



## LIST OF PENALTIES FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE SECTION VIOLATIONS

Violations of air pollution laws—including State statutes, State regulations, federal statutes and federal regulations, and all Air Quality Management District (District) Rules and Regulations, permit conditions, and District Hearing Board orders—are subject to criminal or civil penalties. The California Health and Safety (H&S) Code specify maximum penalties (and in a few cases minimum penalties) for violations of State and District laws, Rules and Regulations, and permits conditions. Generally, the penalties are specified in H&S Code § 42400 et seq. See also District Rule 701 for a list of minor violations for which the District may decide not to seek penalties. You should be aware, however, that criminal or civil penalties for violations may be sought by the District Attorney, the State Air Resources Board, the Attorney General, the U.S. Attorney, or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, in addition to the District. The District may only seek penalties in civil actions pursuant to the Health and Safety Code, but the non-District agencies can prosecute in either criminal or civil actions, and may be able to seek penalties other than those specified in the Health and Safety Code.

**The following summarizes criminal and civil penalties that may be assessed pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code for violations of air quality laws and regulations.**

### 1.0 CRIMINAL PENALTIES

#### H&S Code § 41865: *Connelly-Areias-Chandler Rice Straw Burning Reduction Act*

(q)(1) Any person who negligently or intentionally violates any provision of this article is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), imprisonment in the county jail for not more than nine months, or by both the fine and imprisonment

#### H&S Code § 42400: *Criminal Penalty for Violations*

(a) Any person who violates air pollution laws (see above—this includes state statutes, state regulations, District rules and permits, District Hearing Board orders) is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine up to \$1,000, or up to six months in the County jail, or both.

(b) An employee or independent contractor who operates a vapor recovery system on a gasoline cargo tank in violation of air pollution laws is subject to the above penalties, but the employer or person who retains the independent contractor is not unless they violate separately.

(c) An owner or operator of a source that causes public nuisance and actual injury is subject to increased penalties: up to \$15,000, and up to nine months in jail, or both.

(d) As used in this section “actual injury” means any physical injury that, in the opinion of a licensed physician and surgeon, requires medical treatment involving more than a physical evaluation.

(e) Each day in which a violation occurs is a separate offense that is subject to the above penalties.

H&S Code § 42400.1: *Negligent emission of air contaminants; Operation of source of air contaminants which causes actual injury; Criminal sanctions*

- (a) Any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of air pollution laws is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine up to \$25,000, or nine months in the County jail, or both.
- (b) If the negligent emission causes public nuisance and great bodily injury, the maximum penalty rises to \$100,000, and up to one year in jail, or both.
- (c) Each day in which a violation occurs is a separate offense that is subject to the above penalties.

H&S Code § 42400.2 *Failure to Take Corrective Action; Falsification of documents; Criminal sanctions*

- (a) Any person who knowingly emits an air contaminant in violation of air pollution laws and fails to take corrective action within a reasonable time is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine up to \$40,000, or one year in the County jail, or both.
- (b) (Defines “corrective action.”)
- (c) If the knowing emission causes public nuisance and great bodily injury, and the person failed to take corrective action within a reasonable time, the maximum penalty rises to \$250,000, and up to one year in jail, or both.
- (d) Each day in which a violation occurs is a separate offense that is subject to the above penalties.

H&S Code § 42400.3 *Willful and Intentional Emittance*

- (a) Any person who willfully and intentionally emits an air contaminant in violation of air pollution laws is guilty of a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine up to \$75,000, or one year in the County jail, or both.
- (b) If any person willfully and intentionally, or with reckless disregard for the risk of great bodily injury, emits an air contaminant causing public nuisance and unreasonable risk of great bodily injury or death, the maximum fine rises to \$125,000, or one year in the County jail, or both. If the violator is a corporation, the maximum fine is \$500,000.
- (c) If in addition great bodily injury or death is actually caused, the maximum penalty rises to \$250,000, and up to one year in jail, or both. The maximum fine for a corporation rises to \$1,000,000.
- (d) Each day in which a violation occurs is a separate offense that is subject to the above penalties.
- (e) This section does not preclude punishment under 189 or 192 of the Penal Code or any other provision of law that provides a more severe punishment.
- (f) For the purpose of this section:
  - (1) “Great bodily injury” means great bodily injury as defined in Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code.
  - (2) “Imprisonment in state prison” means imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years
  - (3) “Unreasonable risk of great bodily injury or death” means substantial probability of great bodily injury or death

H&S Code § 42400.3.5 *Knowing violations; Penalties*

(a) Knowing violation of any air pollution law adopted for control of federal hazardous air pollutants (including fee or filing requirements) is a misdemeanor subject to a fine up to \$10,000 and six months in jail, or both.

(b) Knowingly making a false statement or certification in any form or notice or report required for federal hazardous air pollutants, or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device required for federal hazardous air pollutants, is subject to a fine up to \$35,000 or up to nine months in jail, or both.

(c) Falsifying any document required by air pollution laws, and with intent to deceive, is subject to the penalties just above.

(d) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall apply only to those violations that are not otherwise subject to a fine of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more pursuant to Section 42400.1, 42400.2, or 42400.3.

H&S Code § 42400.4 *Knowing violation of federally enforceable permit condition, fee, or filing requirement*

(a) Knowing violation of federally enforceable conditions or requirements applicable to federal Title V (major source) facilities is subject to a fine up to \$10,000.

(b) Knowingly making a false statement or certification in any form or notice or report required for federal Title V sources, or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device required for federal Title V sources, is a misdemeanor and is subject to a fine up to \$10,000.

(c) The recovery of civil penalties pursuant to Section 42402, 42402.1, 42402.2, or 42402.3 precludes prosecution pursuant to this section for the same offense.

(d) Each day in which a violation occurs is a separate offense that is subject to the above penalties.

H&S Code § 42400.5 *Unauthorized Outdoor Fires*

The cost of putting out any unauthorized outdoor fire used for burning waste or for metal salvage, or for agricultural burning without a permit, may be imposed in addition to other penalties.

H&S Code § 42408 *Tampering with Ambient Air Monitoring Equipment*

(a) Tampering with any ambient air monitoring equipment operated by the state or the District is a misdemeanor.

(b) "Tampering" means any unauthorized, intentional, touching or other conduct affecting the operational status of monitoring equipment which has the potential to invalidate the data collected from the monitoring activity.

**2.0 CIVIL PENALTIES**

H&S Code § 41865: *Connelly-Areias-Chandler Rice Straw Burning Reduction Act*

(q)(2) Any person who negligently or intentionally violates any provision of this article is liable for a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

H&S Code § 42400.6 *Collection of Fines or Monetary Penalties*

Fines or penalties may be imposed under § 17200 of the Business and Professions Code, which prohibits unfair competition.

H&S Code § 42401 *Violating Order of Abatement*

Any person who intentionally or negligently violates any order of abatement issued by the District Hearing Board or by the state Air Resources Board is subject to a penalty of up to \$25,000 per day of violation.

H&S Code § 42402 *General Violations*

(a) Any person who violates air pollution laws is strictly liable for a penalty up to \$1,000. But see (b).

(b) Any person who violates air pollution laws is strictly liable for a penalty up to \$10,000, unless the person (except at a Title V source) establishes by affirmative defense that the violation was not the result of intentional or negligent conduct. (See also the similar penalties for violations concerning toxic air contaminants, in Health and Safety Code § 39674. Violations there also involve fee requirements, filing requirements, duty to allow entry or to allow or carry out inspection or monitoring activities; District permits or rules may also contain such requirements, and penalties in Health and Safety Code § 42400 et. seq. apply to violations of District permits and rules.)

(c) An owner or operator of a source that causes public nuisance and actual injury to the health and safety of a considerable number of persons is subject to increased penalties: up to \$15,000.

(d) Each day in which a violation occurs is a separate offense that is subject to the above penalties.

H&S Code § 42402.1 *Negligence or Great Bodily Injury*

(a) Any person who negligently emits an air contaminant in violation of air pollution laws is subject to a penalty up to \$25,000.

(b) If the negligent emission causes public nuisance and great bodily injury, the maximum penalty rises to \$100,000.

(c) Each day in which a violation occurs is a separate offense that is subject to the above penalties.

H&S Code § 42402.2 *Knowing Emittance or Failure to Take Corrective Action*

(a) Any person who knowingly emits an air contaminant in violation of air pollution laws and fails to take corrective action within a reasonable time is subject to a penalty up to \$40,000.

(b) If the knowing emission causes public nuisance and great bodily injury, and the person failed to take corrective action within a reasonable time, the maximum penalty rises to \$250,000.

(c) Each day in which a violation occurs is a separate offense that is subject to the above penalties.

H&S Code § 42402.3 *Willful and Intentional Emittance*

(a) Any person who willfully and intentionally emits an air contaminant in violation of air pollution laws is subject to a penalty up to \$75,000.

(b) If any person willfully and intentionally, or with reckless disregard for the risk of great bodily injury, emits an air contaminant causing public nuisance and unreasonable risk of great bodily injury or death, the maximum penalty rises to \$125,000. If the violator is a corporation, the maximum penalty is \$500,000.

(c) If in addition, great bodily injury or death is actually caused, the maximum penalty rises to \$250,000. The maximum penalty for a corporation rises to \$1,000,000.

(d) Each day in which a violation occurs is a separate offense that is subject to the above penalties.

H&S Code § 42402.4 *Document Falsification*

Any person who knowingly, and with intent to deceive, falsifies any document required by air pollution laws to be kept is subject to a penalty up to \$35,000.

H&S Code § 42403.5 *Bus Idling*

Public nuisance resulting from idling a diesel-powered bus engine is subject to the civil penalties above; however, no penalty applies if the violator establishes by affirmative defense that the extent of the harm caused does not exceed the benefit accrued to bus passengers as a result of idling the engine.

H&S Code § 44381 *Civil Penalties for False Statement*

Failure to submit any information, reports or statements required by the Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Information and Assessment Act, H&S Code § 44300 et. seq., or failure to comply with requirements of that Act, is subject to a penalty of not less than \$500 or more than \$10,000 for each day the violation continues. Knowingly submitting any false statement or representation in any document filed or maintained for that Act is subject to a penalty of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$25,000 for each day the information remains uncorrected.

H&S Code § 44394 *Failure to Submit/Implement Plan*

Failure to submit or implement a risk reduction plan when required by the Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Information and Assessment Act, is subject to a penalty of not less than \$500 or more than \$10,000 for each day the violation continues.

**3.0 CONSIDERATIONS IN DETERMINING PENALTIES**

H&S Code § 42400.8 and § 42403 *Determination of Fines and Recovery of Civil Penalties*

Maximum penalties are limited as described above. There are no minimum penalties for violations except violations of the Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Information and Assessment Act, as described just above. In determining the amount of a fine or civil penalty to be assessed, the court (or the District, in the case of a civil settlement) shall consider all relevant circumstances, including but not limited to:

- (1) The extent of harm caused by the violation.

- (2) The nature and persistence of the violation.
- (3) The length of time over which the violation occurs.
- (4) The frequency of past violations.
- (5) The record of maintenance.
- (6) The unproven or innovative nature of the control equipment.
- (7) Any action taken by the defendant, including the nature, extent, and time of response of the cleanup and construction undertaken, to mitigate the violation.
- (8) The financial burden to the defendant.
- (9) Any other circumstances that the court (or the District, in the case of a civil settlement,) deems relevant.

#### 4.0 THE DISTRICT'S MUTUAL SETTLEMENT PROGRAM

##### Civil Penalty Actions

The H&S Code § 42403 grants authority to local Air Quality Management Districts to impose civil penalties as set forth in § 42400 et seq. for violations of air pollution rules and regulations. H&S Code 42409 requires the District to publish in writing and make available to any interested party a list which describes potential violations subject to penalties under Article 3 of Division 26 of the H&S Code. The list shall include the minimum and maximum penalties for each violation which may be assessed by the District. The penalty matrices identified below for businesses and residential open burning set forth the minimum and maximum penalties for each violation pursuant to Article 3 of Division 26 of the H&S Code.

The District's policy is to offer the opportunity to settle such enforcement actions before commencing formal legal proceedings. If settlement is reached, the APCO shall execute a written release by way of a Civil Penalty Release form to the source and the case will be closed. If settlement is not reached, the case shall be referred to the contracted District Counsel for filing an appropriate complaint for civil penalties. (Other enforcement mechanisms are available for selection at this point, including injunction, abatement order, and criminal prosecution, which may be instituted in place of a civil penalty prosecution.)

##### Civil Penalty Schedule - Businesses

The California Health and Safety Code § 42403 grants authority to local Air Quality Management Districts to impose civil penalties as set forth in § 42400 et seq. for violations of air pollution rules and regulations, and provides guidance for assuring that penalties are commensurate with the severity of the violation. Except under especially egregious cases, the District's policy is to offer the opportunity to settle such enforcement actions before commencing formal legal proceedings. Settlement offers are comprised of civil penalties which include two distinct penalty elements; 1) An **economic benefit penalty**, intended to remove any financial gains associated with the noncompliance, and 2). A **gravity based penalty**, related to the severity of the violation.

The **economic benefit penalty** is a penalty amount based upon the estimated reasonable costs that would have been incurred if the facility had remained in compliance. For example, such costs may include any fees that would have been assessed, and the cost to properly maintain equipment. The economic benefit penalty is intended to remove any economic advantage resulting from the violation.

The **gravity based penalty** is determined through a matrix of civil penalty amounts which are determined by three objective criteria: seriousness of the violation, the gross annual income of the violator, and the number of prior violations for the same offense. Use of this schedule is intended to assure uniformity of assessed civil penalties for all persons under similar circumstances, except that especially egregious cases, including cases involving toxic air contaminants which cause actual injury to a person or persons or property, are not included in this Schedule and will be handled individually. The penalty amounts shown are settlement amounts where no remedial action is taken. Where there is remedial action taken these penalties may be reduced for settlement as follows:

With approval from the APCO, the Assistant APCO may enter into a settlement involving up to a 50% reduction of the penalty amount, indicated by the matrix where there is a prompt, good faith remedial action taken by the party charged. In special cases, a reduction beyond 50% may be approved where there is extraordinary remedial actions have been taken by party charged, or where the penalty assessed would pose a severe economic hardship.

There are five violation categories reflecting penalty amounts corresponding to the seriousness of the violation. Category I violations are those which are primarily procedural, having negligible air quality impact, and which are committed unintentionally through neglect or oversight. Category II, III, and IV violations include those which involve emission exceedances or actual injury and which are committed unintentionally through neglect or oversight. Category V violations include those involving emission exceedances or actual injury and which are committed with knowledge of the excessive emissions.

The factors of willfulness and impact are considered together in assigning a particular violation a violation category. A violation involving little air quality impact, for example, could be assigned to a Category II or III depending on the degree of willfulness of the violation. Similarly, an unintentional violation could be assigned to Category III or IV, depending on the degree of impact involved.

There are three sizes of business classes for penalty assessments which are determined by the gross annual income of the responsible party or property owner. These classes are set out under the penalty matrix below.

The third factor in the Schedule is the number of similar prior violations as the case in question, committed by the same responsible party over the past two years.

**CIVIL PENALTY MATRIX - BUSINESSES**

<b>Gross Income</b>	<i>Violation Category</i>				
	<b>I</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>V</b>
<i>Class A</i>					
0 Priors	\$160	\$320	\$560	\$880	\$1,280
1 Prior	\$320	\$680	\$1,080	\$1,600	\$2,200
2 Priors	\$500	\$1,040	\$1,660	\$2,400	\$3,120
<i>Class B</i>					
0 Priors	\$320	\$560	\$960	\$1,520	\$2,240
1 Prior	\$600	\$1,080	\$1,760	\$2,600	\$3,600
2 Priors	\$880	\$1,660	\$2,600	\$3,740	\$5,040
<i>Class C</i>					
0 Priors	\$640	\$960	\$1,520	\$3,220	\$3,360
1 Prior	\$1,000	\$1,680	\$2,600	\$3,780	\$5,200
2 Priors	\$1,400	\$2,440	\$3,740	\$5,300	\$7,200

	<u><b>Annual Gross Income</b></u>
Class A	less than \$665,000
Class B	\$665,000 to \$6,650,000
Class C	Over \$6,650,000

Civil Penalty Schedule – Residential Open Burning

The *Civil Penalty Matrix – Residential Open Burning* is a matrix of civil penalty amounts which are determined by three main criteria: seriousness of the violation, the cost of compliance, and the number of prior violations for the same offense. Use of this schedule is intended to assure uniformity of assessed civil penalties for all persons under similar circumstances, except that especially egregious cases, including cases involving toxic air contaminants which cause actual injury to a person or persons, are not included in this Schedule and will be handled individually. The penalty amounts shown are settlement amounts where no remedial action is taken. Where there is remedial action taken these penalties may be reduced for settlement as follows:

With approval from the APCO, the Assistant APCO may enter into a settlement involving up to a 50% reduction of the penalty amount indicated by the matrix where there is a prompt, good faith remedial action taken by the party charged. In special cases, a reduction beyond 50% may be approved by the APCO where the party charged has taken extraordinary remedial actions, or the penalty assessed would pose a substantial financial burden to the defendant.

There are five violation categories reflecting penalty amounts corresponding to the seriousness of the violation. Category I violations are those which are primarily procedural, having negligible air quality impact, and which are committed unintentionally through neglect or oversight. Category II and III violations include those which involve small quantities of prohibited materials and which were committed unintentionally through neglect of oversight. Category IV and V violations include those involving open burning of significant quantities of prohibited materials, open burning of materials which produce toxic air contaminants when burned, or which caused a public nuisance, and which are committed with knowledge that the materials burned were prohibited, or that the smoke was impacting a considerable number of persons.

The third factor in the Schedule is the number of prior violations of the same type as involved in the case in question, which have been committed by the responsible party over the past two years.

***CIVIL PENALTY MATRIX – RESIDENTIAL OPEN BURNING***

<i>Priors</i>	<i>Violation Category</i>				
	I	II	III	IV	V
0	\$105	\$215	\$425	\$640	\$1,280
1	\$215	\$425	\$640	\$1,280	\$2,560
2 or more	\$425	\$640	\$1,280	\$2,560	\$5,120

In setting civil penalty enforcement actions, the Assistant APCO will make the final determination and be guided by the recognition that civil penalties are intended to constitute a sanction upon a violating entity, which will serve as a meaningful deterrent to unlawful conduct. In order to constitute a fair and meaningful sanction a penalty must be appropriate under the particular circumstances of each case.

Therefore, the Assistant APCO will take into consideration all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the aggregating and mitigating factors specified in H&S Code § 42400.8 and § 42403 - *Determination of Fines and Recovery of Civil Penalties*.

**5.0 LIST OF POTENTIAL VIOLATIONS**

Following is a list of District Rules subject to penalties. Note that violations of state and federal air pollution control laws and regulations are also subject to enforcement action and may be subject to civil penalties pursuant to this policy.

**REGULATION II - PROHIBITIONS**

- Rule 200 Nuisance
- Rule 201 Visible Emissions
- Rule 202 Particulate Matter Concentration
- Rule 203 Exemptions To Rules 200, 201 And 202
- Rule 204 Process Weight Limitation
- Rule 205 Fugitive Dust Emissions
- Rule 206 Exemptions to Rule 205

- Rule 207 Wood Burning Devices
- Rule 209 Orchard Heaters
- Rule 220 Hold-Open Latch Requirement For Retail Service Stations
- Rule 221 Phase I Vapor Recovery Requirements
- Rule 222 Phase II Vapor Recovery Requirements
- RULE 223 Delivery Vessels Equipped With Vapor Recovery
- Rule 224 Delivery Vessels Not Equipped With Vapor Recovery
- Rule 225 Vapor Collection And Disposal System At Loading Facilities
- Rule 226 Storage Of Gasoline Products At Bulk Facilities
- Rule 227 Vapor Recovery Requirements At Bulk Gasoline Facilities
- Rule 228 Dry Cleaning
- Rule 229 Solvent Storage
- Rule 230 Architectural Coatings
- Rule 231 Cutback And Emulsified Asphalt
- Rule 232 Polyester Resin
- Rule 233 Organic Solvent Degreasing Operations
- Rule 234 Disposal Of Organic Waste
- Rule 235 Requirements For Vehicle And Mobile Equipment Coating Operations
- Rule 236 Implementation Of The Emission Guidelines For Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
- Rule 237 Soil Decontamination
- Rule 250 Industrial, Institutional and Commercial Boilers, Steam Generators and Process Heaters Oxides Of Nitrogen Control Measure
- Rule 252 Stationary Internal Combustion Engines
- Rule 260 False Statements
- Rule 261 Reduced Sulfur Emission Standards
- Rule 262 Sulfur Oxides Emission Standards
- Rule 263 Circumvention
- Rule 264 Combination of Emissions
- Rule 266 Upset and Breakdown Conditions

### **REGULATION III - OPEN BURNING**

- Rule 300 Open Burning Requirements, Prohibitions and Exemptions

### **REGULATION IV - PERMITS**

- Rule 400 Permit Requirements
- Rule 401 Standards for Granting Applications
- Rule 430 New Source Review (NSR)
- Rule 431 Emission Reduction Credits And Banking
- Rule 432 Federal Major Modifications
- Rule 433 Rice Straw Emission Reduction Credits
- Rule 440 Portable Equipment Registration
- Rule 441 Registration Requirements for Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Engines Used in Agricultural Operations
- Rule 450 Large Confined Animal Facilities

### **REGULATION V - FEES**

- Rule 500 Stationary Source Permit Fees
- Rule 501 Technical Evaluation Fee
- Rule 502 Source Testing Fee

- Rule 503 Emission Reduction Credit (ERC) Fees
- Rule 504 Hearing Board Petition Fees
- Rule 505 Title V Fees
- Rule 506 Air Toxics “Hot Spots” (AB 2588) Fees
- Rule 507 Burn Permit Fees
- Rule 508 Document Copy Fees
- Rule 509 Subject Research Fees and Hourly Rate
- Rule 510 Basin Control Council Surcharge
- Rule 511 Delinquency Penalties/Late Fees
- Rule 512 Portable Equipment Registration Fees
- Rule 513 Registration Fees for Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Engines Used in Agricultural Operations
- Rule 514 Delinquent Records Fees

**REGULATION VI - PROCEDURES BEFORE THE HEARING BOARD**

- Rule 600 Hearing Board Rules And Procedures

**REGULATION VII - VIOLATIONS**

- Rule 700 Violation Of Orders, Rules And Regulations
- Rule 701 Procedures for Enforcing Minor Violations of District Rules and Regulations

**REGULATION VIII - VARIANCES**

- Rule 800 Variances

**REGULATION IX - MISCELLANEOUS**

- Rule 900 Severability Clause
- Rule 901 Empower To Enter Upon Private Property

**REGULATION X - AIR TOXIC CONTAMINANTS**

- Rule 1000 State Airborne Toxic Control Measures
- Rule 1001 Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Engines Used In Agricultural Operations
- Rule 1002 Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Stationary Compression Ignition (CI) Engines Used at Stationary Sources

**REGULATION XI - FEDERAL CLEAN AIR ACT REQUIREMENTS**

- Rule 1101 Title V - Federal Operating Permits
- Rule 1102 Conformity to State Implementation Plans Of Transportation Plans, Programs, And Projects Developed, Funded Or Approved Under Title 23 U.S.C. Or The Federal Transit Act
- Rule 1103 Conformity of General Federal Actions to State Implementation Plans
- Rule 1105 Request for Designated Non-Major Source Status
- Rule 1106 Guidance for Complying With Federal Clean Air Act Section 112(g)

## **7.0 REFERENCES**

The penalty descriptions above are summarized from the California Health and Safety Code. The Health and Safety Code Sections (and other state statutes) in their complete form may be found at <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html>

For more information, contact the District's Enforcement Program Manager at (530) 332-9400.

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