which would require the Commission to determine that a listing is “more likely than not” to occur. (*Ibid.*) Distinguishing the fair argument standard under CEQA, the *NRDC* court also noted the “substantial possibility” standard at candidacy under CESA involves an exercise of the Commission’s discretion, and a weighing of evidence for and against listing. (*Ibid.*)

In *Center for Biological Diversity v. California Fish and Game Commission* (2008) 166 Cal.App.4th 597 (*CBD*), the court acknowledged “the Commission is the finder of fact in the first instance in evaluating the information in the record.” (*Id.* at p. 611, citing *NRDC*, 28 Cal.App.4th at p. 1125.) The court explained:

“If the information clearly would lead a reasonable person to conclude that there is a substantial possibility that listing could occur, rejection of the petition is outside the Commission’s range of discretion under section 2074.2. (*Id.* at p. 611.)

[T]he standard, at this threshold in the listing process, requires only that a substantial possibility of listing could be found by an objective, reasonable person. The Commission is not free to choose between conflicting inferences on subordinate issues and thereafter rely upon those choices in assessing how a reasonable person would view the listing decision. Its decision turns not on rationally based doubt about listing, but on the absence of any substantial possibility that the species could be listed after the requisite review of the status of the species by the Department[.]”

(*Ibid.*)

Thus at candidacy, without choosing between conflicting inferences, the Commission must objectively evaluate and weigh the information both for and against the listing action and determine whether there is a substantial possibility that the listing could occur. (*Id.* at p. 612.) In order for the Commission to reject a petition, the scientific evidence viewed as a whole must establish the absence of a substantial possibility that the listing could occur.

### III REASON FOR FINDING

The following discussion sets forth and provides an explanation of the bases for the Commission’s determination that the petition provides sufficient information to indicate that the petitioned action to list the Northern spotted owl (NSO) as threatened or endangered may be warranted. The discussion below is not a comprehensive overview of all information considered

by the Commission in reaching its determination. However, all written and oral comments, and other information presented to the Commission regarding the petition are considered part of the administrative record of proceedings. The Commission made its determination based upon and after considering its administrative record of proceedings.

Guided by the *NRDC* and *CBD* cases, the Commission now finds, pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 2074.2, subdivision (a)(1), that the petition and other information provide sufficient information to indicate that the petitioned action may be warranted. The Commission also finds that the information before the Commission would lead a reasonable person to conclude that there is a substantial possibility that the listing could occur.

The specific bases for these findings are as follows:

#### 1. Population Size and Abundance:

The petition (pages 12–15) does not include direct information about the population size or abundance of NSO populations in California, nor does it discuss abundance range-wide. The Department deemed the relevant information found in the literature cited in the petition and other scientific documents consulted for its evaluation report to be inconclusive to determine the abundance of NSO range-wide or in California, and concluded that further research and analysis is required to determine the abundance for NSO populations in California. (Evaluation Report, page 6.)

Based on information in the petition and other data available to the Department at the time of its evaluation, the Department’s report states that there is uncertainty about whether the declining population trends from specific study areas have translated into an overall decrease in abundance of NSO in California. (Evaluation Report, page 6.) However, based on the studies and the potential threats, the Department acknowledges that abundance may have declined. (Evaluation Report, page 6.)

Comments received from Humboldt Redwood Company (HRC) assert that HRC has, “through our surveys and monitoring over time, found that HRC’s forestlands contain a very high density of NSO occurring on the managed landscape.” (4/4/13 letter to FGC, page 1.)

#### 2. Population Trend:

The petition summarizes the population trend of NSO (pages 3, 12–15), but does not assess the species’ current population trend in California specifically. The petition describes declining population trends over the entire range of NSO, including California, Oregon, and Washington in the United States, and British Columbia, Canada. The petition (pages 13–14) primarily cites a recent study (Forsman et al. 2011) that analyzed eleven study areas spanning Washington, Oregon and northern

California cumulatively comprising approximately 9% of the NSO's range. This study indicates an average annual decline of 2.9% for the entire population from 1985 to 2006. For California, two of the three study areas identified declining annual population trends over the analysis period; 1.7% for NSO in Northwest California (1988–2006) and 2.8% for NSO within Green Diamond (1990–2006) land ownership. The third California study area (Hoopa: 1992–2006) is apparently stable, with a point estimate of decline that is not statistically significant.

The evaluation report notes that, while the Department maintains a spotted owl occurrence database that consists of occurrences for both NSO and California spotted owls, until recently the database has not been regularly updated due to budget constraints and therefore population trend data for northern spotted owl populations in California are not readily available to the Department. (Evaluation Report, page 5.) Reports from Mendocino Redwood Company (MRC 2010), Humboldt Redwood Company (HRC 2012), and Green Diamond Resource Company (Green Diamond 2011) summarized survey results over at least a 10-year period and estimated population trend as characterized by territory occupancy. Respectively, the first report indicated a stable occupancy rate; the second, a varying but apparent overall downward trend; and the third a downward trend over the 10+ year time frame. (Evaluation Report as amended, page 5.) The annual progress report for federal lands in Northwestern California shows a fairly stable NSO population over the last 15 years, however, a body of recent research indicates that increasing threats from barred owls and other factors may negatively influence this trend in the future (Franklin et al. 2012) (Evaluation Report, page 5.)

The petition also discusses and cites literature that indicates population trends on public land declined at a slightly lower rate than those on privately owned and managed lands (Anthony 2006, Davis et al. 2011, Forsman et al. 2011) (page 14). These studies consider the difference to be largely due to the management guidelines developed in the Northwest Forest Plan including the retention of late seral forest stands and other high quality NSO habitats required in the plan. For 8 sites located on federal lands in portions of California, Oregon and Washington from 1985 to 2008, the NSO population trend shows a 2.8% decline each year. The annual decline for just the Northwestern California NSO study area during this period was 1.7% (Davis et al. 2011).

Comments received from HRC assert that “there does not appear to be evidence of a steady decline, and to the contrary there appears to be a stable or slightly increasing number of NSO.” (4/4/13 letter to FGC, page 1.) Comments received from Mendocino Redwood Company (MRC) assert that “occupancy estimates for NSO

territories show, at a minimum, a dynamically stable population trend over the past 13 years” and “territory occupancy remained relatively constant over this time and increased slightly during the past three years.” (4/5/13 letter to FGC, page 1.) Comments received from Sierra Pacific Industries (SPI) cite a “5-year landscape survey strategy” on “170,000 acres of SPI ownership,” the results of which “indicated over the 23 years to date since 1989, the study area . . . demonstrates a stable population . . .” (4/5/13 letter to FGC, page 2.) Campbell Timberland Management (CTM) asserts that, although we have not conducted an analysis of annual rates of population change for the NSO on the [approximately 165,000 acres of industrial timberlands] ownerships, other analyses have been conducted suggesting the populations of NSOs occurring on the ownerships are stable.” CTM concludes that “[e]ven though our analyses are not robust indicators of annual rates of population change as they do not consider contributions of variables such as immigration, productivity, and other vital rates in open populations, it provides evidence of no discernible decline of NSOs in the study area regardless of contributory effects.” (4/5/13 letter to FGC, pages 1–2.) Crane Mills asserts that “[b]ased on our analysis, we can safely conclude that the NSO population in and around our Main Block ownership is stable and has been over the last 24 years.” (4/11/13 letter to FGC, page 3.)

Based on information in the petition and other data consulted for the petition evaluation, the Department concluded in its report that there is sufficient evidence to conclude that population trends are declining and warrant further evaluation to determine the extent of the decline in terms of the population's threat of extinction. (Evaluation Report, page 5.)

### 3. Population Range and Distribution:

The petition (pages 7–10) accurately describes the known historic and current NSO range in California that runs south from Siskiyou to Marin County in Northwestern California. It also discusses that the ranges of the NSO and California spotted owl meet at the southern end of the Cascade Range, near the Pit River area (Gutiérrez and Barrowclough 2005). The petition (Figure 1 on page 8) identifies all the occupied physiographic provinces in the U.S. occupied by NSO, including three in California: California Coast, California Klamath, and California Cascades (USFWS 2008b).

The petition does not discuss a recent restriction or contraction of the species range or any changes or stability of the range in California; however, the factors identified as contributors to range reduction in the northern part of the species' range may also be factors in many California locations. (Evaluation Report, page 6.)

The petition (pages 9–10) includes very limited information addressing NSO distribution. The current distribution map included with the Department’s report shows an increase in the total number of known records, but does not readily impart any new information about the distribution of NSO in California. (Evaluation Report, page 6 and Appendix B.)

The Department did not find evidence to indicate that the distribution of NSO has changed during the time period of years for which surveying/monitoring of the species distribution has occurred. (Evaluation Report, page 6.)

#### 4. **Kind of Habitat Necessary for Survival:**

The petition (pages 11–12) lists general, range-wide habitat characteristics necessary for NSO survival, including relatively large areas of complex, older forests for breeding, foraging, roosting and dispersal life history functions (Forsman et al. 2011). However, the petition does not specifically describe habitats that exist in California, nor how available habitat types influence NSO populations found in the state. The only habitat information related to California in the petition attributed to Franklin et al. (2000) is nonspecific to habitat types (page 12).

The petition cites research supporting the assertion that both the amount and the spatial distribution of nesting, roosting, foraging, and dispersal habitat influences NSO reproductive success and long-term population viability (pages 11–12). The petition and the Department’s report agree that there have been extensive studies supporting a strong association of northern spotted owls with older forests throughout its range. (Evaluation Report, page 8.)

Citing Diller and Thome (1999), the petition states that breeding occupancy is related to the presence of mature and old-growth forests in Northwestern California, as NSO usually occur in the oldest forests available on private lands (page 12). Then, citing several studies (Carey et al. 1992, Rosenberg and Anthony 1992, Buchanan et al. 1995, LaHaye and Gutiérrez 1999, Lehmkuhl et al. 2006) the petition identifies understory structural characteristics of late-successional forest habitats as important for NSO and its prey (page 12). These conclusions are supported by the referenced studies and the information the Department has in its possession. (Evaluation Report, page 8.)

The petition states that NSO fecundity, production, survival, and recruitment are positively correlated to a larger proportion of older forest habitats in a pair’s home range (Forsman et al. 2011, Bart and Forsman 1992, Franklin et al. 2000, Dugger et al. 2005, Olson et al. 2004)(page 12). Additionally, the effects of barred owls have been found to increase with a decrease in the proportion of old forest habitat in a home range (Dugger

et al. 2011); however, most of these studies cited are associated with habitats in Southern Oregon and would need further analyses to determine how strongly this correlates with habitats found in California. (Evaluation Report, page 8.)

The petition describes dispersal habitat (page 12) as forested stands with adequate tree size and canopy closure to provide for foraging opportunities and protection from avian predators. The Petition asserts that population growth can occur only if there is adequate habitat in an appropriate configuration to allow for the dispersal of owls across the landscape; including dispersing juveniles, nonresident sub-adults, and adults that have not yet recruited into the breeding population (page 12). The Department’s report cites studies (e.g., Davis and Lint 2005) showing a distinct lack of dispersal habitat connectivity within two of the three California Provinces (California Coast and Cascades Provinces). (Evaluation Report, page 8.) However, the Department notes that this and other studies show that a variety of habitats are used for dispersal, and more information is needed to determine what key elements of dispersal habitat structure are required for a sustainable population range-wide and in California (LaHaye and Gutiérrez 1999, Thome et al. 1999, Franklin et al. 2000, Gonzales 2005, Phillips et al. 2010). (Evaluation Report, page 8.)

Comments received from the California Forestry Association (CFA) assert that “Habitat for the NSO is abundant and of high quality on California’s private forestlands. The dynamic yet stable population of [NSO] on private forestlands in California is indicative of the high-quality habitat that is present on these lands. California’s private forestlands are some of the most productive in the nation, for not only the sustainable production of forests and their products, but also for the production of prey and food sources for the [NSO]. This abundant food source actually results in a smaller home range for many [NSOs], quite often resulting in higher densities of NSO on private forestlands than public.” (4/12/13 letter to FGC, page 2.)

Comments received from the Sierra Club’s Redwood Chapter and Sierra Club California criticize the “U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service strategy for spotted owl recovery centered on the creation of a network of federally-owned ‘late-successional reserves’ as habitat islands for [NSO], while largely ignoring habitat destruction elsewhere. As a result, [NSO] have been nearly extirpated on state and private lands throughout the region, and their population status on federal lands remains precarious.” (4/10/13 letter to FGC, page 1, 4/16/13 letter to FGC, page 1.)

### 5. Degree and Immediacy of Threat:

The petition (page 3 and pages 15–25) discusses the degree and immediacy of threat to NSO, relying on sources ranging from USFWS federal listing documents to specific focused studies. The petition provides information that spans potential or documented threats to NSO range-wide, including impacts to the owl populations and prey base, loss of critical habitats by fire, logging and urban development, and other potentially increasing impacts by barred owls, predation, and disease.

The Department's report notes that while the petition did not discuss potential impact and degree of threat from climate change, the research readily available suggests it poses a threat that warrants a full evaluation (Franklin et al. 2000, Spies et al. 2010, Glenn et al. 2011). (Evaluation Report, page 10.)

While loss of late-seral forest and other required habitat elements across the NSO's range is well-documented (USFWS 2011a, Moeur et al. 2005, Raphael 2006, Courtney et al. 2004), the petition describes extensive habitat loss in Washington and Oregon over the last 20 years (Courtney et al. 2004, Davis and Lint 2005, Campbell et al. 2010) but does not cite studies discussing historic or recent habitat loss for California. The petition instead identifies twenty-seven Sierra Pacific Industries (SPI) timber harvesting plans (THPs) (Table 3 in the Petition) as activities "destroying northern spotted owl habitat in violation of the ESA Section 9 'Take' prohibition" (pages 16–17), and concludes that over 2833 ha (7000 ac) of NSO habitat have been or will be destroyed by these plans. However, no supporting data was provided with the petition for the information in the table, and the Department's report concludes that a more in-depth evaluation is needed to assess the impacts of timber harvest activities in California for direct, indirect and cumulative effects to NSO populations. (Evaluation report, page 10.)

The petition and the Department's report agree that one of the greatest threats to the NSO, both in California and across its range, is the increasing competition by the barred owl. Barred owls have expanded westward and now completely overlap the range of the NSO. The barred owl is known to prey upon, hybridize with, displace and out-compete northern spotted owls (USFWS 2011a). The petition and the Department's report agree that the barred owl poses an increasing threat to NSO due to competition for breeding and foraging habitats, and the associated significant negative effects on NSO reproduction and survivorship. (Evaluation report, page 11.)

The Department's report shows a north to southward trend in the expansion of the barred owl range, with this threat recently moving into California. Studies cited in

the Department's report indicate that the barred owl may be the primary reason for the near-extirpation of NSO in Canada, as well as the factor in the marked declines in Washington and Oregon (Forsman 2011, USFWS 2011a, USFWS 2012b, Dark et al. 1998, Kelly et al. 2003). (Evaluation report, page 11.) After a period of initial invasion, barred owl populations increase as do their potential impacts to NSO. Currently, the California portion of the NSO's range is experiencing the post-invasion increase in barred owls. As in other parts of the NSO's range, the barred owl may be the primary reason for recent declines in California. Recent scientific information (Diller et al. 2010) cited in the Department's report suggests a strong negative link between barred and NSO. The related research cited above on Green Diamond Resource Company land found in most cases that NSO reoccupied areas where barred owls were removed. (Evaluation report, page 11.)

The petition further identifies predation and West Nile Virus as potential threats that may have a negative impact on the northern spotted owl populations in the future (page 18). A more thorough evaluation of current research is required to determine the extent to which these factors may influence owl population viability in California. The Department's report identifies Trichomoniasis as a disease that has been recently identified in NSO carcasses (CDFG 2012b) but which requires more analysis prior to understanding the disease or its impact on the species. (Evaluation report, page 11.) While the petition suggests certain correlations regarding predation and disease impacts to NSO, the Department's report concludes that, in the absence of research specific to diseases and predation effects in California, the scientific uncertainty limits conclusions regarding the importance of these factors in affecting the viability of NSO populations without further evaluation. (Evaluation report, page 11.)

Much of the information included in the petition supporting the degree and immediacy of threat was derived from studies conducted outside of California. However, the Department's report points out that, while the magnitude and mechanisms of the threats may differ between California and other portions of the NSO's range, the non-California studies provide useful information regarding potential in-state threats. (Evaluation report, page 11.)

Comments received from the Sustainable Forest Action Coalition raise the threat of fire and state that "[w]ithout the flexibility to properly manage our public and private forest land, our state faces even more issues that are at least as or more critical than this current NSO issue. . . . Allowing management on these forest lands is our only hope for reduction in size, number and inten-

sity of wildfires. . . It is common that these fires are destroying more NSO, Goshawk, fisher and other species habitat than has ever been impacted by proper forest management.” (4/11/13 letter to FGC, page 2.)

Comments received from the Sierra Club’s Mother Lode Chapter list “habitat loss due to aggressive logging practices, competition from the barred owl, and the absence of species recovery efforts” as threats “heavily impact[ing]” NSO. (4/15/13 letter to FGC, page 1.) Comments received from Forests Forever assert that “[c]oupled with continued habitat loss is the very significant threat posed by the barred owl, which displaces [NSO] and thrives in the highly fragmented and simplified industrial forest landscapes.” (7/19/13 letter to FGC, page 1.)

#### 6. Existing Management Efforts:

The petition (pages 19–23) asserts that there are overall regulatory and management inadequacies between federal lands, non-federal lands, and within each U.S. state within the NSO’s range. The petition points to the inadequacy of federal protections to stop declines in NSO populations in California, noting that the NSO population has not stabilized since the 1990 Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) listing in spite of the protections afforded by the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) (Davis et al. 2011, USFWS 2011a). The Petition concludes that this is due to insufficient protections and a lack of recovery planning outside of late-successional reserves established on federal lands by the NWFP (page 19).

The petition cites DellaSala 2011 for the proposition that management deficiencies occur in the following areas:

- (a) *variable and often inadequate protection given to owls and owl habitat;*
- (b) *lack of landscape-scale planning, especially on non-federal lands;*
- (c) *use of survey protocols and other standards that fail to incorporate current relevant science;*
- (d) *prevalence of discretionary guidelines and/or unclear or unsuitable direction;*
- (e) *failure to consistently require involvement of personnel with biological expertise in evaluating/assessing ecological information.* (page 19.)

The Department’s report explains that, while it conducted “take” consultations of all THPs until June 1999, its involvement in biological assessment and evaluation for the species in THP review has been limited in the last few years. Subsequently, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) picked up the work until about spring 2008, when the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) began reviewing THPs

following USFWS guidelines and supported by technical assistance from USFWS regarding specific plans and issues. Beginning January 1, 2013, the Department will resume full participation in the THP review process. (Evaluation report, page 12.)

The petition asserts that NSO’s federal threatened designation under ESA, which prohibits all non-permit take, is insufficient to ensure the long-term survival of NSO in California (page 19). The Department’s report indicates that the USFWS has issued survey guidance, including updates (most recently, USFWS 2011b) to identify situations where a development project may take an NSO. (Evaluation report, page 12.)

The Department’s revised report indicates that NSO is currently designated a species of special concern in California, and governmental entities and land managers are required to evaluate any potential impacts to native biological resources during CEQA review. Projects that have the potential to impact NSO are required to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or an equivalent Certified Regulatory Program such as the Forest Practices Act. (Evaluation report, pages 12–13.) To comply with CEQA dictates, projects must avoid “take” under the federal ESA and must be developed to identify and mitigate significant direct and cumulative significant impacts. CAL FIRE has also developed guidance specific to California to avoid take of NSO by timber harvest (CALFIRE 2012). (Evaluation report, page 13.)

Comments received from Green Diamond Resource Company (GDRCo) assert that “[e]xisting management efforts to protect and conserve the NSO in California have been and continue to be effective because of the direct requirements of the ESA, and because of the response of the State of California and landowners to the federal ESA listing of the NSO that has been in place for over 20 years.” (4/12/13 letter to FGC, page 3.) GDRCo additionally states that “listing of the NSO under the CESA will not improve on the existing procedures and standards for the protection and conservation of NSO that apply to federal actions and state and local projects in California,” however, such a listing “does have the potential to interfere with existing conservation efforts dedicated to NSO in California” by interfering with the implementation of habitat conservation plans. (4/12/13 letter to FGC, page 5.) Comments received from the CFA laud “California’s robust regulatory process” which ensures that timber harvesting plans “contain provisions for the protection of NSO individuals, nests, related activity centers, and the surrounding forest habitat.” (4/12/13 letter to FGC, page 2.)

Comments received from the Sierra Club’s Redwood Chapter assert that, “[a]lthough listed as ‘threatened’ under the federal ESA for more than 20 years, [NSO] populations continue to decline, with an acceleration of

the trend in recent years. In California, vast areas that once offered prime habitat no longer support any [NSO] at all. Relentless habitat loss, competition from the invasive barred owl, and inadequate regulatory mechanisms are combining to push this species ever closer to extinction.” (4/10/13 letter to FGC, page 1.) Comments received from Forests Forever cite the “inadequacy of regulatory mechanisms, especially the lack of recovery efforts on state and private lands,” for the conclusion that “[w]ithout CESA protections, a more holistic view of species recovery and landscape-scale conservation that includes private and state owned lands, the [NSO] is likely to go extinct in the foreseeable future.” (4/11/13 letter to FGC, page 1.) Forests Forever additionally states that “[t]he heavy reliance on fragmented reserves on federal lands without a comprehensive approach to [NSO] conservation on non-federal lands has proven to be a critical error, and one of the primary reasons why recovery has failed.” (7/19/13 letter to FGC, page 1.)

IV

FINAL DETERMINATION BY COMMISSION

The Commission has determined and hereby finds based on its administrative record of proceedings that there is sufficient scientific information to indicate that listing NSO as endangered or threatened may be warranted. In making this determination, the Commission finds its administrative record includes sufficient scientific information to lead a reasonable person to conclude there is a substantial possibility that the listing could occur. In short:

- Data indicates the NSO population trends in California may be in decline and warrant further examination to determine the extent of the decline in terms of the threat of extinction;
- Information indicates the loss of suitable habitat from either timber management activities, catastrophic wild fires, or both may be a threat to the northern spotted owl across its entire range. Again, however, further examination of the loss of suitable habitat is warranted to assess the impacts of, among other things, timber harvest activities in California for direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to northern spotted owl populations;
- Information indicates that another threat to the northern spotted owl in California may be increased competition by the barred owl (*Strix varia*). Evidence indicates barred owls may pose a threat to northern spotted owls due to competition for breeding and foraging habitats, and the associated significant negative effects on northern spotted owl reproduction and survivorship; and

- Disease and effects of climate change on habitat are uncertain, but pose potential new threats to the northern spotted owl in California that also merit further consideration to assess existing science regarding the species’ status in California.

Dated: December 11, 2013

Sonke Mastrup  
Executive Director

**FISH AND GAME COMMISSION**

**NOTICE OF FINDINGS**

Townsend’s Big-eared Bat

(*Corynorhinus townsendii*)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2074.2 of the Fish and Game Code, the California Fish and Game Commission, at its June 26, 2013, meeting in Sacramento, California, accepted for consideration the petition submitted to list the Townsends Big-eared Bat as a threatened or endangered species. The Commission determined, based on the best available science, the extensive information contained in the petition, the Department of Fish and Wildlife petition evaluation report, and oral testimony that designating Townsend’s Big-eared Bat as an endangered or threatened species under CESA may be warranted (see Sections 2073.5 and 2074.2 of the Fish and Game Code).

Pursuant to subdivision (a)(2) of Section 2074.2 of the Fish and Game Code, the aforementioned species is hereby declared a candidate species as defined by Section 2068 of the Fish and Game Code.

Within one year of the date of publication of this notice of findings, the Department of Fish and Wildlife shall submit a written report, pursuant to Section 2074.6 of the Fish and Game Code, indicating whether the petitioned action is warranted. Copies of the petition, as well as minutes of the June 26, 2013, Commission meeting, are on the Commission web site or available for public review from Sonke Mastrup, Executive Director, Fish and Game Commission, 1416 Ninth Street, Box 944209, Sacramento, California 94244-2090, phone (916) 653-4899. Written comments or data related to the petitioned Action should be directed to the Commission at the aforementioned address.

/s/

Sonke Mastrup  
Executive Director  
California Fish and Game Commission

**DECISION NOT TO PROCEED**

**DEPARTMENT OF ALCOHOLIC  
BEVERAGE CONTROL**

**NOTICE OF DECISION NOT TO PROCEED  
Pursuant to Government Code section 11347**

**Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control  
OAL Notice File No. Z2013-1104-01**

Pursuant to Government Code Section 11347, Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control hereby gives notice that it has decided not to proceed with the rulemaking action published in the California Regulatory Notice Register (CRNR), November 15, 2013, Register 2013, 46-Z. The proposed rulemaking concerned Alcoholic Beverage Lists.

Any interested person with questions concerning this rulemaking should contact Adriana Ruelas at either (916) 419-2510 or by e-mail at: [adriana.ruelas@abc.ca.gov](mailto:adriana.ruelas@abc.ca.gov).

The Department will also publish this Notice of Decision Not to Proceed on its website at <http://www.abc.ca.gov/Rules/Rule%20Changes.html>.

**PROPOSITION 65**

**OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL  
HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENT**

**SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC  
ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986**

**CHEMICALS KNOWN TO THE STATE  
TO CAUSE CANCER OR  
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY  
DECEMBER 27, 2013**

The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 requires that the Governor revise and republish at least once per year the list of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. The identification number indicated in the following list is the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number. No CAS number is given when several substances are presented as a single listing. The date refers to the initial appearance of the chemical on the list. For easy reference, chemicals which are shown underlined are newly added. Chemicals which are shown with a strikethrough were placed on the list with the date noted, and have subsequently been removed.

CHEMICALS KNOWN TO THE STATE TO CAUSE CANCER

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>CAS Number</i>	<i>Date</i>
A-alpha-C (2-Amino-9H-pyrido[2,3-b]indole)	26148-68-5	January 1, 1990
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	April 1, 1988
Acetamide	60-35-5	January 1, 1990
Acetochlor	34256-82-1	January 1, 1989
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53-96-3	July 1, 1987
Acifluorfen sodium	62476-59-9	January 1, 1990
Acrylamide	79-06-1	January 1, 1990
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	July 1, 1987
Actinomycin D	50-76-0	October 1, 1989
AF-2;[2-(2-furyl)-3-(5-nitro-2-furyl)]acrylamide	3688-53-7	July 1, 1987
Aflatoxins	—	January 1, 1988
Alachlor	15972-60-8	January 1, 1989
Alcoholic beverages, when associated with alcohol abuse	—	July 1, 1988
Aldrin	309-00-2	July 1, 1988
Allyl chloride <u>Delisted October 29, 1999</u>	107-05-1	January 1, 1990
2-Aminoanthraquinone	117-79-3	October 1, 1989
p-Aminoazobenzene	60-09-3	January 1, 1990
ortho-Aminoazotoluene	97-56-3	July 1, 1987
4-Aminobiphenyl (4-aminodiphenyl)	92-67-1	February 27, 1987
1-Amino-2,4-dibromoanthraquinone	81-49-2	August 26, 1997
3-Amino-9-ethylcarbazole hydrochloride	6109-97-3	July 1, 1989
2-Aminofluorene	153-78-6	January 29, 1999
1-Amino-2-methylanthraquinone	82-28-0	October 1, 1989
2-Amino-5-(5-nitro-2-furyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole	712-68-5	July 1, 1987
4-Amino-2-nitrophenol	119-34-6	January 29, 1999
Amitrole	61-82-5	July 1, 1987
Amsacrine	51264-14-3	August 7, 2009
Analgesic mixtures containing phenacetin	—	February 27, 1987
Androstenedione	63-05-8	May 3, 2011
Aniline	62-53-3	January 1, 1990
Aniline hydrochloride	142-04-1	May 15, 1998
ortho-Anisidine	90-04-0	July 1, 1987
ortho-Anisidine hydrochloride	134-29-2	July 1, 1987
Antimony oxide (Antimony trioxide)	1309-64-4	October 1, 1990
Anthraquinone	84-65-1	September 28, 2007
Aramite	140-57-8	July 1, 1987
Areca nut	—	February 3, 2006
Aristolochic acids	—	July 9, 2004
Arsenic (inorganic arsenic compounds)	—	February 27, 1987
Asbestos	1332-21-4	February 27, 1987
Auramine	492-80-8	July 1, 1987
Azacitidine	320-67-2	January 1, 1992
Azaserine	115-02-6	July 1, 1987
Azathioprine	446-86-6	February 27, 1987
Azobenzene	103-33-3	January 1, 1990
Benthiavalicarb-isopropyl	177406-68-7	July 1, 2008
Benz[a]anthracene	56-55-3	July 1, 1987
Benzene	71-43-2	February 27, 1987
Benzidine [and its salts]	92-87-5	February 27, 1987
Benzidine-based dyes	—	October 1, 1992
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	July 1, 1987

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>CASNumber</i>	<i>Date</i>
Benzo[j]fluoranthene	205-82-3	July 1, 1987
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	July 1, 1987
Benzofuran	271-89-6	October 1, 1990
Benzophenone	119-61-9	June 22, 2012
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	July 1, 1987
Benzotrichloride	98-07-7	July 1, 1987
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	January 1, 1990
Benzyl violet 4B	1694-09-3	July 1, 1987
Beryllium and beryllium compounds	—	October 1, 1987
Betel quid with tobacco	—	January 1, 1990
Betel quid without tobacco	—	February 3, 2006
2,2-Bis(bromomethyl)-1,3-propanediol	3296-90-0	May 1, 1996
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	April 1, 1988
N,N-Bis(2-chloroethyl)-2-naphthylamine (Chlornapazine)	494-03-1	February 27, 1987
Bischloroethyl nitrosourea (BCNU) (Carmustine)	154-93-8	July 1, 1987
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	542-88-1	February 27, 1987
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl) ether, technical grade	—	October 29, 1999
Bitumens, extracts of steam-refined and air refined	—	January 1, 1990
Bracken fern	—	January 1, 1990
Bromate	15541-45-4	May 31, 2002
Bromochloroacetic acid	5589-96-8	April 6, 2010
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	January 1, 1990
Bromoethane	74-96-4	December 22, 2000
Bromoform	75-25-2	April 1, 1991
1,3-Butadiene	106-99-0	April 1, 1988
1,4-Butanediol dimethanesulfonate (Busulfan)	55-98-1	February 27, 1987
Butylated hydroxyanisole	25013-16-5	January 1, 1990
beta-Butyrolactone	3068-88-0	July 1, 1987
Cacodylic acid	75-60-5	May 1, 1996
Cadmium and cadmium compounds	—	October 1, 1987
Caffeic acid	331-39-5	October 1, 1994
Captafol	2425-06-1	October 1, 1988
Captan	133-06-2	January 1, 1990
Carbaryl	63-25-2	February 5, 2010
Carbazole	86-74-8	May 1, 1996
Carbon black (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size)	1333-86-4	February 21, 2003
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	October 1, 1987
Carbon-black extracts	—	January 1, 1990
N-Carboxymethyl-N-nitrosourea	60391-92-6	January 25, 2002
Catechol	120-80-9	July 15, 2003
Ceramic fibers (airborne particles of respirable size)	—	July 1, 1990
Certain combined chemotherapy for lymphomas	—	February 27, 1987
Chloral	75-87-6	September 13, 2013
Chloral hydrate	302-17-0	September 13, 2013
Chlorambucil	305-03-3	February 27, 1987
Chloramphenicol <del>Delisted January 4, 2013</del>	56-75-7	October 1, 1989
Chloramphenicol sodium succinate	982-57-0	September 27, 2013
Chlordane	57-74-9	July 1, 1988
Chlordecone (Kepone)	143-50-0	January 1, 1988
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3	January 1, 1989
Chlorendic acid	115-28-6	July 1, 1989

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<i>Chemical</i>	<i>CAS Number</i>	<i>Date</i>
Chlorinated paraffins (Average chain length, C12; approximately 60 percent chlorine by weight)	108171-26-2	July 1, 1989
<i>p</i> -Chloroaniline	106-47-8	October 1, 1994
<i>p</i> -Chloroaniline hydrochloride	20265-96-7	May 15, 1998
<del>Chlorodibromomethane</del> <u>Delisted October 29, 1999</u>	124-48-1	January 1, 1990
Chloroethane (Ethyl chloride)	75-00-3	July 1, 1990
1-(2-Chloroethyl)-3-cyclohexyl-1-nitrosourea (CCNU) (Lomustine)	13010-47-4	January 1, 1988
1-(2-Chloroethyl)-3-(4-methylcyclohexyl)-1-nitrosourea (Methyl-CCNU)	13909-09-6	October 1, 1988
Chloroform	67-66-3	October 1, 1987
Chloromethyl methyl ether (technical grade)	107-30-2	February 27, 1987
3-Chloro-2-methylpropene	563-47-3	July 1, 1989
1-Chloro-4-nitrobenzene	100-00-5	October 29, 1999
4-Chloro-ortho-phenylenediamine	95-83-0	January 1, 1988
<i>p</i> -Chloro- <i>o</i> -toluidine	95-69-2	January 1, 1990
<i>p</i> -Chloro- <i>o</i> -toluidine, strong acid salts of	—	May 15, 1998
5-Chloro- <i>o</i> -toluidine and its strong acid salts	—	October 24, 1997
Chloroprene	126-99-8	June 2, 2000
Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6	January 1, 1989
Chlorotrianisene	569-57-3	September 1, 1996
Chlorozotocin	54749-90-5	January 1, 1992
Chromium (hexavalent compounds)	—	February 27, 1987
Chrysene	218-01-9	January 1, 1990
C.I. Acid Red 114	6459-94-5	July 1, 1992
C.I. Basic Red 9 monohydrochloride	569-61-9	July 1, 1989
C.I. Direct Blue 15	2429-74-5	August 26, 1997
C.I. Direct Blue 218	28407-37-6	August 26, 1997
C.I. Disperse Yellow 3	2832-40-8	February 8, 2013
C.I. Solvent Yellow 14	842-07-9	May 15, 1998
Ciclosporin (Cyclosporin A; Cyclosporine)	59865-13-3	January 1, 1992
	79217-60-0	
Cidofovir	113852-37-2	January 29, 1999
Cinnamyl anthranilate	87-29-6	July 1, 1989
Cisplatin	15663-27-1	October 1, 1988
Citrus Red No. 2	6358-53-8	October 1, 1989
Clofibrate	637-07-0	September 1, 1996
Clomiphene citrate	50-41-9	May 24, 2013
Cobalt metal powder	7440-48-4	July 1, 1992
Cobalt [II] oxide	1307-96-6	July 1, 1992
Cobalt sulfate	10124-43-3	May 20, 2005
Cobalt sulfate heptahydrate	10026-24-1	June 2, 2000
Coconut oil diethanolamine condensate (cocamide diethanolamine)	68603-42-9	June 22, 2012
Coke oven emissions	—	February 27, 1987
Conjugated estrogens	—	February 27, 1987
Creosotes	—	October 1, 1988
<i>para</i> -Cresidine	120-71-8	January 1, 1988
Cumene	98-82-8	April 6, 2010
Cupferron	135-20-6	January 1, 1988
Cycasin	14901-08-7	January 1, 1988
Cyclopenta[ <i>cd</i> ]pyrene	27208-37-3	April 29, 2011
Cyclophosphamide (anhydrous)	50-18-0	February 27, 1987
Cyclophosphamide (hydrated)	6055-19-2	February 27, 1987
Cytembena	21739-91-3	May 15, 1998

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>CASNumber</i>	<i>Date</i>
D&C Orange No. 17	3468-63-1	July 1, 1990
D&C Red No. 8	2092-56-0	October 1, 1990
D&C Red No. 9	5160-02-1	July 1, 1990
D&C Red No. 19	81-88-9	July 1, 1990
Dacarbazine	4342-03-4	January 1, 1988
Daminozide	1596-84-5	January 1, 1990
Dantron (Chrysazin; 1,8-Dihydroxyanthraquinone)	117-10-2	January 1, 1992
Daunomycin	20830-81-3	January 1, 1988
DDD (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane)	72-54-8	January 1, 1989
DDE (Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene)	72-55-9	January 1, 1989
DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane)	50-29-3	October 1, 1987
DDVP (Dichlorvos)	62-73-7	January 1, 1989
N,N'-Diacetylbenzidine	613-35-4	October 1, 1989
2,4-Diaminoanisole	615-05-4	October 1, 1990
2,4-Diaminoanisole sulfate	39156-41-7	January 1, 1988
4,4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether (4,4'-Oxydianiline)	101-80-4	January 1, 1988
2,4-Diaminotoluene	95-80-7	January 1, 1988
Diaminotoluene (mixed)	—	January 1, 1990
Diazoaminobenzene	136-35-6	May 20, 2005
Dibenz[a,h]acridine	226-36-8	January 1, 1988
Dibenz[a,j]acridine	224-42-0	January 1, 1988
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	January 1, 1988
7H-Dibenzo[c,g]carbazole	194-59-2	January 1, 1988
Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene	192-65-4	January 1, 1988
Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene	189-64-0	January 1, 1988
Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene	189-55-9	January 1, 1988
Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene	191-30-0	January 1, 1988
Dibromoacetic acid	631-64-1	June 17, 2008
Dibromoacetonitrile	3252-43-5	May 3, 2011
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96-12-8	July 1, 1987
2,3-Dibromo-1-propanol	96-13-9	October 1, 1994
Dichloroacetic acid	79-43-6	May 1, 1996
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	January 1, 1989
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	October 1, 1987
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine dihydrochloride	612-83-9	May 15, 1998
1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	764-41-0	January 1, 1990
3,3'-Dichloro-4,4'-diaminodiphenyl ether	28434-86-8	January 1, 1988
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	January 1, 1990
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)	75-09-2	April 1, 1988
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	January 1, 1990
1,3-Dichloro-2-propanol (1,3-DCP)	96-23-1	October 8, 2010
1,3-Dichloropropene	542-75-6	January 1, 1989
Diclofop-methyl	51338-27-3	April 6, 2010
Dieldrin	60-57-1	July 1, 1988
<del>Dienestrol</del> <u>Delisted January 4, 2013</u>	84-17-3	January 1, 1990
Diepoxybutane	1464-53-5	January 1, 1988
Diesel engine exhaust	—	October 1, 1990
Diethanolamine	111-42-2	June 22, 2012
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	January 1, 1988
1,2-Diethylhydrazine	1615-80-1	January 1, 1988
Diethyl sulfate	64-67-5	January 1, 1988
Diethylstilbestrol (DES)	56-53-1	February 27, 1987
Diglycidyl resorcinol ether (DGRE)	101-90-6	July 1, 1989

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<i>Chemical</i>	<i>CAS Number</i>	<i>Date</i>
Dihydrosafrole	94-58-6	January 1, 1988
Diisononyl phthalate (DINP)	—	December 20, 2013
Diisopropyl sulfate	2973-10-6	April 1, 1993
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine (ortho-Dianisidine)	119-90-4	January 1, 1988
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine dihydrochloride (ortho-Dianisidine dihydrochloride)	20325-40-0	October 1, 1990
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine-based dyes metabolized to 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine	—	June 11, 2004
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine-based dyes metabolized to 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine	—	June 11, 2004
Dimethyl sulfate	77-78-1	January 1, 1988
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7	January 1, 1988
trans-2-[(Dimethylamino)methylimino]-5-[2-(5-nitro-2-furyl)vinyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazole	55738-54-0	January 1, 1988
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	57-97-6	January 1, 1990
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine (ortho-Tolidine)	119-93-7	January 1, 1988
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine dihydrochloride	612-82-8	April 1, 1992
Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	79-44-7	January 1, 1988
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine (UDMH)	57-14-7	October 1, 1989
1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	540-73-8	January 1, 1988
2,6-Dimethyl-N-nitrosomorpholine (DMNM)	1456-28-6	February 8, 2013
Dimethylvinylchloride	513-37-1	July 1, 1989
3,7-Dinitrofluoranthene	105735-71-5	August 26, 1997
3,9-Dinitrofluoranthene	22506-53-2	August 26, 1997
1,3-Dinitropyrene	75321-20-9	November 2, 2012
1,6-Dinitropyrene	42397-64-8	October 1, 1990
1,8-Dinitropyrene	42397-65-9	October 1, 1990
Dinitrotoluene mixture, 2,4-/2,6-	—	May 1, 1996
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	July 1, 1988
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	July 1, 1995
Di-n-propyl isocinchomeronate (MGK Repellent 326)	136-45-8	May 1, 1996
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	January 1, 1988
Diphenylhydantoin (Phenytoin)	57-41-0	January 1, 1988
Diphenylhydantoin (Phenytoin), sodium salt	630-93-3	January 1, 1988
Direct Black 38 (technical grade)	1937-37-7	January 1, 1988
Direct Blue 6 (technical grade)	2602-46-2	January 1, 1988
Direct Brown 95 (technical grade)	16071-86-6	October 1, 1988
Disperse Blue 1	2475-45-8	October 1, 1990
Diuron	330-54-1	May 31, 2002
Doxorubicin hydrochloride (Adriamycin)	25316-40-9	July 1, 1987
Emissions from combustion of coal	—	August 7, 2013
Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8	October 1, 1987
Epoxiconazole	135319-73-2	April 15, 2011
Erionite	12510-42-8/ 66733-21-9	October 1, 1988
Estradiol 17B	50-28-2	January 1, 1988
Estragole	140-67-0	October 29, 1999
Estrogens, steroidal	—	August 19, 2005
Estrogen-progestogen (combined) used as menopausal therapy	—	November 4, 2011
Estrone	53-16-7	January 1, 1988
Estropipate	7280-37-7	August 26, 1997
Ethanol in alcoholic beverages	—	April 29, 2011
Ethinylestradiol	57-63-6	January 1, 1988

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>CASNumber</i>	<i>Date</i>
Ethoprop	13194-48-4	February 27, 2001
Ethyl acrylate	140-88-5	July 1, 1989
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	June 11, 2004
Ethyl methanesulfonate	62-50-0	January 1, 1988
Ethyl-4,4'-dichlorobenzilate	510-15-6	January 1, 1990
Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4	July 1, 1987
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	107-06-2	October 1, 1987
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8	July 1, 1987
Ethylene thiourea	96-45-7	January 1, 1988
Ethyleneimine (Aziridine)	151-56-4	January 1, 1988
Etoposide	33419-42-0	November 4, 2011
Etoposide in combination with cisplatin and bleomycin	—	November 4, 2011
Fenoxycarb	72490-01-8	June 2, 2000
Folpet	133-07-3	January 1, 1989
Formaldehyde (gas)	50-00-0	January 1, 1988
2-(2-Formylhydrazino)-4-(5-nitro-2-furyl)thiazole	3570-75-0	January 1, 1988
FumonisinB <sub>1</sub>	116355-83-0	November 14, 2003
Furan	110-00-9	October 1, 1993
Furazolidone	67-45-8	January 1, 1990
Furmecyclox	60568-05-0	January 1, 1990
Fusarin C	79748-81-5	July 1, 1995
Gallium arsenide	1303-00-0	August 1, 2008
Ganciclovir	82410-32-0	August 26, 1997
Gasoline engine exhaust (condensates/extracts)	—	October 1, 1990
Gemfibrozil	25812-30-0	December 22, 2000
Glass wool fibers (inhalable and biopersistent)	—	July 1, 1990
Glu-P-1 (2-Amino-6-methyldipyrido[1,2-a:3',2'-d]imidazole)	67730-11-4	January 1, 1990
Glu-P-2 (2-Aminodipyrido[1,2-a:3',2'-d]imidazole)	67730-10-3	January 1, 1990
Glycidaldehyde	765-34-4	January 1, 1988
Glycidol	556-52-5	July 1, 1990
Griseofulvin	126-07-8	January 1, 1990
Gyromitrin (Acetaldehyde methylformylhydrazone)	16568-02-8	January 1, 1988
HC Blue 1	2784-94-3	July 1, 1989
Heptachlor	76-44-8	July 1, 1988
Heptachlor epoxide	1024-57-3	July 1, 1988
Herbal remedies containing plant species of the genus Aristolochia	—	July 9, 2004
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	October 1, 1987
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	May 3, 2011
Hexachlorocyclohexane (technical grade)	—	October 1, 1987
Hexachlorodibenzodioxin	34465-46-8	April 1, 1988
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	July 1, 1990
2,4-Hexadienal (89% trans, trans isomer; 11% cis, trans isomer)	—	March 4, 2005
Hexamethylphosphoramide	680-31-9	January 1, 1988
Hydrazine	302-01-2	January 1, 1988
Hydrazine sulfate	10034-93-2	January 1, 1988
Hydrazobenzene (1,2-Diphenylhydrazine)	122-66-7	January 1, 1988
1-Hydroxyanthraquinone	129-43-1	May 27, 2005
Imazalil	35554-44-0	May 20, 2011
Indeno [1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5	January 1, 1988
Indium phosphide	22398-80-7	February 27, 2001
IQ (2-Amino-3-methylimidazo[4,5-f]quinoline)	76180-96-6	April 1, 1990

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<i>Chemical</i>	<i>CAS Number</i>	<i>Date</i>
Iprodione	36734-19-7	May 1, 1996
Iprovalicarb	140923-17-7	June 1, 2007
	140923-25-7	
Iron dextran complex	9004-66-4	January 1, 1988
Isobutyl nitrite	542-56-3	May 1, 1996
Isoprene	78-79-5	May 1, 1996
Isopyrazam	881686-58-1	July 24, 2012
Isosafrole <u>Delisted December 8, 2006</u>	120-58-1	<del>October 1, 1989</del>
Isoxaflutole	141112-29-0	December 22, 2000
Kresoxim-methyl	143390-89-0	February 3, 2012
Lactofen	77501-63-4	January 1, 1989
Lasiocarpine	303-34-4	April 1, 1988
Lead acetate	301-04-2	January 1, 1988
Lead and lead compounds	—	October 1, 1992
Lead phosphate	7446-27-7	April 1, 1988
Lead subacetate	1335-32-6	October 1, 1989
Leather dust	—	April 29, 2011
Lindane and other hexachlorocyclohexane isomers	—	October 1, 1989
Lynestrenol	52-76-6	February 27, 2001
Malonaldehyde, sodium salt	24382-04-5	May 3, 2011
Mancozeb	8018-01-7	January 1, 1990
Maneb	12427-38-2	January 1, 1990
Marijuana smoke	—	June 19, 2009
Me-A-alpha-C(2-Amino-3-methyl-9H-pyrido[2,3-b]indole)	68006-83-7	January 1, 1990
Medroxyprogesterone acetate	71-58-9	January 1, 1990
MeIQ(2-Amino-3,4-dimethylimidazo[4,5-f]quinoline)	77094-11-2	October 1, 1994
MeIQx(2-Amino-3,8-dimethylimidazo[4,5-f]quinoxaline)	77500-04-0	October 1, 1994
Melphalan	148-82-3	February 27, 1987
Mepanipyrin	110235-47-7	July 1, 2008
Merphalan	531-76-0	April 1, 1988
Mestranol	72-33-3	April 1, 1988
Metam potassium	137-41-7	December 31, 2010
Metham sodium	137-42-8	November 6, 1998
8-Methoxypsoralen with ultraviolet A therapy	298-81-7	February 27, 1987
5-Methoxypsoralen with ultraviolet A therapy	484-20-8	October 1, 1988
2-Methylaziridine (Propyleneimine)	75-55-8	January 1, 1988
Methylazoxymethanol	590-96-5	April 1, 1988
Methylazoxymethanol acetate	592-62-1	April 1, 1988
Methyl carbamate	598-55-0	May 15, 1998
3-Methylcholanthrene	56-49-5	January 1, 1990
5-Methylchrysene	3697-24-3	April 1, 1988
4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	101-14-4	July 1, 1987
4,4'-Methylene bis(N,N-dimethyl)benzenamine	101-61-1	October 1, 1989
4,4'-Methylene bis(2-methylaniline)	838-88-0	April 1, 1988
4,4'-Methylenedianiline	101-77-9	January 1, 1988
4,4'-Methylenedianiline dihydrochloride	13552-44-8	January 1, 1988
Methyleugenol	93-15-2	November 16, 2001
Methylhydrazine and its salts	—	July 1, 1992
2-Methylimidazole	693-98-1	June 22, 2012
4-Methylimidazole	822-36-6	January 7, 2011
Methyl iodide	74-88-4	April 1, 1988
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	November 4, 2011

<i>Chemical</i>	<i>CASNumber</i>	<i>Date</i>
Methylmercury compounds	—	May 1, 1996
Methyl methanesulfonate	66-27-3	April 1, 1988
2-Methyl-1-nitroanthraquinone (of uncertain purity)	129-15-7	April 1, 1988
N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine	70-25-7	April 1, 1988
N-Methylolacrylamide	924-42-5	July 1, 1990
$\alpha$ -Methyl styrene (alpha-Methylstyrene)	98-83-9	November 2, 2012
Methylthiouracil	56-04-2	October 1, 1989
Metiram	9006-42-2	January 1, 1990
Metronidazole	443-48-1	January 1, 1988
Michler's ketone	90-94-8	January 1, 1988
Mirex	2385-85-5	January 1, 1988
Mitomycin C	50-07-7	April 1, 1988
MON 4660 (dichloroacetyl-1-oxa-4-azaspiro(4,5)-decane)	71526-07-3	March 22, 2011
MON 13900 (furilazole)	121776-33-8	March 22, 2011
3-Monochloropropane-1,2-diol (3-MCPD)	96-24-2	October 8, 2010
Monocrotaline	315-22-0	April 1, 1988
MOPP (vincristine-prednisone-nitrogen mustard-procarbazine mixture)	113803-47-7	November 4, 2011
5-(Morpholinomethyl)-3-[(5-nitro-furfurylidene)-amino]-2-oxazolidinone	139-91-3	April 1, 1988
Mustard Gas	505-60-2	February 27, 1987
MX (3-chloro-4-(dichloromethyl)-5-hydroxy-2(5H)-furanone)	77439-76-0	December 22, 2000
Nafenopin	3771-19-5	April 1, 1988
Nalidixic acid	389-08-2	May 15, 1998
Naphthalene	91-20-3	April 19, 2002
1-Naphthylamine	134-32-7	October 1, 1989
2-Naphthylamine	91-59-8	February 27, 1987
Nickel (Metallic)	7440-02-0	October 1, 1989
Nickel acetate	373-02-4	October 1, 1989
Nickel carbonate	3333-67-3	October 1, 1989
Nickel carbonyl	13463-39-3	October 1, 1987
Nickel compounds	—	May 7, 2004
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7; 12125-56-3	October 1, 1989
Nickelocene	1271-28-9	October 1, 1989
Nickel oxide	1313-99-1	October 1, 1989
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	—	October 1, 1987
Nickel subsulfide	12035-72-2	October 1, 1987
Niridazole	61-57-4	April 1, 1988
Nitrapyrin	1929-82-4	October 5, 2005
Nitrilotriacetic acid	139-13-9	January 1, 1988
Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt monohydrate	18662-53-8	April 1, 1989
5-Nitroacenaphthene	602-87-9	April 1, 1988
5-Nitro- <i>o</i> -anisidine <u>Delisted December 8, 2006</u>	99-59-2	October 1, 1989
<i>o</i> -Nitroanisole	91-23-6	October 1, 1992
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	August 26, 1997
4-Nitrobiphenyl	92-93-3	April 1, 1988
6-Nitrochrysene	7496-02-8	October 1, 1990
Nitrofen (technical grade)	1836-75-5	January 1, 1988
2-Nitrofluorene	607-57-8	October 1, 1990
Nitrofurazone	59-87-0	January 1, 1990
1-[(5-Nitrofurfurylidene)-amino]-2-imidazolidinone	555-84-0	April 1, 1988

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N-[4-(5-Nitro-2-furyl)-2-thiazolyl]acetamide	531-82-8	April 1, 1988
Nitrogen mustard (Mechlorethamine)	51-75-2	January 1, 1988
Nitrogen mustard hydrochloride (Mechlorethamine hydrochloride)	55-86-7	April 1, 1988
Nitrogen mustard N-oxide	126-85-2	April 1, 1988
Nitrogen mustard N-oxide hydrochloride	302-70-5	April 1, 1988
Nitromethane	75-52-5	May 1, 1997
2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	January 1, 1988
1-Nitropyrene	5522-43-0	October 1, 1990
4-Nitropyrene	57835-92-4	October 1, 1990
N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924-16-3	October 1, 1987
N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	1116-54-7	January 1, 1988
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	55-18-5	October 1, 1987
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62-75-9	October 1, 1987
p-Nitrosodiphenylamine	156-10-5	January 1, 1988
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	April 1, 1988
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621-64-7	January 1, 1988
N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	759-73-9	October 1, 1987
3-(N-Nitrosomethylamino)propionitrile	60153-49-3	April 1, 1990
4-(N-Nitrosomethylamino)-1-(3-pyridyl)1-butanone	64091-91-4	April 1, 1990
N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	10595-95-6	October 1, 1989
N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	684-93-5	October 1, 1987
N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	615-53-2	April 1, 1988
N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	4549-40-0	January 1, 1988
N-Nitrosomorpholine	59-89-2	January 1, 1988
N-Nitrosornicotine	16543-55-8	January 1, 1988
N-Nitrosopiperidine	100-75-4	January 1, 1988
N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	930-55-2	October 1, 1987
N-Nitrososarcosine	13256-22-9	January 1, 1988
o-Nitrotoluene	88-72-2	May 15, 1998
Norethisterone (Norethindrone)	68-22-4	October 1, 1989
Norethynodrel	68-23-5	February 27, 2001
Ochratoxin A	303-47-9	July 1, 1990
Oil Orange SS	2646-17-5	April 1, 1988
Oral contraceptives, combined	—	October 1, 1989
Oral contraceptives, sequential	—	October 1, 1989
Oryzalin	19044-88-3	September 12, 2008
Oxadiazon	19666-30-9	July 1, 1991
Oxazepam	604-75-1	October 1, 1994
Oxymetholone	434-07-1	January 1, 1988
Oxythioquinox (Chinomethionat)	2439-01-2	August 20, 1999
Palygorskite fibers (> 5µm in length)	12174-11-7	December 28, 1999
Panfuran S	794-93-4	January 1, 1988
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	January 1, 1990
Phenacetin	62-44-2	October 1, 1989
Phenazopyridine	94-78-0	January 1, 1988
Phenazopyridine hydrochloride	136-40-3	January 1, 1988
Phenesterin	3546-10-9	July 1, 1989
Phenobarbital	50-06-6	January 1, 1990
Phenolphthalein	77-09-8	May 15, 1998
Phenoxybenzamine	59-96-1	April 1, 1988
Phenoxybenzamine hydrochloride	63-92-3	April 1, 1988
o-Phenylenediamine and its salts	95-54-5	May 15, 1998

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<i>Chemical</i>	<i>CASNumber</i>	<i>Date</i>
Phenyl glycidyl ether	122-60-1	October 1, 1990
Phenyldiazine and its salts	—	July 1, 1992
<i>o</i> -Phenylphenate, sodium	132-27-4	January 1, 1990
<i>o</i> -Phenylphenol	90-43-7	August 4, 2000
PhiP(2-Amino-1-methyl-6-phenylimidazol[4,5-b]pyridine)	105650-23-5	October 1, 1994
Polybrominated biphenyls	—	January 1, 1988
Polychlorinated biphenyls	—	October 1, 1989
Polychlorinated biphenyls (containing 60 or more percent chlorine by molecular weight)	—	January 1, 1988
Polychlorinated dibenzo- <i>p</i> -dioxins	—	October 1, 1992
Polychlorinated dibenzofurans	—	October 1, 1992
Polygeenan	53973-98-1	January 1, 1988
Ponceau MX	3761-53-3	April 1, 1988
Ponceau 3R	3564-09-8	April 1, 1988
Potassium bromate	7758-01-2	January 1, 1990
Primidone	125-33-7	August 20, 1999
Procarbazine	671-16-9	January 1, 1988
Procarbazine hydrochloride	366-70-1	January 1, 1988
Procymidone	32809-16-8	October 1, 1994
Progesterone	57-83-0	January 1, 1988
Pronamide	23950-58-5	May 1, 1996
Propachlor	1918-16-7	February 27, 2001
1,3-Propane sultone	1120-71-4	January 1, 1988
Propargite	2312-35-8	October 1, 1994
beta-Propiolactone	57-57-8	January 1, 1988
Propoxur	114-26-1	August 11, 2006
Propylene glycol mono- <i>t</i> -butyl ether	57018-52-7	June 11, 2004
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	October 1, 1988
Propylthiouracil	51-52-5	January 1, 1988
Pymetrozine	123312-89-0	March 22, 2011
Pyridine	110-86-1	May 17, 2002
Quinoline and its strong acid salts	—	October 24, 1997
Radionuclides	—	July 1, 1989
Reserpine	50-55-5	October 1, 1989
Residual (heavy) fuel oils	—	October 1, 1990
Resmethrin	10453-86-8	July 1, 2008
Riddelliine	23246-96-0	December 3, 2004
<u>Saccharin Delisted April 6, 2001</u>	81-07-2	October 1, 1989
<u>Saccharin, sodium Delisted January 17, 2003</u>	128-44-9	January 1, 1988
Safrole	94-59-7	January 1, 1988
Salted fish, Chinese-style	—	April 29, 2011
Selenium sulfide	7446-34-6	October 1, 1989
Shale-oils	68308-34-9	April 1, 1990
Silica, crystalline (airborne particles of respirable size)	—	October 1, 1988
Soots, tars, and mineral oils (untreated and mildly treated oils and used engine oils)	—	February 27, 1987
Spirodiclofen	148477-71-8	October 8, 2010
Spironolactone	52-01-7	May 1, 1997
Stanozolol	10418-03-8	May 1, 1997
Sterigmatocystin	10048-13-2	April 1, 1988
Streptozotocin (streptozocin)	18883-66-4	January 1, 1988
Strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid	—	March 14, 2003

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<u>Chemical</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Date</u>
Styrene oxide	96-09-3	October 1, 1988
Sulfallate	95-06-7	January 1, 1988
Sulfasalazine (Salicylazosulfapyridine)	599-79-1	May 15, 1998
Talc containing asbestiform fibers	—	April 1, 1990
Tamoxifen and its salts	10540-29-1	September 1, 1996
Terrazole	2593-15-9	October 1, 1994
Testosterone and its esters	58-22-0	April 1, 1988
3,3',4,4'-Tetrachloroazobenzene	14047-09-7	July 24, 2012
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD)	1746-01-6	January 1, 1988
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	September 13, 2013
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	July 1, 1990
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	127-18-4	April 1, 1988
p-a,a,a-Tetrachlorotoluene	5216-25-1	January 1, 1990
Tetrafluoroethylene	116-14-3	May 1, 1997
Tetranitromethane	509-14-8	July 1, 1990
Thioacetamide	62-55-5	January 1, 1988
4,4'-Thiodianiline	139-65-1	April 1, 1988
Thiodicarb	59669-26-0	August 20, 1999
Thiouracil	141-90-2	June 11, 2004
Thiourea	62-56-6	January 1, 1988
Thorium dioxide	1314-20-1	February 27, 1987
Titanium dioxide (airborne, unbound particles of respirable size)	—	September 2, 2011
Tobacco, oral use of smokeless products	—	April 1, 1988
Tobacco smoke	—	April 1, 1988
Toluene diisocyanate	26471-62-5	October 1, 1989
ortho-Toluidine	95-53-4	January 1, 1988
ortho-Toluidine hydrochloride	636-21-5	January 1, 1988
para-Toluidine <u>Delisted October 29, 1999</u>	406-49-0	January 1, 1990
Toxaphene (Polychlorinated camphenes)	8001-35-2	January 1, 1988
Toxins derived from <i>Fusarium moniliforme</i> ( <i>Fusarium verticillioides</i> )	—	August 7, 2009
Treosulfan	299-75-2	February 27, 1987
S,S,S-Tributyl phosphorotrithioate (Tribufos, DEF)	78-48-8	February 25, 2011
Trichlormethine (Trimustine hydrochloride)	817-09-4	January 1, 1992
Trichloroacetic acid	76-03-9	September 13, 2013
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	April 1, 1988
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	January 1, 1988
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	October 1, 1992
Trimethyl phosphate	512-56-1	May 1, 1996
2,4,5-Trimethylaniline and its strong acid salts	—	October 24, 1997
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT)	118-96-7	December 19, 2008
Triphenyltin hydroxide	76-87-9	July 1, 1992
Tris(aziridiny)l-para-benzoquinone (Triaziqune) <u>Delisted December 8, 2006</u>	68-76-8	October 1, 1989
Tris(1-aziridiny)lphosphine sulfide (Thiotepa)	52-24-4	January 1, 1988
Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate	115-96-8	April 1, 1992
Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7	January 1, 1988
Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP)	13674-87-8	October 28, 2011
Trp-P-1 (Tryptophan-P-1)	62450-06-0	April 1, 1988
Trp-P-2 (Tryptophan-P-2)	62450-07-1	April 1, 1988
Trypan blue (commercial grade)	72-57-1	October 1, 1989

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>CASNumber</u>	<u>Date</u>
Unleaded gasoline (wholly vaporized)	—	April 1, 1988
Uracil mustard	66-75-1	April 1, 1988
Urethane (Ethyl carbamate)	51-79-6	January 1, 1988
Vanadium pentoxide (orthorhombic crystalline form)	1314-62-1	February 11, 2005
Vinclozolin	50471-44-8	August 20, 1999
Vinyl bromide	593-60-2	October 1, 1988
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	February 27, 1987
4-Vinylcyclohexene	100-40-3	May 1, 1996
4-Vinyl-1-cyclohexene diepoxide (Vinyl cyclohexene dioxide)	106-87-6	July 1, 1990
Vinyl fluoride	75-02-5	May 1, 1997
Vinyl trichloride (1,1,2-Trichloroethane)	79-00-5	October 1, 1990
Wood dust	—	December 18, 2009
2,6-Xylidine (2,6-Dimethylaniline)	87-62-7	January 1, 1991
Zalcitabine	7481-89-2	August 7, 2009
Zidovudine (AZT)	30516-87-1	December 18, 2009
Zileuton	111406-87-2	December 22, 2000
<u>Zineb Delisted October 29, 1999</u>	<u>12122-67-7</u>	<u>January 1, 1990</u>

**CHEMICALS KNOWN TO THE STATE TO CAUSE REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY**

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Type of Reproductive Toxicity</u>	<u>CASNo.</u>	<u>Date Listed</u>
Acetazolamide	developmental	59-66-5	August 20, 1999
Acetohydroxamic acid	developmental	546-88-3	April 1, 1990
Acrylamide	developmental, male	79-06-1	February 25, 2011
Actinomycin D	developmental	50-76-0	October 1, 1992
All-trans retinoic acid	developmental	302-79-4	January 1, 1989
Alprazolam	developmental	28981-97-7	July 1, 1990
Altretamine	developmental, male	645-05-6	August 20, 1999
Amantadine hydrochloride	developmental	665-66-7	February 27, 2001
Amikacin sulfate	developmental	39831-55-5	July 1, 1990
Aminoglutethimide	developmental	125-84-8	July 1, 1990
tert-Amyl methyl ether	developmental	994-05-8	December 18, 2009
<u>Delisted December 13, 2013</u>			
Aminoglycosides	developmental	—	October 1, 1992
Aminopterin	developmental, female	54-62-6	July 1, 1987
Amiodarone hydrochloride	developmental, female, male	19774-82-4	August 26, 1997
Amitraz	developmental	33089-61-1	March 30, 1999
Amoxapine	developmental	14028-44-5	May 15, 1998
Anabolic steroids	female, male	—	April 1, 1990
Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors	developmental	—	October 1, 1992
Anisindione	developmental	117-37-3	October 1, 1992
Arsenic (inorganic oxides)	developmental	—	May 1, 1997
Aspirin (NOTE: It is especially important not to use aspirin during the last three months of pregnancy, unless specifically directed to do so by a physician because it may cause problems in the unborn child or complications during delivery.)	developmental, female	50-78-2	July 1, 1990
Atenolol	developmental	29122-68-7	August 26, 1997
Auranofin	developmental	34031-32-8	January 29, 1999

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<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Type of Reproductive Toxicity</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Date Listed</u>
Avermectin B1 (Abamectin)	developmental	71751-41-2	December 3, 2010
Azathioprine	developmental	446-86-6	September 1, 1996
Barbiturates	developmental	—	October 1, 1992
Beclomethasone dipropionate	developmental	5534-09-8	May 15, 1998
Benomyl	developmental, male	17804-35-2	July 1, 1991
Benzene	developmental, male	71-43-2	December 26, 1997
Benzodiazepines	developmental	—	October 1, 1992
Benzphetamine hydrochloride	developmental	5411-22-3	April 1, 1990
Bischloroethyl nitrosourea (BCNU) (Carmustine)	developmental	154-93-8	July 1, 1990
Bisphenol A (BPA) <u>Delisted April 19, 2013</u>	developmental	80-05-7	April 11, 2013
Bromacil lithium salt	developmental	53404-19-6	May 18, 1999
1-Bromopropane	developmental, female, male	106-94-5	January 17, 2003
2-Bromopropane	female, male	75-26-3	December 7, 2004
Bromoxynil	developmental	1689-84-5	May 31, 2005
Bromoxynil octanoate	developmental	1689-99-2	October 1, 1990
Butabarbital sodium	developmental	143-81-7	May 18, 1999
1,3-Butadiene	developmental, female, male	106-99-0	October 1, 1992
1,4-Butanediol dimethane-sulfonate (Busulfan)	developmental	55-98-1	April 16, 2004
Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP)	developmental	85-68-7	January 1, 1989
n-Butyl glycidyl ether	male	2426-08-6	December 2, 2005
Cadmium	developmental, male	—	August 7, 2009
Carbamazepine	developmental	298-46-4	May 1, 1997
Carbaryl	developmental, <u>female</u> , male	63-25.2	January 29, 1999
Carbon disulfide	developmental, female, male	75-15-0	August 7, 2009
Carbon monoxide	developmental	630-08-0	July 1, 1989
Carboplatin	developmental	41575-94-4	July 1, 1989
Chenodiol	developmental	474-25-9	July 1, 1990
Chlorambucil	developmental	305-03-3	April 1, 1990
Chlorcyclizine hydrochloride	developmental	1620-21-9	January 1, 1989
Chlordecone (Kepone)	developmental	143-50-0	July 1, 1987
Chlordiazepoxide	developmental	58-25-3	January 1, 1989
Chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride	developmental	438-41-5	January 1, 1992
1-(2-Chloroethyl)-3-cyclohexyl-1-nitrosourea (CCNU) (Lomustine)	developmental	13010-47-4	January 1, 1992
Chloroform	developmental	67-66-3	July 1, 1990
2-Chloropropionic acid	male	598-78-7	August 7, 2009
Chlorsulfuron	developmental, female, <del>male</del>	64902-72-3	August 7, 2009
Chromium (hexavalent compounds)	developmental, female, male	—	May 14, 1999
Cidofovir	developmental, female, male	113852-37-2	December 19, 2008
Cladribine	developmental	4291-63-8	January 29, 1999
Clarithromycin	developmental	81103-11-9	September 1, 1996
Clobetasol propionate	developmental, female	25122-46-7	May 1, 1997
Clomiphene citrate	developmental	50-41-9	May 15, 1998
Clorazepate dipotassium	developmental	57109-90-7	April 1, 1990
Cocaine	developmental, female	50-36-2	October 1, 1992

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Type of Reproductive Toxicity</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Date Listed</u>
Codeine phosphate	developmental	52-28-8	May 15, 1998
Colchicine	developmental, male	64-86-8	October 1, 1992
Conjugated estrogens	developmental	—	April 1, 1990
Cyanazine	developmental	21725-46-2	April 1, 1990
Cycloate	developmental	1134-23-2	March 19, 1999
Cyclohexanol	male	108-93-0	November 6, 1998
<u>Delisted January 25, 2002</u>			
Cycloheximide	developmental	66-81-9	January 1, 1989
Cyclophosphamide (anhydrous)	developmental, female, male	50-18-0	January 1, 1989
Cyclophosphamide (hydrated)	developmental, female, male	6055-19-2	January 1, 1989
Cyhexatin	developmental	13121-70-5	January 1, 1989
Cytarabine	developmental	147-94-4	January 1, 1989
Dacarbazine	developmental	4342-03-4	January 29, 1989
Danazol	developmental	17230-88-5	April 1, 1990
Daunorubicin hydrochloride	developmental	23541-50-6	July 1, 1990
2,4-D butyric acid	developmental, male	94-82-6	June 18, 1999
o,p' -DDT	developmental, female, male	789-02-6	May 15, 1998
p,p' -DDT	developmental, female, male	50-29-3	May 15, 1998
2,4 DP (dichloroprop)	developmental	120-36-5	April 27, 1999
<u>Delisted January 25, 2002</u>			
Demeclocycline hydrochloride (internal use)	developmental	64-73-3	January 1, 1992
Diazepam	developmental	439-14-5	January 1, 1992
Diazoxide	developmental	364-98-7	February 27, 2001
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	male	96-12-8	February 27, 1987
Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP)	developmental, female, male	84-74-2	December 2, 2005
Dichloroacetic acid	developmental, male	79-43-6	August 7, 2009
1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl) ethylene (DDE)	developmental, male	72-55-9	March 30, 2010
Dichlorophene	developmental	97-23-4	April 27, 1999
Dichlorphenamide	developmental	120-97-8	February 27, 2001
Diclofop methyl	developmental	51338-27-3	March 5, 1999
Dicumarol	developmental	66-76-2	October 1, 1992
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	developmental, male	117-81-7	October 24, 2003
Diethylstilbestrol (DES)	developmental	56-53-1	July 1, 1987
Diflunisal	developmental, female	22494-42-4	January 29, 1999
Diglycidyl ether	male	2238-07-5	August 7, 2009
Di-n-hexyl phthalate (DnHP)	female, male	84-75-3	December 2, 2005
Dihydroergotamine mesylate	developmental	6190-39-2	May 1, 1997
Di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP)	developmental	68515-49-1/ 26761-40-0	April 20, 2007
Diltiazem hydrochloride	developmental	33286-22-5	February 27, 2001
N,N-Dimethylacetamide	developmental, <u>male</u>	127-19-5	May 21, 2010
m-Dinitrobenzene	male	99-65-0	July 1, 1990
o-Dinitrobenzene	male	528-29-0	July 1, 1990
p-Dinitrobenzene	male	100-25-4	July 1, 1990
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	male	121-14-2	August 20, 1999
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	male	606-20-2	August 20, 1999
Dinitrotoluene (technical grade)	female, male	—	August 20, 1999
Dinocap	developmental	39300-45-3	April 1, 1990
Dinoseb	developmental, male	88-85-7	January 1, 1989

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<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Type of Reproductive Toxicity</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Date Listed</u>
Diphenylhydantoin (Phenytoin)	developmental	57-41-0	July 1, 1987
Disodium cyanodithioimidocarbonate	developmental	138-93-2	March 30, 1999
Doxorubicin hydrochloride (Adriamycin)	developmental, male	25316-40-9	January 29, 1999
Doxycycline (internal use)	developmental	564-25-0	July 1, 1990
Doxycycline calcium (internal use)	developmental	94088-85-4	January 1, 1992
Doxycycline hyclate (internal use)	developmental	24390-14-5	October 1, 1991
Doxycycline monohydrate (internal use)	developmental	17086-28-1	October 1, 1991
Endrin	developmental	72-20-8	May 15, 1998
Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS)	developmental	—	June 9, 2006
Epichlorohydrin	male	106-89-8	September 1, 1996
Ergotamine tartrate	developmental	379-79-3	April 1, 1990
Estropipate	developmental	7280-37-7	August 26, 1997
Ethionamide	developmental	536-33-4	August 26, 1997
Ethyl alcohol in alcoholic beverages	developmental	—	October 1, 1987
Ethyl-tert-butyl ether	male	637-92-3	December 18, 2009
<u>Delisted December 13, 2013</u>			
Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate	developmental	759-94-4	April 27, 1999
Ethylene dibromide	developmental, male	106-93-4	May 15, 1998
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	developmental, male	110-80-5	January 1, 1989
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether	developmental, male	109-86-4	January 1, 1989
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate	developmental, male	111-15-9	January 1, 1993
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	developmental, male	110-49-6	January 1, 1993
Ethylene oxide	female	75-21-8	February 27, 1987
	developmental, male		August 7, 2009
Ethylene thiourea	developmental	96-45-7	January 1, 1993
2-Ethylhexanoic acid	developmental	149-57-5	August 7, 2009
<u>Delisted December 13, 2013</u>			
Etodolac	developmental, female	41340-25-4	August 20, 1999
Etoposide	developmental	33419-42-0	July 1, 1990
Etretinate	developmental	54350-48-0	July 1, 1987
Fenoxaprop ethyl	developmental	66441-23-4	March 26, 1999
Filgrastim	developmental	121181-53-1	February 27, 2001
Fluazifop butyl	developmental	69806-50-4	November 6, 1998
Flunisolide	developmental, female	3385-03-3	May 15, 1998
Fluorouracil	developmental	51-21-8	January 1, 1989
Fluoxymesterone	developmental	76-43-7	April 1, 1998
Flurazepam hydrochloride	developmental	1172-18-5	October 1, 1992
Flurbiprofen	developmental, female	5104-49-4	August 20, 1999
Flutamide	developmental	13311-84-7	July 1, 1990
Fluticasone propionate	developmental	80474-14-2	May 15, 1998
Fluvalinate	developmental	69409-94-5	November 6, 1998
Ganciclovir	developmental, male	82410-32-0	August 26, 1997
Ganciclovir sodium	developmental, male	107910-75-8	August 26, 1997
Gemfibrozil	female, male	25812-30-0	August 20, 1999
Goserelin acetate	developmental, female, male	65807-02-5	August 26, 1997
Halazepam	developmental	23092-17-3	July 1, 1990
Halobetasol propionate	developmental	66852-54-8	August 20, 1999

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Type of Reproductive Toxicity</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Date Listed</u>
Haloperidol	developmental, female	52-86-8	January 29, 1999
Halothane	developmental	151-67-7	September 1, 1996
Heptachlor	developmental	76-44-8	August 20, 1999
Hexachlorobenzene	developmental	118-74-1	January 1, 1989
Hexafluoroacetone	male	684-16-2	August 1, 2008
Hexamethylphosphoramide	male	680-31-9	October 1, 1994
Histrelin acetate	developmental	—	May 15, 1998
Hydramethylnon	developmental, male	67485-29-4	March 5, 1999
Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) and cyanide salts (CN salts)	male		July 5, 2013
Hydroxyurea	developmental	127-07-1	May 1, 1997
Idarubicin hydrochloride	developmental, male	57852-57-0	August 20, 1999
Ifosfamide	developmental	3778-73-2	July 1, 1990
Iodine-131	developmental	10043-66-0	January 1, 1989
Isotretinoin	developmental	4759-48-2	July 1, 1987
Lead	developmental, female, male	—	February 27, 1987
Leuprolide acetate	developmental, female, male	74381-53-6	August 26, 1997
Levodopa	developmental	59-92-7	January 29, 1999
Levonorgestrel implants	female	797-63-7	May 15, 1998
Linuron	developmental	330-55-2	March 19, 1999
Lithium carbonate	developmental	554-13-2	January 1, 1991
Lithium citrate	developmental	919-16-4	January 1, 1991
Lorazepam	developmental	846-49-1	July 1, 1990
Lovastatin	developmental	75330-75-5	October 1, 1992
Mebendazole	developmental	31431-39-7	August 20, 1999
Medroxyprogesterone acetate	developmental	71-58-9	April 1, 1990
Megestrol acetate	developmental	595-33-5	January 1, 1991
Melphalan	developmental	148-82-3	July 1, 1990
Menotropins	developmental	9002-68-0	April 1, 1990
Meprobamate	developmental	57-53-4	January 1, 1992
Mercaptopurine	developmental	6112-76-1	July 1, 1990
Mercury and mercury compounds	developmental	—	July 1, 1990
Methacycline hydrochloride	developmental	3963-95-9	January 1, 1991
Metham sodium	developmental	137-42-8	May 15, 1998
Methanol	developmental	67-56-1	March 16, 2012
Methazole	developmental	20354-26-1	December 1, 1999
Methimazole	developmental	60-56-0	July 1, 1990
Methotrexate	developmental	59-05-2	January 1, 1989
Methotrexate sodium	developmental	15475-56-6	April 1, 1990
Methyl bromide as a structural fumigant	developmental	74-83-9	January 1, 1993
Methyl chloride	developmental	74-87-3	March 10, 2000
Methyl n-butyl ketone	male		August 7, 2009
Methyl n-butyl ketone	male	591-78-6	August 7, 2009
Methyl isocyanate (MIC)	developmental, female	624-83-9	November 12, 2010
Methyl isopropyl ketone	developmental	563-80-4	February 17, 2012
Methyl mercury	developmental	—	July 1, 1987
N-Methylpyrrolidone	developmental	872-50-4	June 15, 2001
$\alpha$ -Methyl styrene	female	98-83-9	July 29, 2011
Methyltestosterone	developmental	58-18-4	April 1, 1990

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Type of Reproductive Toxicity</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Date Listed</u>
Metiram	developmental	9006-42-2	March 30, 1999
Midazolam hydrochloride	developmental	59467-96-8	July 1, 1990
Minocycline hydrochloride (internal use)	developmental	13614-98-7	January 1, 1992
Misoprostol	developmental	59122-46-2	April 1, 1990
Mitoxantrone hydrochloride	developmental	70476-82-3	July 1, 1990
Molinate	developmental, female, male	2212-67-1	December 11, 2009
Myclobutanil	developmental, male	88671-89-0	April 16, 1999
Nabam	developmental	142-59-6	March 30, 1999
Nafarelin acetate	developmental	86220-42-0	April 1, 1990
Neomycin sulfate (internal use)	developmental	1405-10-3	October 1, 1992
Netilmicin sulfate	developmental	56391-57-2	July 1, 1990
Nickel carbonyl	developmental	13463-39-3	September 1, 1996
Nicotine	developmental	54-11-5	April 1, 1990
Nifedipine	developmental, female, male	21829-25-4	January 29, 1999
Nimodipine	developmental	66085-59-4	April 24, 2001
Nitrapyrin	developmental	1929-82-4	March 30, 1999
Nitrobenzene	male	98-95-3	March 30, 2010
Nitrofurantoin	male	67-20-9	April 1, 1991
Nitrogen mustard (Mechlorethamine)	developmental	51-75-2	January 1, 1989
Nitrogen mustard hydrochloride (Mechlorethamine hydrochloride)	developmental	55-86-7	July 1, 1990
Nitrous oxide	developmental, female	10024-97-2	August 1, 2008
Norethisterone (Norethindrone)	developmental	68-22-4	April 1, 1990
Norethisterone acetate (Norethindrone acetate)	developmental	51-98-9	October 1, 1991
Norethisterone (Norethindrone) /Ethinyl estradiol	developmental	68-22-4/ 57-63-6	April 1, 1990
Norethisterone (Norethindrone)/Mestranol	developmental	68-22-4/ 72-33-3	April 1, 1990
Norgestrel	developmental	6533-00-2	April 1, 1990
Oxadiazon	developmental	19666-30-9	May 15, 1998
Oxazepam	developmental	604-75-1	October 1, 1992
<del>p,p'-Oxybis(benzenesulfonyl hydrazide)</del>	<del>developmental</del>	<del>80-51-3</del>	<del>August 7, 2009</del>
<u>Delisted December 13, 2013</u>			
Oxydemeton methyl	female, male	301-12-2	November 6, 1998
Oxymetholone	developmental	434-07-1	May 1, 1997
Oxytetracycline (internal use)	developmental	79-57-2	January 1, 1991
Oxytetracycline hydrochloride (internal use)	developmental	2058-46-0	October 1, 1991
Oxythioquinox (Chinomethionat)	developmental	2439-01-2	November 6, 1998
Paclitaxel	developmental, female, male	33069-62-4	August 26, 1997
Paramethadione	developmental	115-67-3	July 1, 1990
Penicillamine	developmental	52-67-5	January 1, 1991
Pentobarbital sodium	developmental	57-33-0	July 1, 1990
Pentostatin	developmental	53910-25-1	September 1, 1996
Phenacemide	developmental	63-98-9	July 1, 1990
Phenprocoumon	developmental	435-97-2	October 1, 1992
Phenyl glycidyl ether	male	122-60-1	August 7, 2009
Phenylphosphine	developmental	638-21-1	August 7, 2009

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Type of Reproductive Toxicity</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Date Listed</u>
Pimozide	developmental, female	2062-78-4	August 20, 1999
Pipobroman	developmental	54-91-1	July 1, 1990
Plicamycin	developmental	18378-89-7	April 1, 1990
Polybrominated biphenyls	developmental	—	October 1, 1994
Polychlorinated biphenyls	developmental	—	January 1, 1991
Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate	developmental	128-03-0	March 30, 1999
Pravastatin sodium	developmental	81131-70-6	March 3, 2000
Prednisolone sodium phosphate	developmental	125-02-0	August 20, 1999
Procarbazine hydrochloride	developmental	366-70-1	July 1, 1990
Propargite	developmental	2312-35-8	June 15, 1999
Propylthiouracil	developmental	51-52-5	July 1, 1990
Pyrimethamine	developmental	58-14-0	January 29, 1999
Quazepam	developmental	36735-22-5	August 26, 1997
Quizalofop-ethyl	male	76578-14-8	December 24, 1999
Resmethrin	developmental	10453-86-8	November 6, 1998
Retinol/retinyl esters, when in daily dosages in excess of 10,000 IU, or 3,000 retinol equivalents. (NOTE: Retinol/retinyl esters are required and essential for maintenance of normal reproductive function. The recommended daily level during pregnancy is 8,000 IU.)	developmental	—	July 1, 1989
Ribavirin	developmental male	36791-04-5 36791-04-5	April 1, 1990 February 27, 2001
Rifampin	developmental, female	13292-46-1	February 27, 2001
Secobarbital sodium	developmental	309-43-3	October 1, 1992
Sermorelin acetate	developmental	—	August 20, 1999
Sodium dimethyldithiocarbamate	developmental	128-04-1	March 30, 1999
Sodium fluoroacetate	male	62-74-8	November 6, 1998
Streptomycin sulfate	developmental	3810-74-0	January 1, 1991
Streptozocin (streptozotocin)	developmental, female, male	18883-66-4	August 20, 1999
Sulfasalazine (Salicylazosulfapyridine)	male	599-79-1	January 29, 1999
Sulfur dioxide	developmental	7446-09-5	July 29, 2011
Sulindac	developmental, female	38194-50-2	January 29, 1999
Tamoxifen citrate	developmental	54965-24-1	July 1, 1990
Temazepam	developmental	846-50-4	April 1, 1990
Teniposide	developmental	29767-20-2	September 1, 1996
Terbacil	developmental	5902-51-2	May 18, 1999
Testosterone cypionate	developmental	58-20-8	October 1, 1991
Testosterone enanthate	developmental	315-37-7	April 1, 1990
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin (TCDD)	developmental	1746-01-6	April 1, 1991
Tetracycline (internal use)	developmental	60-54-8	October 1, 1991
Tetracyclines (internal use)	developmental	—	October 1, 1992
Tetracycline hydrochloride (internal use)	developmental	64-75-5	January 1, 1991
Thalidomide	developmental	50-35-1	July 1, 1987
Thioguanine	developmental	154-42-7	July 1, 1990
Thiophanate methyl	female, male	23564-05-8	May 18, 1999
Tobacco smoke (primary)	developmental, female, male	—	April 1, 1988

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Type of Reproductive Toxicity</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Date Listed</u>
Tobramycin sulfate	developmental	49842-07-1	July 1, 1990
Toluene	developmental female	108-88-3	January 1, 1991 August 7, 2009
Triadimefon	developmental, female, male	43121-43-3	March 30, 1999
Triazolam	developmental	28911-01-5	April 1, 1990
Tributyltin methacrylate	developmental	2155-70-6	December 1, 1999
Trientine hydrochloride	developmental	38260-01-4	February 27, 2001
Triforine	developmental	26644-46-2	June 18, 1999
1,3,5-Triglycidyl s-triazinetriene	male	2451-62-9	August 7, 2009
<u>Delisted December 13, 2013</u>			
Trilostane	developmental	13647-35-3	April 1, 1990
Trimethadione	developmental	127-48-0	January 1, 1991
Trimetrexate glucuronate	developmental	82952-64-5	August 26, 1997
Triphenyltin hydroxide	developmental	76-87-9	March 18, 2002
Uracil mustard	developmental, female, male	66-75-1	January 1, 199
Urethane	developmental	51-79-6	October 1, 1994
Urofollitropin	developmental	97048-13-0	April 1, 1990
Valproate (Valproic acid)	developmental	99-66-1	July 1, 1987
Vinblastine sulfate	developmental	143-67-9	July 1, 1990
Vinclozolin	developmental	50471-44-8	May 15, 1998
Vincristine sulfate	developmental	2068-78-2	July 1, 1990
4-Vinylcyclohexene	female, male	100-40-03	August 7, 2009
Vinyl cyclohexene dioxide (4-Vinyl-1-cyclohexene diepoxide)	female, male	106-87-6	August 1, 2008
Warfarin	developmental	81-81-2	July 1, 1987
Zileuton	developmental, female	111406-87-2	December 22, 2000

Date: December 27, 2013

**OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH  
HAZARD ASSESSMENT**

**SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC  
ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986  
(PROPOSITION 65)**

**NOTICE TO CHANGE THE BASIS FOR  
LISTING FOR CARBARYL AS KNOWN TO  
THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE  
REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY**

**DECEMBER 27, 2013**

Effective December 27, 2013, the California Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) has changed the basis for the listing of *carbaryl* as known to the state to cause reproductive toxicity under the Safe Drinking

Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65)<sup>1</sup>.

Carbaryl was originally added to the Proposition 65 list as causing reproductive toxicity on August 7, 2009, pursuant to Labor Code Section 6382(d), which is incorporated by reference in Health and Safety Code Section 25249.8(a). Changes to certain federal regulations have affected the basis for the original listing of carbaryl as causing reproductive toxicity. OEHHA determined that carbaryl meets the criteria for listing via the "authoritative bodies" listing mechanism<sup>2</sup> and is changing the basis for listing the chemical based on the identification of developmental, female and male reproductive toxicity endpoints by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). The effective date of listing as known to cause reproductive

<sup>1</sup> The Safe Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, commonly known as Proposition 65, is codified in Health and Safety Code section 25249.5 *et seq.*

<sup>2</sup> See Health and Safety Code section 25249.8(b) and Title 27, California Code of Regulations, section 25306.

toxicity for carbaryl remains unchanged: August 7, 2009.

The basis for listing carbaryl was described in a public notice published in the November 8, 2013, issue of the California Regulatory Notice Register (Register 2013, No. 45–Z). The title of the notice was “Notice of Intent to Change the Basis for Listing As Known to the State of California to Cause Reproductive Toxicity: Carbaryl.” The publication of the notice initiated a public comment period that closed on December 9, 2013. No public comments were received.

A complete, updated Proposition 65 list is published elsewhere in this issue of the California Regulatory Notice Register and is available on the OEHHA website at <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65.html>.

Chemical	CASNo.	Toxological Endpoints	Listing Mechanism <sup>1</sup>
Carbaryl	63–25–2	Developmental toxicity Female reproductive toxicity <sup>2</sup> Male reproductive toxicity	AB (NIOSH)

**RULEMAKING PETITION DECISIONS**

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION**

**NOTICE OF DECISION ON PETITION TO AMEND REGULATIONS**

**California Code of Regulations  
Title 15, Crime Prevention and Corrections  
Division 3, Adult Institutions, Programs and Parole**

PETITIONER

Curtis D. Wright, C–96832

<sup>1</sup> Listing mechanism: AB — ‘authoritative bodies’ mechanism (Title 27, Cal. Code Regs. section 25306).

<sup>2</sup> General endpoint of female reproductive toxicity added by NIOSH.

AUTHORITY

Under authority established in Penal Code (PC) Section 5058, the Secretary may prescribe and amend regulations for the administration of prisons. PC Section 5054 vests with the Secretary the supervision, management, and control of the prisons, and the responsibility for the care, custody, treatment, training, discipline, and employment of persons confined therein.

CONTACT PERSON

Please direct any inquiries regarding this action to: K. Medina, Chief (A), In Prison Programs, Division of Rehabilitative Programs or to Timothy M. Lockwood, Chief, Regulation and Policy Management Branch, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, P.O. Box 942883, Sacramento, CA 94283–0001.

AVAILABILITY OF PETITION

The petition to amend regulations is available upon request directed to the Department’s contact person.

SUMMARY OF PETITION

Petitioner requests the CDCR to amend the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 15, Division 3, Section 3040, Participation. The requested amendment would adopt a new subsection to include provisions that exempt inmates who have reached the age of 65 or who have served a consecutive term of 25 years, from mandatory work or education assignments. Petitioner shares their own experience of growing older and continuing to work, claiming that there is eventually a breakdown physically. Petitioner also states their belief that there is governmental evidence nationwide showing that all aging prison inmates cost more to the State than younger inmates. Therefore, petitioner contends that all prison inmates who are serving a life sentence and desire retirement should be allowed to retire once they have reached the age of 65 or have served a consecutive term of 25 years.

DEPARTMENT DECISION

The Secretary of the CDCR declines the petition in its entirety.

Petitioner challenges the regulation language contained in the CCR, Title 15, Division 3, Section 3040, Participation. Section 3040 language was developed as a result of the implementation of PC 2700. PC 2700 is cited in the “Authority cited” note at the end of Section 3040 in the Title 15, CCR. The CDCR is mandated, pursuant to PC 2700, to work every able-bodied prisoner

within the CDCR and assign them to appropriate work, education, or other programs, or to a combination of work and education or other programs. A possible exception to the required inmate participation is if an inmate is unable to work due to medical or mental health limitations, and is therefore medically-unassigned to participate.

The CDCR recognizes the value in and the potential for a very strong rehabilitative factor for inmates who are involved in daily activities such as work and/or education. Keeping the inmates' minds focused and occupied is helpful in maintaining normal and appropriate psychological health, which might otherwise result in depression, anxiety, delusions, and possible misconduct. Contributing constructively to the operation of the institution through a work assignment and/or exercising mental acuity through education and learning opportunities can be a rehabilitating experience even for those inmates with long sentences or with little or no possibility of parole.

In addition, CDCR asserts that inmates with work and/or education assignments have fewer rules violations. Inmate behavioral issues can create a higher security risk for prison staff and visitors and must be taken into account for the safe operation of prisons and other CDCR facilities.

**SUMMARY OF REGULATORY  
ACTIONS**

**REGULATIONS FILED WITH  
SECRETARY OF STATE**

This Summary of Regulatory Actions lists regulations filed with the Secretary of State on the dates indicated. Copies of the regulations may be obtained by contacting the agency or from the Secretary of State, Archives, 1020 O Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, (916) 653-7715. Please have the agency name and the date filed (see below) when making a request.

File# 2013-1104-06

**AIR RESOURCES BOARD**

Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Test Methods

This rulemaking action amends three sections in Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations. The California Air Resources Board is amending these sections to amend the California Reformulated Gasoline (CaRFG) and California Diesel Fuel regulations (CDF). The amendments add new test methods to the fuel regulations and update several existing methods to their most

recent versions. These new and updated tests will be used to determine motor vehicle fuel compliance with fuel regulations. There are no changes being made to the actual specifications for CaRFG or CDF.

Title 13

California Code of Regulations

AMEND: 2262.9, 2263, 2282

Filed 12/16/2013

Effective 02/16/2014

Agency Contact: Trini Balcazar (916) 445-9564

File# 2013-1105-02

**BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY**

Practice Privilege

The Board of Accountancy (Board) submitted this timely certificate of compliance action to make permanent the emergency regulations adopted and amended in OAL File Number 2013-0529-01E. In that action, the Board adopted six sections and amended three sections of title 16 of the California Code of Regulations pertaining to the practice privilege program. Individuals or firms licensed or registered to perform public accountancy services outside the state are allowed to practice in California if they obtain a practice privilege. Existing laws governing obtaining a practice privilege and disciplinary actions that can be taken against an individual or firm practicing in California under a practice privilege were amended in S.B. 1405 (Stats. 2012, ch. 411), which went into effect on July 1, 2013. The purpose of the emergency action was to conform the Board's practice privilege regulations to the new laws. Additionally, the Board adopted four incorporated by reference forms and amended an existing incorporated by reference disciplinary guidelines manual in the emergency action.

Title 16

California Code of Regulations

ADOPT: 5.5, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 AMEND: 21 (re-numbered to 36.1), 26, 98

Filed 12/18/2013

Effective 12/18/2013

Agency Contact: Matthew Stanley (916) 561-1792

File# 2013-1105-03

**COMMISSION ON PEACE OFFICER STANDARDS  
AND TRAINING**

Training Regulations

This regulatory action adds two definitions, outlines the process for training presenters to report cheating and the investigative process, and clarifies the practice/preparation process for exercise and scenario tests.

Title 11  
 California Code of Regulations  
 AMEND: 1001, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1055,  
 1070, 1071, 1950  
 Filed 12/12/2013  
 Effective 04/01/2014  
 Agency Contact: Cheryl Smith (916) 227-0544

File# 2013-1031-03  
 DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE  
 Peach Fruit Fly Eradication Area

This certificate of compliance makes permanent the prior emergency regulatory action (OAL file no. 2013-0703-03E) that amended section 3591.12(a) by adding the counties of Napa, San Bernardino and Solano to the list of counties proclaimed to be eradication areas with respect to the peach fruit fly (*Bactrocera zonata*). The effect of the amendment provides authority for the state to perform eradication activities against the peach fruit fly within these three additional counties. This current action further amended subdivision (b)(1) to change the list of host plants to match the list of host plants in section 3424(c) for the Peach Fruit Fly Interior Quarantine.

Title 3  
 California Code of Regulations  
 AMEND: 3591.12(a) & (b)  
 Filed 12/16/2013  
 Effective 12/16/2013  
 Agency Contact:  
 Stephen S. Brown (916) 654-1017

File# 2013-1204-03  
 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES  
 Drug Medi-Cal

This action without regulatory effect makes necessary amendments to comply with recent statutory changes transferring the Drug Med-Cal Program from the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs to the Department of Health Care Services. (AB 106, Statutes of 2011, Chapter 31 and SB 1014, Statutes of 2012, Chapter 36)

Title 22  
 California Code of Regulations  
 AMEND: 50090, 50260, 50262.3, 50951, 50953,  
 51008, 51008.5, 51015, 51159, 51200, 51303,  
 51341.1, 51458.1, 51476, 51490.1  
 Filed 12/16/2013  
 Agency Contact: Ben Carranco (916) 440-7766

File# 2013-1108-04  
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
 Bureau of Firearms Fees

This regulatory action implements statutory changes to eliminate the additional Dealer's Record of Sale (DROS) fee for multiple firearms acquired at the same time so that the current \$19 fee will be charged for the transfer of one or a multiple number of firearms reported at the same time. It also revises the required reporting forms and provides a new form for curio and relic firearm collectors.

Title 11  
 California Code of Regulations  
 AMEND: 4001, 4002  
 Filed 12/18/2013  
 Effective 01/01/2014  
 Agency Contact: Melan Noble (916) 322-0908

File# 2013-1202-04  
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
 Department of Fish and Wildlife bond form

This action amends California Code of Regulations, title 11, section 44.3, Department of Fish and Wildlife Official Instrument Surety Bond.

Title 11  
 California Code of Regulations  
 AMEND: 44.3  
 Filed 12/12/2013  
 Effective 12/12/2013  
 Agency Contact: Karen W. Yiu (415) 703-5385

File# 2013-1202-05  
 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
 Department of Motor Vehicles bond form

This action amends California Code of Regulations, title 11, section 51.28, Autonomous Vehicle Manufacturer Surety Bond, adopted by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Title 11  
 California Code of Regulations  
 ADOPT: 51.28  
 Filed 12/12/2013  
 Effective 12/12/2013  
 Agency Contact: Karen W. Yiu (415) 703-5385

File# 2013-1206-03  
 DEPARTMENT OF MANAGED HEALTH CARE  
 Essential Health Benefits

This emergency readopt defines the term "other health benefits" found in Health and Safety Code section 1367.005, subdivision (a)(2)(A)(v). It further adopts an Essential Health Benefits Filing Worksheet that health plans must electronically file by July 15, 2013. The worksheet includes benefits specified in various provisions within the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the Code of Federal Regulations, and California's Health and Safety Code.

Title 28  
California Code of Regulations  
ADOPT: 1300.67.005  
Filed 12/16/2013  
Effective 01/02/2014  
Agency Contact: Jennifer Willis (916) 324-9014

File# 2013-1115-03  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
Cardiac Catheterization Laboratory

This rulemaking action by the California Department of Public Health revises and makes permanent the emergency regulations adopted pursuant to prior OAL file No. 2013-0208-02E governing expanded cardiac catheterization laboratories as provided for in Stats.2012, c. 772 (AB 491).

Title 22  
California Code of Regulations  
ADOPT: 70438.2  
Filed 12/17/2013  
Effective 12/17/2013  
Agency Contact: Linda M. Cortez (916) 440-7807

File# 2013-1210-03  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
HIV Screening Testing by Laboratories

This is an emergency readopt of the Department of Public Health's prior emergency regulatory action (OAL file no. 2013-0617-01E) that amended the current HIV screening testing protocols to allow a newly developed HIV testing algorithm developed by federal public health agencies and national HIV laboratory associations, as well as Centers for Disease Control (CDC), to be used by licensed California laboratories for laboratory screening testing for HIV. Prior to the first emergency action, regulatory language restricted licensed California laboratories to the use of HIV testing protocols recommended by the CDC for laboratory screening testing for HIV.

Title 17  
California Code of Regulations  
AMEND: 1230, 2641.57  
Filed 12/17/2013  
Effective 12/23/2013  
Agency Contact: Elizabeth Reyes (916) 445-2529

File# 2013-1031-01  
DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING  
AND RECOVERY  
Recycling Center Daily Load Limits

This rulemaking action by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery amends sections 2530 and 2535 in Title 14 of the California Code of Regula-

tions. More specifically, this action removes the weekly reporting requirement by recycling centers pursuant to section 2530, subdivision (i), and reduces the daily per person purchase amount for aluminum or plastic beverage containers from 500 pounds to 100 pounds, and from 2,500 pounds to 1,000 pounds for glass containers.

Title 14  
California Code of Regulations  
AMEND: 2530, 2535  
Filed 12/17/2013  
Effective 01/01/2014  
Agency Contact: Sharon Siozon (916) 322-1760

File# 2013-1108-01  
DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION  
Workers' Compensation — Electronic Document Filing and Lien Filing Fee

The California Division of Workers' Compensation submitted this timely certificate of compliance to make permanent the emergency regulations adopted in OAL file no. 2012-1219-01E, re-adopted in OAL file no. 2013-0620-06EE, and re-adopted again in OAL file no. 2013-0924-01EE. The mandatory electronic filing process for workers' compensation liens, claims of costs, lien filing and activation fees are implemented. A dismissal of liens not activated within the time provided and a statute of limitations for filing liens is established.

Title 8  
California Code of Regulations  
ADOPT: 10206, 10206.1, 10206.2, 10206.3, 10206.4, 10206.5, 10206.14, 10206.15, 10207, 10208, 10208.1 AMEND: 10205, 10205.12  
Filed 12/16/2013  
Effective 12/16/2013  
Agency Contact: Destie Overpeck (510) 286-0656

File# 2013-1031-02  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
Unified Program Electronic Reporting

In this rulemaking action, the Environmental Protection Agency adopted one section and amended and repealed other sections in Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations pertaining to the Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program, also referred to as the Unified Program (UP), established by Health and Safety Code section 25404. Additionally, EPA amended its hazardous materials data dictionary, which is a combination of several tables printed in Title 27, Division 3, Subdivision 1 of the California Code of Regulations and which, in conjunction with the UP regulations, establishes various data elements that are required to be reported under the UP by businesses and Participating Agencies (PAs), and collected by Unified Program Agencies (UPAs)

and Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs). The primary purpose of this action is to finalize conversion of a paper-based reporting system to a statewide electronic data management system called the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS).

**Title 27**

California Code of Regulations

ADOPT: 15186.1 AMEND: 15100, 15110, 15150, 15170, 15180, 15185, 15186, 15187, 15188, 15190, 15200, 15210, 15220, 15240, 15242, 15250, 15260, 15280, 15290, 15300, 15330, Appendix B, Div. 3, Subd. 1, Ch. 1, Ch. 2, Ch. 3, Ch. 4, Ch. 5, Ch. 6 RE-PEAL: 15189, 15400, 15400.1, 15400.3, 15400.4, 15410, 15600, 15610, 15620

Filed 12/17/2013

Effective 12/17/2013

Agency Contact: John Paine (916) 327-5092

**CCR CHANGES FILED  
WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WITHIN July 17, 2013 TO  
December 18, 2013**

All regulatory actions filed by OAL during this period are listed below by California Code of Regulations titles, then by date filed with the Secretary of State, with the Manual of Policies and Procedures changes adopted by the Department of Social Services listed last. For further information on a particular file, contact the person listed in the Summary of Regulatory Actions section of the Notice Register published on the first Friday more than nine days after the date filed.

**Title 1**

11/21/13 ADOPT: 2002(c)(4), 2002(c)(5), 2002(c)(8)  
10/29/13 ADOPT: 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Title 2**

12/02/13 ADOPT: 18417  
11/19/13 ADOPT: 21001.1, 21001.2, 21001.3  
AMEND: 21000, 21001, 21002, 21003, 21004, 21005, 21006, 21007 (re-numbered to 21004.5), 21008, 21009 (re-numbered to 21005.5)  
11/04/13 AMEND: 1859.2, 1859.71, 1859.71.6, 1859.74.5, 1859.77.4, 1859.82, 1859.83  
10/30/13 AMEND: 1859.76  
10/25/13 ADOPT: 579.3, 579.21, 579.22, 579.25  
AMEND: 579.2  
10/03/13 AMEND: 18521.5  
10/03/13 ADOPT: 18421.5  
10/03/13 AMEND: 18239  
10/03/13 AMEND: Amend and renumber sections: 7285.0 (11000), 7285.1

(11001), 7285.2 (11002), 7285.4  
(11003), 7285.7 (11004), 7286.0  
(11005), 7286.1 (11005.1), 7286.3  
(11006), 7286.4 (11007), 7286.5  
(11008), 7286.6 (11009), 7286.7(11010),  
7286.8 (11011), 7287.0 (11013), 7287.1  
(11014), 7287.2 (11015), 7287.3  
(11016), 7287.4 (11017), 7287.6  
(11019), 7287.7 (11020), 7287.8  
(11021), 7287.9(11022), 7288.0 (11023),  
7289.4 (11027), 7289.5 (11028), 7290.6  
(11029), 7290.7 (11030), 7290.8  
(11031), 7290.9 (11032), 7291.0  
(11033), 7291.1 (11031), 7291.2  
(11035), 7291.3 (11036), 7291.4  
(11037), 7291.6 (11039), 7291.7  
(11040), 7291.8 (11041), 7291.9  
(11042), 7291.10 (11043), 7291.11  
(11044), 7291.12 (11045), 7291.13  
(11046), 7291.14 (11047), 7291.16  
(11049), 7291.17 (11050), 7291.18  
(11051), 7292.0 (11052), 7292.1  
(11053), 7292.2 (11054), 7292.3  
(11055), 7292.4 (11056), 7292.6  
(11058), 7293.0 (11059), 7293.1  
(11060), 7293.2 (11061), 7293.3(11062),  
7293.4 (11063), 7293.5 (11064), 7293.6  
(11065), 7293.7 (11066), 7293.8  
(11067), 7293.9 (11068), 7294.0  
(11069), 7294.1 (11070), 7294.2  
(11071), 7295.0 (11074), 7295.1  
(11075), 7295.2 (11076), 7295.3  
(11077), 7295.4 (11078), 7295.5  
(11079), 7295.6 (11080), 7295.7  
(11081), 7295.8 (11082), 7295.9  
(11083), 7296.0 (11084), 7296.1  
(11085), 7296.2 (11086), 7297.0  
(11087), 7297.1 (11088), 7297.2  
(11089), 7297.3 (11090), 7297.4  
(11091), 7297.5 (11092), 7297.6  
(11093), 7297.7(11094), 7297.9 (11096),  
7297.10 (11097), 7297.11 (11098), 8101  
(11099), 8102 (11100), 8102.5 (11101),  
8103 (11102), 8104 (11103), 8106  
(11104), 8107 (11105), 8109 (11107),  
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(11110), 8115 (11111), 8117 (11113),  
8117.5 (11114), 8118 (11115), 8119  
(11116), 8120 (11117), 8200 (11118),  
8201 (11119), 8202 (11120), 8202.5  
(11121), 8203 (11122), 8205 (11124),  
8300 (11125), 8301 (11126), 8302  
(11127), 8303 (11128), 8310 (11130),  
8311 (11131), 8312 (11132), 8400  
(11133), 8401 (11134), 8402 (11135),

8403 (11136), 8500 (11137), 8501 (11138), 8503 (11140), 8504 (11141);  
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09/23/13 REPEAL: 58700

09/23/13 REPEAL: 53200

09/23/13 REPEAL: 53400

09/23/13 REPEAL: 57100

09/19/13 AMEND: 2970

09/16/13 REPEAL: 56500

09/16/13 REPEAL: 59580

09/12/13 REPEAL: 56400

09/12/13 REPEAL: 52700

09/12/13 REPEAL: 54500

09/09/13 AMEND: 649.56

08/23/13 ADOPT: 1859.90.3 AMEND: 1859.2, 1859.51, 1859.61, 1859.90.2, 1859.90.4, 1859.104, 1859.164.2, 1859.184.1

08/12/13 ADOPT: 579, 579.1, 579.2, 579.4, 579.24

07/24/13 AMEND: 599.500, 599.508

07/23/13 AMEND: 35101

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12/16/13 AMEND: 3591.12(a) & (b)

12/05/1 ADOPT: 1280, 1280.1, 1280.8, 1280.10 AMEND: 1280.73

11/25/13 AMEND: 3435(b)

11/13/13 AMEND: 3700(c)

11/07/13 AMEND: 3591.20(a)

11/07/13 AMEND: 6512, 6513

11/06/13 ADOPT: 1180.3.3, 1180.3.4, 1180.3.5, 1180.3.6, 1180.3.7, 1180.3.8, 1180.3.9

11/04/13 AMEND: 3591.6(a)

10/21/13 AMEND: 1380.19(p)

10/21/13 AMEND: 3701.1, 3701.2, 3701.3, 3701.4, 3701.5, 3701.6, 3701.7

10/14/13 AMEND: 3435(b)

10/07/13 AMEND: 3435(b)

09/30/13 AMEND: 3435(b)

09/20/13 AMEND: 3435(b)

09/12/13 ADOPT: 2320.3, 2320.4(a), 2320.4(b), 2320.4(c), 2324, 2325 AMEND: 2302, 2304, 2304(b)(1), 2304(d), 2322, 2322.3

09/12/13 ADOPT: 3591.11

09/10/13 AMEND: 3434(b), 3434(c)

09/06/13 AMEND: 3589(a)

08/12/13 AMEND: 3435(b)

08/09/13 AMEND: 3423(b)

07/30/13 AMEND: 3435(b)

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12/04/13 AMEND: 12200.20, 12220.20, 12480, 12482, 12500, 12505, 12508 REPEAL: 12488

11/21/13 ADOPT: 7113, 7114, 7115, 7116, 7117, 7118, 7119, 7120, 7121, 7122, 7123, 7124, 7125, 7126, 7127, 7128, 7129

11/21/13 AMEND: 1101, 1126, 1373.2, 1374, 1374.2, 1374.3, 1383.2 REPEAL: 1370, 1374.1

10/28/13 AMEND: 4001

10/07/13 AMEND: 10030, 10031, 10032, 10033, 10034, 10035, 10036

10/07/13 ADOPT: 8035.5

09/27/13 ADOPT: 12014

09/24/13 AMEND: 8035

09/03/13 AMEND: 4180, 4181

08/16/13 ADOPT: 10170.1, 10170.2, 10170.3, 10170.4, 10170.5, 10170.6, 10170.7, 10170.8, 10170.9, 10170.10, 10170.11, 10170.12, 10170.13, 10170.14, 10170.15

08/06/13 ADOPT: 2086, 2086.1, 2086.5, 2086.6, 2086.7, 2086.8, 2086.9, 2087, 2087.5, 2087.6, 2088, 2088.6, 2089, 2089.5, 2089.6, 2090, 2090.5, 2090.6, 2091, 2091.5, 2091.6, 2092, 2092.5, 2092.6, 2093

07/31/13 AMEND: 12357, 12463, 12464

07/25/13 AMEND: 5170, 5190, 5205, 5212, 5230, 5250

07/22/13 AMEND: 8072

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10/23/13 ADOPT: 80691, 80692

10/17/13 ADOPT: 19847 AMEND: 19816, 19816.1, 19818, 19824, 19829, 19837.3

10/16/13 REPEAL: 3052

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09/25/13	AMEND: 20101, 20107, 20190 REPEAL: 20150, 20151, 20152, 20153, 20154, 20155, 20156, 20157	09/24/13	ADOPT: 9789.12.1, 9789.12.2, 9789.12.3, 9789.12.4, 9789.12.5, 9789.12.6, 9789.12.7, 9789.12.8, 9789.12.9, 9789.12.10, 9789.12.11, 9789.12.12, 9789.12.13, 9789.12.14, 9789.12.15, 9789.13.1, 9789.13.2, 9789.13.3, 9789.14, 9789.15.1, 9789.15.2, 9789.15.3, 9789.15.4, 9789.15.5, 9789.15.6, 9789.16.1, 9789.16.2, 9789.16.3, 9789.16.4, 9789.16.5, 9789.16.6, 9789.16.7, 9789.16.8, 9789.17.1, 9789.17.2, 9789.18.1, 9789.18.2, 9789.18.3, 9789.18.4, 9789.18.5, 9789.18.6, 9789.18.7, 9789.18.8, 9789.18.9, 9789.18.10, 9789.18.11, 9789.18.12, 9789.18.19
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09/17/13	AMEND: 4600, 4610, 4630, 4631, 4633, 4650, 4611, 4620, 4621, 4622, 4632, 4640		
09/16/13	AMEND: 80499		
09/05/13	AMEND: 19816, 19828.4		
08/12/13	AMEND: 58312		
08/12/13	AMEND: 80003, 80004, 80048.6		
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12/16/13	ADOPT: 10206, 10206.1, 10206.2, 10206.3, 10206.4, 10206.5, 10206.14, 10206.15, 10207, 10208, 10208.1 AMEND: 10205, 10205.12		
12/02/13	AMEND: 15600, 15605		
11/08/13	ADOPT: 10133.31, 10133.32, 10133.33, 10133.34, 10133.35, 10133.36 AMEND: 9813.1, 10116.9, 10117, 10118, 10133.53, 10133.55, 10133.57, 10133.58, 10133.60 REPEAL: 10133.51, 10133.52	09/23/13	ADOPT: 10451.1, 10451.2, 10451.3, 10451.4, 10498, 10538, 10606.5, 10608.5, 10774.5, 10957, 10957.1, 10959 AMEND: 10250, 10260, 10300, 10301, 10408, 10450, 10582.5, 10606, 10608, 10622, 10770, 10770.1, 10770.5, 10770.6, 10845, 10886
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11/06/13	AMEND: 105	09/17/13	AMEND: 5194(g)(2)(Q)
10/29/13	ADOPT: 344.76, 344.77	09/16/13	ADOPT: 37, 10159 AMEND: 1, 11, 11.5, 13, 14, 17, 26, 30, 31.3, 31.5, 31.7, 32, 33, 34, 35, 35.5, 36, 38, 100, 104, 105, 106, 109, 110, 112, 117, 10160 REPEAL: 31.2
10/03/13	ADOPT: 11770, 11771.1, 11771.3, 11772, 11773	09/16/13	AMEND: 344, 344.1
09/30/13	ADOPT: 9792.5.4, 9792.5.5, 9792.5.6, 9792.5.7, 9792.5.8, 9792.5.9, 9792.5.10, 9792.5.11, 9792.5.12, 9792.5.13, 9792.5.14, 9792.5.15 AMEND: 9792.5.1, 9792.5.3, 9793, 9794, 9795	08/29/13	AMEND: 1533
09/30/13	ADOPT: 9785.5, 9792.6.1, 9792.9.1, 9792.10.1, 9792.10.2, 9792.10.3, 9792.10.4, 9792.10.5, 9792.10.6, 9792.10.7, 9792.10.8, 9792.10.9 AMEND: 9785, 9792.6, 9792.9, 9792.10, 9792.12	08/27/13	AMEND: 5155
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		08/19/13	ADOPT: 32999, 33000, 33001, 33002, 33003, 33004, 33005, 33006, 33007, 33008, 33009, 33010, 33011, 33012, 33013
		08/13/13	ADOPT: 9795.1.5, 9795.1.6, 9795.5 AMEND: 9795.1, 9795.3
		08/13/13	ADOPT: 15209 AMEND: 15201, 15210, 15210.1, 15475, 15477, 15481, 15484, 15496, 15497
		08/01/13	AMEND: 5199(g)(3)(B)
		07/23/13	AMEND: 1933, 5541, 5543, 5559, 5600, 6170
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		11/05/13	ADOPT: 40000, 40010, 40020, 40030, 40040 (Title 17)

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12/03/13 ADOPT: 6540, 6542, 6544, 6546, 6548,  
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11/27/13 ADOPT: 1718.1  
11/26/13 ADOPT: 2598.1, 2598.2, 2598.3, 2598.4,  
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11/20/13 ADOPT: 2274.50, 2274.51, 2274.52,  
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11/20/13 ADOPT: 2562.1, 2562.2, 2562.3, 2562.4  
11/19/13 ADOPT: 10.190500, 10.190501  
11/13/13 AMEND: 2699.200, 2699.207  
11/13/13 AMEND: 2698.401  
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09/30/13 ADOPT: 6800, 6802, 6804, 6806  
09/19/13 ADOPT: 6458  
09/09/13 ADOPT: 2562.1, 2562.2, 2562.3, 2562.4  
08/27/13 AMEND: 2690, 2690.1, 2690.2  
08/05/13 AMEND: 2498.5  
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12/12/13 AMEND: 1001, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008,  
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12/12/13 AMEND: 44.3  
12/12/13 ADOPT: 51.28  
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12/02/13 AMEND: 64.1  
11/25/13 AMEND: 1005, 1007, 1008  
08/21/13 ADOPT: 31.25 REPEAL: 101.1  
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08/21/13 AMEND: 31.7  
08/06/13 AMEND: 1955

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12/16/13 AMEND: 2262.9, 2263, 2282  
08/15/13 AMEND: 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704,  
2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710,  
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07/31/13 AMEND: 1968.2, 1968.5, 1971.1,  
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12/09/13 AMEND: 820.01  
11/27/13 AMEND: 895.1, 916.9, 936.9, 956.9  
11/26/13 AMEND: 895.1  
11/21/13 AMEND: 251.4  
11/20/13 AMEND: 29.15  
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10/30/13 AMEND: 163, 164  
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10/23/13 AMEND: 18419  
10/21/13 AMEND: 817.02, 817.03, 818.02,  
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08/06/13 AMEND: 13055  
07/22/13 ADOPT: 18751.2.2, 18751.2.3 AMEND:  
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12/02/13 ADOPT: 1329 AMEND: 1300, 1302,  
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 09/18/13 ADOPT: 100900, 100901, 100902,  
 100903, 100904  
 09/10/13 AMEND: 52086  
 08/12/13 AMEND: 2641.55  
 08/12/13 ADOPT: 30456, 30456.1, 30456.2,  
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12/09/13 AMEND: 17951-4, 17951-6, 25101,  
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 12/09/13 AMEND: 1642  
 11/26/13 ADOPT: 2000, 2001  
 11/21/13 AMEND: 25106.5  
 10/30/13 REPEAL: 474  
 10/14/13 ADOPT: 1566.1  
 09/23/13 ADOPT: 2000  
 08/28/13 AMEND: 1703  
 08/28/13 AMEND: 1703  
 07/24/13 AMEND: 462.040

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10/17/13 AMEND: 1680, 1681, 1683, 1684  
 08/28/13 ADOPT: 1240, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203,  
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09/23/13 ADOPT: 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657,  
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12/17/13 ADOPT: 70438.2  
 12/16/13 AMEND: 50090, 50260, 50262.3,  
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 10/16/13 AMEND: 67100.1, 67100.8, 67100.9  
 10/02/13 AMEND: 97212  
 10/01/13 AMEND: 69501.3(b), 69509.1(a),  
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 09/23/13 AMEND: 97232  
 09/18/13 AMEND: 51516.1  
 09/05/13 AMEND: 66261.33

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 11/08/13 AMEND: 3939.24  
 11/08/13 AMEND: 3939.15  
 11/07/13 AMEND: 3938, 3939, 3939.4, 3939.12  
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 10/31/13 AMEND: 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068  
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10/07/13 ADOPT: 1300.67.003

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09/30/13 AMEND: 40-105, 42-422, 82-504

