Appendix B

RPA Goals and Activities and County Permit Conditions

Appendix B: Part 1
Goals and Activities Associated with the Proposed Santa Margarita Quarry Expansion Project Reclamation Plan Amendement

(*Pages 37 through 57 of the RPA*)

The goals of RPA Area reclamation are to:

1. Adapt mined areas to open space land uses.
2. Stabilize the soil so that erosion is controlled.
3. Revegetate mined lands to create a habitat allowing for the gradual invasion and establishment of native plant species from the surrounding undisturbed plant communities through natural successional processes.
4. Reduce the visual impacts of the quarry benches visible from the surrounding areas along Highway 58.
5. Maximize the recovery of mineral resources in a safe and efficient manner; and
6. Mitigate, by design, potential environmental impacts on the land that might otherwise be created by extraction.

4.2 Final Quarry Slope Grading

In the Upper Area, mining will result in a depression that is an average of 250 feet deep, cut slopes averaging 50' in height with intervening 25' wide catch benches around the perimeter of the final landform, in accordance with the Geotechnical Investigation and Design Recommendations (Attachment B). Finish grading using drill and blast techniques in areas where hard rock persists and dozers in areas where weathered granite is exposed will ensure that the final benches and slopes substantially meet the post-extraction landforms shown in Table 4.

Table 4 Final Slopes

Sector	Granite Type	Bench Configuration	Bench Height (ft)	Catch Bench Width (ft)	Bench Face Angle (°)	Design Inter-Ramp Slope Angle (°)
All	Weathered	Single	Varies	10 min	1.25(H):1(V)	Varies with height
Northwest and West	Fresh	Single	50	25	70[1]	49
North, Northeast, and East	Fresh	Single	50	25	60	43

4.3 Growth Medium Distribution

Reclamation will adapt the final Upper Area and Lower Area landforms to open-space including seasonal water storage, oak woodland habitat, riparian woodland habitat and chaparral vegetation.

The growth medium used for revegetation will consist of salvaged topsoil and overburden from the RPA Area. The proportions of topsoil, overburden and any additions or amendments will be guided by the test plot data described in Section 4.6. As set forth below, growth medium will be distributed over the 25' wide cut benches and other areas of the RPA Area once final benches are established and rough grading is complete.

Quarry Benches

Mining operations will create approximately 23,600 linear feet of benches that will provide for approximately 12 acres of planting area for revegetation. Growth medium will be distributed on the quarry benches throughout the mining process as the bench surfaces are established at the final grade and elevation. Growth medium will be distributed evenly, using earthmoving equipment. A minimum of 24 inches of uncompacted growth medium will be distributed over the bench surfaces to provide a suitable rooting ground for the revegetation species.

Once placed on the bench surface, the growth medium will be graded to be gently sloped from the outer edge of the bench toward the cut slope. At the outer edge of the bench, growth medium will be graded to a maximum of 2:1. At the joint of the near vertical cut slope and the bench, a "V" ditch will be graded into the growth medium to provide drainage for the benches. Ditches will not be actively revegetated. See Sheet 2 of the Reclamation Grading Plans for details on the "V" ditches.

Graded Slopes

Graded slopes at the RPA Area refer to unbenched slopes within the RPA boundary that are disturbed from mining operations and will receive reclamation treatments. Generally these areas are located upslope from the final quarry benches around the perimeter of the pit and in areas that are currently used for processing. Slopes in these areas are a maximum of 1.25:1 (h:v) with no benching. Graded slopes will generally receive a minimum of six (6) inches of growth medium, although certain areas of the RPA Area slopes may not require the application of growth medium for revegetation to occur. At the time of reclamation the revegetation specialist will determine areas of the graded slopes that require growth medium to achieve reclamation success.

Once growth medium is distributed on graded slopes, a bulldozer will track-walk the finished slopes vertically in order to roughen the surface, with cleat tracks running cross-wise to the slope. The track-walking will create cavities that will reduce the threat of rill erosion, as well as capture seed and rainfall.

Lower Area Grading

The Lower Area is an area of historic mining disturbance and Pre-SMARA activity. This area of the site is a combination of existing vegetation, silt ponds and operational disturbance. Throughout mining and reclamation operations, existing vegetation will be preserved where possible and silt ponds will be filled. The 1981 Reclamation Plan identifies the final landform of the Lower Area and provides a rough illustration of the reclaimed landform. Grading of the Lower Area is intended to mirror the plans

approved in 1981 while providing for proper drainage of the site. Low areas in the topography will be filled and hummocks and sand mounds will be flattened, providing stable drainage. In general, the Lower Area will be graded to direct runoff away from the Salinas River toward several low-lying areas where water will percolate into the sub-surface or evaporate.

In addition to grading the site to contour the topography for drainage purposes, compacted areas of the Lower Area will be ripped to a depth of at least one foot to decompact the surface in preparation for revevgetation. Areas where existing vegetation is established and proper drainage exists will not require grading to achieve reclamation.

4.4 Soil Amendment Requirements

If testing indicates a deficiency in soil chemistry, amendments may be added to the soil to enhance the fertility of growth medium. All soil amendments will be free of any exotic species to avoid accidental introduction. Soil analysis shall be conducted to ensure that the pH and the essential nutrients, such as Nitrogen (N) Phosphorus (P) and Potassium (K), are balanced in the soil and equivalent to approximate baseline soil conditions.

4.5 Vegetative Cover Analysis

Revegetation species utilized to reclaim the RPA Area were selected to provide adequate cover for the post-mining land use of open space. The proposed seed mixes may be adjusted based on the results of test plots to be installed concurrent with mining operations. The proposed seed mixes are provided in Section 4.10.

4.6 Test Plots

Test plots will be constructed, as extraction continues, to determine the most appropriate seeding and planting procedures to ensure successful implementation of the revegetation plan, and to determine the optimal blend of topsoil, overburden and any soil additives and amendments for revegetation success. Each vegetation test plot will be comprised of a 0.1-acre area that is 66-feet wide by 66-feet long and demarcated with stakes. In this area, there will be a representative population of seed, oak acorns and cuttings proportional to the numbers proposed in the Tables 5 through 8 in Section 4.10. The test plots will be located in two locations; north of the processing plant on a finished 25' bench and along the Salinas River near the Use pond. Test plots will be initiated once there is adequate space available. The areas will be corner staked with iron T-posts and labeled as the Test Plot on all four corners. The Test Plot Area locations are shown on [RPA] Figure 4.6-1.

Test plots will be installed in first fall after slope preparation. This timing will provide 1-2 years to monitor the results of the plots before the first of the quarry benches and slopes are ready for revegetation.

Four treatment alternatives will be tested as follows:

Option 1 – Standard

This option will be identical to that proposed above for the reclamation of disturbed areas of the site. This option will allow the operator to test proposed methods and compare them to other alternatives.

Option 2 – Straw

Trees will be planted in one gallon containers instead of direct seeding. Straw will be added to the standard treatment, and the treatment will be applied in three applications, as follows:

- 1st Pass – 500 lbs wood fiber-mulch, 1,000 lbs compost, and seed
- 2nd Pass – Straw at 2 tons/acre
- 3rd Pass – 500 lbs wood fiber-mulch, 1,000 lbs compost, tackifier, fertilizer

Option 3 – No Compost

This alternative will allow the quarry operator to gauge the effect of not adding compost to the treatment. This option substitutes additional wood fiber-mulch for the compost in the standard treatment.

Option 4 – Inoculant

This option tests the effect of inoculating the quarry soils with mycorrhizal fungus, which assists plant roots with nutrient uptake. The treatment will be similar to the standard treatment, but with 60 lbs/acre of AM-120 Mycorrhizal inoculant added.

The remainder of the Test Plots will remain untreated and will serve as a "No-Treatment" control option. The results from the tests will be reported in terms of overall canopy and ground cover, and in terms of numbers of individual plants, where appropriate. Treatments determined to have positive effects on chaparral establishment will be considered for general implementation on I both benches and graded slopes.

A variety of foothill woodland, riparian corridor, and chaparral/coastal scrub species will be direct-seeded into the test plot parcel as well in order to provide preliminary data on the effectiveness of this technique.

Success of these revegetation areas shall be judged based upon the effectiveness of the vegetation for the approved end use and by comparing the quantified measures of vegetative cover, density, and species richness of the reclaimed lands similar to that of the surrounding area. Comparisons will be made by a qualified individual until performance standards have been met.

4.7 RPA Area Decompaction

All compacted areas that are to be revegetated may be ripped to a depth of at least six (6) inches to facilitate revegetation. Where project operations result in compaction of the soil (roads and pads), scarifying of the soil will be used to eliminate compaction and to establish a suitable root zone in preparation for planting. All soil surfaces that are to be revegetated will be left in as rough a condition as possible. The goal is to create small cracks and crevices for the seeds to lodge and to improve water infiltration.

4.8 Road Reclamation

All temporary haul roads not retained for the post mining land use will be ripped, disked, and seeded when no longer required. The quarry ramp and access road will remain in place following the completion of reclamation to provide the landowner access. Other sections of road may remain after mining if requested by the property owner.

4.9 Temporary Access Issues

Existing project roads will be kept active through occasional grading and maintenance.

4.10 Revegetation Species

Revegetation of the RPA Area will utilize two methods: the application of seed mixes, and direct plantings. Two different seed mixes will be used for revegetation of the RPA Area, they are referred to as the Chaparral and Rangeland seed mixes. Direct plantings will include grey pine seeds, oak acorns and riparian cuttings. The sections below describe the details of each method and where specific applications will take place. Distribution methods such as hydroseeding, broadcast seeding, drill seeding, and imprint seeding may be used for the application of the seed mixes while the grey pine seeds, acorns and cuttings will be planted by hand. Seeding applications will be closely followed by direct planting; however, planting times will be similar for all areas to be revegetated (See Sections 4.14 – Planting Times).

Chaparral Seed Mix

The Chaparral seed mix is designed to establish understory vegetation and quickly establish vegetative cover within the RPA Area for erosion control purposes. The Chaparral seed mix will be distributed over 81 acres of the Upper and Lower RPA Areas, including quarry benches. The species comprising this seed mix are presented in Table 5. The mix provides a variety of native chaparral/coastal scrub species based on the current availability of local seed. The mix contains a wide variety of plant species because not all species may germinate under the same climate conditions.

The seed mix includes species that are common dominants in mature chaparral and coastal scrub communities in the quarry vicinity. The mix also includes associated species that are known to have successfully established within disturbed locations within the quarry and at other restoration RPA Areas in the vicinity such as deerweed and buckwheat. All seed will be collected from local sources (i.e., San Luis Obispo County). Species in the seed mix below may be adjusted at time of revegetation if specific species are not readily available.

Table 5 Chaparral Seed Mix

Scientific Name	Common Name	Application Rate (PLS*/Acre)
Adenostoma fasciculatum	Chamise	1
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush	2
Elymus multisetus	Giant squirreltail	2
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat	4
Lotus scoparius	Deerweed	5
Lupinus succulentus	Arroyo lupine	3

Scientific Name	Common Name	Application Rate (PLS*/Acre)
Melica imperfecta	Melic grass	2
Mimulus aurantiacus	Bush monkeyflower	1
Nasella lepida	Foothill needlegrass	2
Nasella pulchra	Purple needlegrass	2
Salvia mellifera	Black sage	3
TOTAL		**27**

*PLS – Pure Live Seed

Rangeland Seed Mix

The Rangeland seed mix will provide revegetation cover of the RPA Area on graded slopes that are to receive direct planting of Oak Woodland and Riparian species. This seed mix will propagate quickly to stabilize the soil as the plantings are established. The Rangeland seed mix also will serve as an erosion control seed mix and cover for stockpiles if needed during mining operations.

Table 6 Rangeland Seed Mix

Scientific Name	Common Name	Application Rate (PLS/Acre)
Bromus mollis	Blando brome	10
Festuca megalura	Zorro fescue	4
Trifolium hirtum	Rose clover	15
TOTAL		**29**

Quarry Bench Oak Woodland Planting:

Following hydroseeding of bench surfaces, native tree species will be direct-seeded using hand planting. At full development of the quarry there will be approximately 15,000 linear feet of benches that will receive direct planting. The species in Table 7 below were selected because they are tolerant of thin rocky soils and are evergreen to provide a yearlong visual screen. The tree seed will be planted by hand at a rate of six (6) planting locations per 100 linear feet of bench with three (3) seeds or acorns per planting location.

Table 7 Quarry Bench Oak Woodland Planting

Scientific Name	Common Name	Planting Type	Spacing	Seeds/100' of Bench
Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	Acorn	Clustered	18 Individuals
Pinus sabiniana	Grey Pine	Seed	Clustered	4 Individuals

Graded Slopes Oak Woodland Planting:

Approximately five (5) acres of graded slopes in areas surrounding the quarry will be revegetated as Oak woodland habitat. These areas will the hydroseeded with the Rangeland seed mix in table 6 and then planted with a mixture of oak acorns and pine seeds. The density and species composition of the seed mix is meant to replicate the oak woodland in the surrounding area.

Table 8 Oak Woodland Planting on Graded Slopes

Scientific Name	Common Name	Planting Type	Spacing	Seeds/Acre
Quercus agrifolia	Coast Live Oak	Acorn	Clustered	300
Pinus sabiniana	Grey Pine	Seed	Scattered	15

Riparian Woodland Planting Species

Approximately 1.8 acres of the RPA Area that are located near the banks of the Salinas River are to receive direct planting with cuttings of riparian species. Cuttings taken from the surrounding area will be used to establish a riparian woodland habitat along the Salinas River. Cuttings will be planted after disturbed areas have been graded and seeded with the Rangeland seed mix.

Table 9 Riparian Woodland Direct Planting

Scientific Name	Common Name	Planting Type	Spacing	Cuttings/Acre
Arroyo Willow	*Salix lasiolepis*	Cuttings	Clustered	100
Red Willow	*Salix laevigata*	Cuttings	Clustered	40
Freemont Cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*	Cuttings	Clustered	40

4.11 Hydroseeding

The seed mixes described above will be applied using mechanical hydroseeding methods on quarry benches and areas of the RPA Area with slopes greater than 1.5:1. Other areas of the site will be revegetated using any combination of hydroseeding, broadcast seeding, imprint seeding, drill seeding or other methods of seed distribution found to be successful in revegetation efforts. Benches and slopes will be hydroseeded, mulched, and composted in a two-step application. The first step is to apply the seed, a small amount of virgin wood-fiber mulch, compost, and organic time released fertilizer (Biosol® or equivalent):

- Seed – Refer to table 5 for seed mix
- Wood-fiber Mulch – 100 lbs/acre
- Compost – 500 lbs/acre
- Fertilizer – Biosol® 7-2-3 at 300 lbs/acre

The second step is to immediately cover the first coating with slurry of a greater amount of wood fiber and compost:

- Wood-fiber Mulch – 400 lbs/acre
- Compost-1500 lbs/acre

The mulch layer will reduce soil erosion, reduce seed loss to birds and rodents, and add organic material to the growth medium as it breaks down. The organic matter will provide a long-term source of nutrients, increases water-holding capacity, and improves the texture of the soil. The development of an organic duff layer, similar to that present underneath undisturbed chaparral cover adjacent to the property, will increase the amount of organic matter and improve moisture retention.

Commercial fertilizers intended for agricultural or ornamental applications are not included in the revegetation strategy because they provide a strong flush of nutrients at concentrations rarely present in nature. The result is often rapid growth of weedy grasses and herbs, which then may out-compete slower-growing chaparral species for sunlight and soil water. Biosol® fertilizer (or a comparable product) is a slow-release fertilizer designed for restoration objectives, and provides a steady supply of major nutrients at relatively low concentrations. If necessary, the hydroseeding slurry and application methods may be adjusted by the revegetation specialist.

4.12 Oak Woodland Planting

The revegetation of oak woodlands will consist of hand planting acorns in tree "islands", resulting in a clustered pattern. Tree "islands" will be located on finished quarry benches as well as graded slopes outside the perimeter of the quarry. At final quarry development, approximately 12 acres of the RPA Area will be revegetated with oak woodland species. Plantings are intended to replicate oak woodlands in a similar structure to that found on natural areas surrounding the RPA Area. Below are planting recommendations for reclamation of the RPA Area; however data collected from the test plots will be utilized in the final planting recommendations. Planting techniques may be adjusted by a reclamation specialist at the time of reclamation in order to meet success criteria. Planting techniques will be separated into two categories; quarry benches and graded slopes.

Quarry Bench Planting:

Following seeding and mulching, native tree species (coast live oak and grey pine) will be direct-seeded onto approximately seven (7) acres of benches. Seeds and acorns will be planted by hand at a rate of three (3) seeds or acorns per planting location. Acorns shall be planted approximately ¾ to 1 inch below the soil surface, with the green side up and radicle down. Pine seeds will also be planted approximately one inch below the surface. The acorn and seeds shall be covered with organic mulch or soil salvaged from the RPA Area.

There will be six (6) planting locations per 100 lineal feet of bench (total of 18 seeds/acorns per 100 feet of bench). Spacing between planting locations will average 17 feet on center. The planting pattern will tend to favor clusters of oaks, and the majority of these clusters will be centered towards the outer edge of the benches where the plantings will have greater exposure to sunlight. The goal of the plantings will be to reach a final average density of 3 established trees per 100 lineal feet of bench. See Figure [RPA] 4.12-1 for an illustration of reclaimed quarry benches.

Graded Slope Planting:

Approximately 20 tree "islands" with about 5-10 acorns will be planted per acre. Acorn planting will be staggered within the "islands" to prevent an artificial grid-like pattern from developing for revegetated areas. Ultimately, this clustered pattern will be similar to planting about 200 trees per acre. The aggressive "island" planting schedule is anticipated to experience a 1/3 of the acorns to germinate and survive the first few years. Grey pine seeds shall be distributed in between oak plantings at a rate of 15 seeds per acre. Pine seeds shall be planted individually at a depth of approximately one inch below the surface. The ultimate goal of planting oaks and grey pines in these areas is to have 70 mature trees per acre.

Acorn Collection:

Acorns shall be gathered from lands surrounding the RPA Area that are within 500 feet elevation of the project. Acorns shall be picked in October or early November. If meat from the acorn is left on the tree when picking, then it is too early to gather acorns. Acorns from the ground are typically not adequate for regeneration since they are dried out; however, freshly fallen acorns can be used. If gathering is not possible, a seed company, such as Pacific Coast Seed, Inc., shall be retained to provide an adequate mix for the RPA Area. Acorns collected should be put through the "Float Test": place the acorns in a bucket of water, discard the floaters, and keep the sinkers for planting. To provide for greater regeneration success, acorns which pass the “Float Test” shall be germinated before planting.

Fertilizer:

Growth Medium medium shall be analyzed to determine the presence of essential elements for oak growth. If the soil analysis shows that fertility levels or soil constituents are inadequate to successfully implement the oak regeneration program, the appropriate fertilizer tablets can be selected to account for these deficiencies. Typical fertilizer tablets used for oak regeneration will be 20-10-5 (N-P-K) nine-month slow-release planting tablets. If required, one fertilizer tablet per acorn shall be used to promote greater growth.

Browsing Protection:

Mature live oaks are not usually browsed by deer or other animals. However, deer will sometimes browse on immature oak leaves when more palatable forage is not available. If this activity is noted in the test plots or at other locations throughout the RPA Area, protective plastic tubing will be installed around the oak tree plantings.

Protective plastic tubing, 4-6 inches in diameter and 4-6 feet in height, may be placed around each planted acorn. A metal post shall be driven into the ground to provide support for the tubing. The protective tubing shall be worked into the surface about 2-6 inches with the post on the outside of the tubing. This helps to exclude rodents, such as voles and gophers, from accessing the acorns. If gophers are present, tubing shall be worked into the ground to a depth of 6 inches. The tubing shall be secured to the stake, using ties or twine. If voles or other digging rodents are known to be a problem, black mesh plastic shall be placed around the tubing and secured with metal stakes (approximately 3-square feet). The fertilizer tablet shall be placed in the tubing with wire mesh secured on top of the protective container to keep out birds.

The tubing shall be removed after the oak trees have grown out of the top for two years. This exposes the trees to wind which induces girth growth. Protective tubing will be removed in late fall to prevent sun scald as well as having soft ground for easy removal of the metal posts.

4.13 Riparian Woodland Planting

Planting of willow and cottonwood cuttings will be completed in areas along the Salinas River that are to be reclaimed to Riparian Woodland habitat as shown in [RPA] Figure 4.1-1. This area will encompass approximately four (4) acres and is located entirely within the 100-year floodplain of the Salinas River. Cuttings from local host plants will be collected and utilized in planting the willow and cottonwoods for reclamation purposes.

Collecting and Preparing Cuttings:

For optimal revegetative success, riparian cuttings will be collected when they are dormant, i.e. late fall, winter, early spring. Cuttings collected in late spring may have already broken dormancy despite the lack of leaves and should not be used. Cuttings should be taken from plants growing in riparian areas along the Salinas River similar to those where they will be planted. Riparian species have pre-formed root tissue in the stems that sprouts quickly.

The cuttings should be about 3/4 of an inch in diameter, two feet long, and taken from the base of the stems. These large diameter cuttings survive better because more food is stored in the stem. Long cuttings have a greater rooting surface and more food storage than short ones. Cuttings taken from the base of a stem root easier because they have more root tissue, and develop earlier than those taken from the top of the stems.

To avoid planting the cuttings upside down, cut the bottoms at a steep angle and the tops flat. All the cuttings should be stripped of long branches to avoid excess drying before transplants have developed enough roots. The cuttings should be stored in bundles placed in plastic bags. Cuttings can be stored for up to eight months before planting if needed. Ideally cuttings should be stored for a minimal amount of time prior to planting.

Planting of Cuttings:

Cuttings should be soaked in water before planting. About seven to ten days before planting, place the cuttings in buckets and fill them with water. The water should be deep enough to cover the bottom half of the cuttings. It needs to be changed every two days as roots need oxygen to develop. Roots grow best if the water is about 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Do not soak the cuttings too long as the roots will overdevelop and break off when the cuttings are planted. After soaking, keep cuttings moist and out of direct sunlight till planting.

Cuttings should be buried to at least one-half their length or deeper when possible. In loose or gravelly soil, a steel rod can help poke the hole. Planting cuttings in clusters of 3 to 4 per location is recommended. Tamping with a foot ensures good soil contact. Group plantings increase the chance of a willow colony getting started. Established willows and cottonwoods increase rapidly by sprouting and widely spaced colonies can spread over large areas.

4.14 Planting Times

All seeding and planting should be performed and completed between October 15 and December15. Planting should be timed to occur with the first soaking rains of the season because the beneficial temperatures and anticipated rainfall will aid in germination and establishment.

Acorn planting times will vary from year-to-year based on when acorns are ready to harvested as well as acorn germination periods. Acorn harvesting will typically occur sometime in October or early November; however, annual variations are anticipated.

When possible, direct planting shall occur ideally within 30 days following the distribution of Chaparral and Rangeland seed mixes. This will allow plantings to not be disturbed from mechanical seeding

activities. However, it shall be noted that the planting/seeding order is subject to change depending on when acorns and cuttings are ready for planting.

4.15 Weed Management

Maintenance of the revegetation areas shall consist of reseeding unsuccessful revegetation efforts, weed eradication to limit and control invasive noxious weeds, and repair of erosion damage. The most likely of these species to occur in the revegetated areas is yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*). Normal revegetation progress should discourage the spread of yellow star-thistle and eventually displace it.

If biological monitors note dense, rapidly spreading, or persistent stands of yellow star-thistle (or other noxious weed species) in revegetation areas, a control strategy will be developed and implemented. Noxious weeds that invade the RPA Area and inhibit success of the reclamation effort shall be removed. The first method of controlling weeds at any site is to reduce the area and time that the ground surface is disturbed. Vegetation shall not be cleared from areas to be mined until excavations are planned.

The occurrence of weeds within the RPA Area shall be monitored by visual inspection. The goal is to prevent weeds from becoming established and depositing seeds in areas to be revegetated at a later date. If inspections reveal that weeds are establishing or have been established on the RPA Area, then removal will be initiated. Inspections shall be made biannually in conjunction with revegetation monitoring unless conditions warrant more frequent inspections. Eradication measures shall be taken when these species are detected at threshold levels of one plant per less than 100 square feet.

Weed removal will be accomplished through manual, mechanical, or chemical methods, depending on the specific circumstances. For example, solitary or limited numbers of tree and tree-like species will be manually removed (chopped), and the stumps will be sprayed with an approved weed killer such as Round-Up. Smaller plants that cover more area may be sprayed, scraped with a tractor, or chopped by hand. Weed removal methods used would be dependent upon the size of the area of infestation and the number of desired revegetation species in proximity or mixed with the weeds.

Long-term topsoil stockpiles (5 years or more) will also be seeded with the rangeland seed mix. This reduces the potential for weed infestation and serves as a source of seeds for desirable species when revegetation occurs. Topsoil stockpiles will be inspected biannually for weed infestation with control measures applied as necessary.

4.16 Contingency Planting

If revegetation efforts are not successful according to the success criteria in Section 4.17 below within two years following the initial seeding and planting, the revegetated areas will be reevaluated to determine the necessary measures to improve revegetation success.

If necessary, these areas will be revegetated with modified methods. These may include the use of container stock and irrigation or simple reseeding during a wet winter season. Prior to reseeding and/or planting, the revegetation specialist shall evaluate previous revegetation practices and test plot results in an attempt to identify cultural methods to benefit the overall revegetation effort. If after the RPA Area is reseeded and/or planted and revegetation efforts still do not yield satisfactory results, additional reseeding or other intervention methods may be required.

4.17 Revegetation Phasing

Due to the long-term nature of the operations, ongoing extraction and reclamation/revegetation will occur concurrently. Final landforms reached during ongoing mining operations shall be revegetated. Following the completion of mining activity within the RPA Area, the extraction and operational areas shall be revegetated.

4.18 Success Criteria

Monitoring revegetation plan success by conducting regular follow-up inspections provides assurance that revegetation shall conform to the stated goals. It also provides a contingency to address unforeseen problems and evaluate year-to-year variation in natural successional processes. These follow-up visits and field studies will evaluate the progress of revegetation effort so that any necessary remedial measures can be recommended in a timely manner.

During visits to the RPA Area, the revegetation efforts will be examined by evaluating the following:

A. The success of stabilizing the soil so that soil erosion is controlled over the short or long term.

B. The success of re-establishing favorable soil conditions will be monitored so that species suitable for cattle grazing and oak woodlands can become established.

C. The success of establishing habitat conditions on the excavated areas which are favorable for the gradual invasion and establishment of the native flora to the RPA Area from the surrounding areas.

D. The plants shall also be examined for pests and pest damage to make sure that potentially harmful infestations do not occur.

Monitoring of the RPA Area will be conducted on an annual basis until performance standards over the entire RPA Area are attained. Annual assessment reports and RPA Area reviews will assess the practicality and the success of the plantings/seed mixes and amend the ratios as appropriate based on the progress of revegetation. Redistribution of seed mixes and plantings may be necessary to meet performance standards.

Table 10 Performance Standards

Revegetation Type	Species Composition/ Species Richness	Percent Cover	Density
Chaparral Seed Mix	5 or more of the most prevalent species shall be from the Chaparral Seed Mix	60% cover (all species combined)	N/A
Rangeland Seed Mix	2 or more of the most prevalent species shall be from the Rangeland Seed Mix	60% cover (all species combined)	N/A

Revegetation Type	Species Composition/ Species Richness	Percent Cover	Density
Oak Woodland Mix on Quarry Benches	1 Species of Oak Monitoring Plot Size: 100 linear feet	N/A	3 trees per 100 linear feet of bench
Oak Woodland Mix on Graded Slopes	1 Species of Oak Monitoring Plot Size: 20M by 20M	N/A	70 trees per acre
Riparian Woodland Plantings	2 Species of Riparian Woodland. Monitoring Plot Size: 20M by 20M	N/A	60 trees per acre

4.19 Effect of Reclamation on Future Recovery of Mineral Resources

This Reclamation Plan will not preclude future extraction activities on this property or within the surrounding area.

4.20 Vested Hanson Asphalt Plant

The RPA Area contains an asphalt plant which is operated by Hanson Aggregates and is deemed "vested" by the County. Reclamation activities described in the RPA assume that the asphalt plant will be removed once mining ceases and reclamation begins. In the future, in the event that asphalt plant operations continue with imported material after on-site material is depleted, the reclamation plan will be revised to account for this change.

4.21 Post Extraction Public Safety

Public health and safety will be protected in accordance with San Luis Obispo County standards. During the Santa Margarita Quarry lifetime, public access will be controlled by locked gates on the access roads within the project boundaries. In addition, signs will be posted around the perimeter of the project boundary adjacent to developed lands. These signs will read "Private Property," "No Trespassing," and "Danger: Steep Slopes" as appropriate. All MHSA and Cal OSHA rules, regulations, and standards will be observed to protect both the public and on-site employees.

5.0 Conformance with Reclamation Standards

Purpose

SMARA requires that approved Reclamation Plans incorporate verifiable standards to assure adequate completion of Reclamation Plan objectives. The verifiable standards were adopted by the State Board of Mining and Geology as regulations to implement these requirements. These regulations are known as the "Reclamation Standards" (PRC Article 9, Sections 3700 *et seq.*). The following discussion addresses compliance with these standards as outlined in the Santa Margarita Quarry Reclamation Plan.

5.1 Financial Assurances (14 CCR § 3702)

The project will be subject to a required financial assurance to ensure that reclamation is performed in accordance with the approved Reclamation Plan. Financial assurances are reviewed annually by the Lead Agency and adjusted as necessary. Financial assurances must be in place prior to commencement of operations.

5.2 Wildlife Habitat (14 CCR § 3703)

The RPA Area is currently utilized as an active mining operation and vacant land; however, some of the plant communities present within the RPA Area are suitable for wildlife habitat. Oak woodlands , Chaparral and Riparian woodlands occupy much of the RPA Area and provide abundant cover, foraging, nesting, and resting opportunities. Species common to these habitats include: Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) Fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*), Long-legged myotis (*Myotis volans*), Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*),Long-eared owl (*Asio otus*),Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*),Lewis' woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*),Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*) Olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi)* Bell's sage sparrow (*Amphispiza belli belli*),Lawrence's goldfinch (*Carduelis lawrencei*), Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) and Silvery legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra pulchra*).

Rare, threatened or endangered species as listed by the California Department of Fish and Game, (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, sections 670.2 - 670.5) or the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, (50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12) or species of special concern as listed by the California Department of Fish and Game will be protected throughout mining and reclamation. At completion of mining, reclamation will establish wildlife habitat that is at least as good as that which existed before mining operations began.

5.3 Backfilling, Regrading, Slope Stability, and Recontouring (§3704)

SMARA's reclamation standards provide that reclaimed fill slopes shall not exceed 2.0H:1.0V except when based on a site-specific engineering and geologic analysis showing that the proposed final slope will have a minimum slope stability factor of safety ("FOS") that is suitable for the proposed end use. A site-specific geotechnical analysis of the final landform was prepared by Golder and Associates and is included as Attachment B. . The final slopes within the RPA Area are designed to be consistent with Golder and Associates' slope recommendations that provide a minimum FOS of 1.5 under static conditions. This demonstrates that the final landform is stable under static and seismic loading conditions, and is suitable for open-space end uses.

As reclamation progresses, all overburden and topsoil stored within the RPA Area will be distributed to various areas throughout the RPA Footprint as part of the revegetation process. All final reclaimed slopes will have a minimum factor of safety appropriate to the planned end use as described in the Geotechnical Report.

Reclaimed cut slopes located around the perimeter of the pit will conform to the parameters outlined in the geotechnical report. Reclaimed fill slopes will occur over an appropriate foundation pursuant to the recommendations within the Geotechnical Report.

5.4 Revegetation (14 CCR § 3705)

Revegetation of the RPA Area will include revegetating the RPA Area with two seed mixes; Chaparral and Rangeland seed mixes. In addition to broadcast seeding, direct planting of grey pine seeds, oak acorns and riparian cuttings will take place. Distribution methods such as hydroseeding, broadcast seeding,

drill seeding, and imprint seeding may be used for the application of the seed mixes while the grey pine seeds, acorns and cuttings will be planted by hand. Refer to Section 4 for a complete description of revegetation methods utilized along with the seed mixes.

5.5 Drainage, Diversion Structures, Waterways, and Erosion Control (14 CCR § 3706)

The Santa Margarita Quarry is designed to control surface runoff to protect surrounding land and water resources in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act and other applicable local, state, and federal requirements. All operations within the RPA Area will comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit associated with industrial activities. A system of Best Management Practices (BMPs) is required to be employed in accordance with a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Drainage and erosion controls apply at all stages of operation and reclamation and are designed to exceed the 20-year storm event. See calculations for site drainage in the Drainage Report in Attachment E.

5.6 Prime Agricultural Land Reclamation (14 CCR § 3707)

The RPA Area is not located on any land classified by the USDA as Prime Farmland. Refer to [RPA] Figure 2.6-1 for the classification of farmland in the vicinity of the RPA Area.

5.7 Other Agricultural Land (14 CCR § 3708)

The project is located on land that is classified by the USDA as Farmland of Statewide importance and Not Prime Farmland (See [RPA] Figure 2.6-1). The RPA Area is not located on lands that are currently under a Williamson Contract agreement.

5.8 Building, Structure, and Equipment Removal (14 CCR § 3709)

A primary and secondary crushing station and associated structures currently exists within the RPA Area and a conveyor system is proposed for later phases. These structures will be removed from the RPA Area upon completion of reclamation activities. Any refuse in the Reclamation Plan limits will be collected in approved trash bins and hauled to the nearest approved landfill for disposal. Equipment and materials will be removed from the RPA Area at the completion of mining operations as discussed in Section 3.6.

5.9 Stream Protection, Including Surface and Groundwater (14 CCR § 3710)

The Santa Margarita Quarry project will include stormwater protection measures designed to eliminate the potential for erosion and sedimentation discharges off the RPA Area. These measures will be compliant with appropriate sections of the Federal Clean Water Act, Porter-Cologne Act, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The erosion control methods described in Section 3.9 and the reclamation practices outlined in Section 4.0 identify measures that will control erosion and sedimentation. In addition to these plan measures, the Lead Agency will conduct annual inspections to ensure implementation of these water quality protection measures.

5.10 Topsoil Salvage, Maintenance, and Redistribution (14 CCR § 3711)

Topsoil and overburden will be removed to expose the competent granite reserves as described in Section 3.4. Topsoil resources within the RPA Area are limited due to the natural geology and the presence of exposed bedrock from past mining operations. Topsoil available within the RPA Area will be retained for reclamation. As mining progresses, the RPA Area will be cleared of vegetation, topsoil, and overburden. Excess vegetative material will be trucked off the RPA Area or burned, while overburden and topsoil will be retained on the RPA Area for reclamation. Salvaged topsoil will be temporarily stockpiled in the topsoil storage area prior to use in reclamation. Topsoil stockpiles will be seeded with an erosion control seed mix to reduce erosion and maintain topsoil resources within the RPA Area. Vegetative cover of stockpiles will be maintained until topsoil is to be used for final reclamation. Stockpiled topsoil and overburden will be subject to standard dust control measures.

Redistribution of topsoil will take place after the final quarry benches are established and will be accomplished as described in detail in Section 4.3. Topsoil will be distributed evenly over the quarry benches that are to be revegetated using conventional earthmoving equipment. The salvaged topsoil will be utilized as a growth medium for the revegetation species.

5.11 Tailing and Extraction Waste Management (14 CCR § 3712)

Overburden generated during the mining process will be stockpiled within the RPA Area. As the final pit elevation and quarry benches are established and operations allow, overburden will be placed on the benches for reclamation purposes. There will be no tailings permanently stored at the mine.

5.12 Closure of Surface Openings (14 CCR § 3713)

Not Applicable.

Appendix B: Part 2
Existing County Permits

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EXHIBIT D900016D:A
FINDINGS

A. The proposed project is consistent with the Land Use Element and other elements of the general plan because it is accessory to the allowable surface mine and impacts have been mitigated to the maximum extent feasible and

B. The proposed project satisfies all applicable provisions of Title 22.06.020, because the project meets those minimum standards; and

C. The establishment and subsequent operation or conduct of the project will not, because of the circumstances and conditions applied in the particular case, be detrimental to the health, safety or welfare of the general public or persons residing or working in the neighborhood of the use, or be detrimental or injurious to property or improvements in the vicinity of the project because the conditions of approval provide for mitigation of visual impacts through landscaping screening of the site, shielding of lights on the site and noise resulting from increased use on the site has been mitigated to the maximum extent feasible; and

D. The proposed project will be consistent with the character of the immediate neighborhood or contrary to its orderly development because the project uses established arterial roads as access to the site, projected calculated noise level increases are not substantial, the project is visually screened from off of the site by landscaping and shielding of light on the site; and

E. The proposed project will not generate a volume of traffic beyond the safe capacity of all roads providing access to the project, either existing or to be improved with the project because traffic safety studies in the Environmental Impact Report indicate there is no substantial impact of traffic safety.

G. The projected calculated noise resulting from this project may not meet the technical noise standards if Policy 3.3.3 of the county Noise Element of the General Plan. The mitigation in accordance with the policies and standards of the Noise Element is not feasible and approval of the conditions will adjust the policies and standards the minimum amount necessary to enable reasonable use of the property. Further, the conditions of approval provide for the maximum mitigation feasible.

EXHIBIT D900016D:B
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Approved Use

1. This permit amends the hours of operation and replaces the following land use permits: Development Plan D810623:01 issued for the expansion of the quarry operation, Conditional Use Permit U720117:1, for the operation of the asphalt batch plant and D900038D for the concrete and asphalt recycling. Reclamation of the site will occur as provided in the Reclamation Plan M810106:01

2. The site and its operation shall be consistent with the previously approved site plans for the three land use permits.

3. Hours of operation are limited to 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. except when material cannot be delivered as required under a public agency contract and with the following limitations:

   a. The asphalt batch plant and associated trucking may operate for a maximum period of 16 hours of each 24 hours beginning and ending at 6:00 a. m. This may occur for an unspecified 80 days each calendar year.

   b. The asphalt batch plant, rock and recycled asphalt/concrete sales may, in addition to the hours stated above, start operations beginning at 5:00 a.m. for an unspecified 70 days per year.

4. The hours of operation may be amended if after an annual review, the Department of Planning and Building determines there are sufficient concerns with the operation of the quarry and/or its associated trucking. A hearing before the County Planning Commission shall be scheduled to reconsider the hours of operation between 8:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. The operator agrees to reimburse the county for any expenses incurred by the county for this reconsideration of the project.

Visual

5. All lighting at the plant shall be shielded and directed onto the site to minimize light impacts on adjacent residences. The applicant shall prepare a lighting plan for review and approval by the Department of Planning and Building. The plan shall indicate existing and proposed lighting and its purpose (e.g., security, vehicle safety, etc.). Lights approved for nighttime operation shall only be used during the hours approved for operation.

Noise

6. The applicant shall apply to Cal- OSHA within 45 days of this approval to obtain a variance allowing all permanent on-site vehicles to operate with safety lights from dusk to dawn rather than sound safety devices. If the variance is granted, it shall be implemented within 45 days of its approval.

7. When the warning sound devices are in use they will be adjusted to the minimum level allowed by law.

8. **At all times,** equipment shall be constructed, maintained and operated in such a manner as to keep noise to the minimum feasible.

Traffic

9. Prior to loading trucks the operator shall determine if each driver leaving the site is proceeding to the San Joaquin Valley. If the driver is going to the valley then they shall be advised to take Highway 101 to Highway 46 rather than Highway 58.

10. The plant gate shall be opened to trucks so that they may wait on the company road inside the gate but are not to be loaded outside of the approved hours of operation. Truck shall not be permitted to park and wait outside the gate, nor permitted to park on the shoulder or in the bike lane. If upon learning that trucks are parked on the shoulder, the quarry operator shall contact the truck drivers and request that they turn off their engines until the blockage is cleared. If parked in the bike lane the quarry operator shall request that the trucks be moved off the lane.

11. **Notice to Drivers:** Truck drivers hauling between 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. shall be given a Notice to Drivers that has been reviewed by the Department of Planning and Building. The notice shall be signed by each truck driver. Any driver refusing to sign the notice or who has been found a second time violating the provisions in the notice shall not have his truck loaded and the driver shall be removed from the job. The notice shall contain requirements of the truck drivers to promote safe courteous operation of the trucks. The Notice to Drivers shall include, at a minimum, statements on the following:

a. promote traffic safety and minimize noise
b. comply with speed limits
c. prohibit jake brake usage, except for emergencies
d. remove trucks with noisy exhaust systems
e. refuse to load and suspend from the job drivers who do not comply
f. location of required placards as required in Condition 12 below
g. advise the drivers that a traffic monitor shall report violations

12. **For ease of identification and reporting by the monitor or community members,** all trucks operating on night time jobs (including contracted trucks not owned by the quarry operator) will carry identifying placards indicating that the trucks originate from the operator's site. The placards shall display the operator's name and clearly display the telephone number to report complaints. The location of the placards on the trucks and the design of the placard shall be reviewed and approved by the Department of Planning & Building. Refusal by a truck driver to place and maintain the placards on the truck shall result in the truck not being loaded and the driver removed from the job.

13. **During nighttime operations (between 8:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.),** the operator shall hire a monitor (to be approved by the County) to observe vehicle speed, and vehicle noise. Each truck will have an identification placard. The monitor will immediately contact plant staff to report violations in the Notice to Drivers contained in Condition 11 above and shall maintain a written record of each incident. Plant staff will contact the hauler to require that they follow the requirement in the Notice to Drivers. If a driver is found to violate the requirements a second time, the driver shall not be loaded and will be removed from the job.

14. Traffic monitoring shall occur every night for the first ten days of a new job and if there are no violations, monitoring shall continue on a random basis, no less than 50% of the time. If one or more violations are reported during the first 10 days of a new job, monitoring shall continue full time every night until 10 successive days of night work pass without a violation.

15. The operator shall maintain logs with three years of records that will be made available to county staff for inspection at any time:

    a. A complaint log tracking the number of days per year that nighttime operations occur.

    b. A log of plant operations and associated trucking indicating the times of operation and number of truck trips..

    c. A log of quantities of rock, asphalt and recycled material sold from the site for each month.

    The format of the logs shall be approved by the Department of Planning and Building and an annual copy shall be sent to the department.

16. The operator shall submit a report documenting violations of the requirement contained in the Notice to Drivers and remedial actions taken to the Department of Planning and Building on a quarterly basis in a format approved by the department.

17. **During times when large sales of asphalt and rock/recycle are anticipated,** the operator shall contact the railroad to determine if blocking of the access road is likely. If it is

determined that this condition is imminent, the operator shall make arrangements to provide traffic safety control measures on El Camino Real. This may involve use of the operator's personnel. Safety control measures may include placement of advance safety signs to alert drivers, and use of flaggers to maintain smooth traffic flow.

18. Santa Margarita residents and the Department of Planning and Building shall be notified of planned nighttime jobs, including the estimated days/hours of operation through notices in newspapers of local circulation, a community bulletin board and in writing to citizen advisory groups and the department. Area residents shall receive informational material about daytime and nighttime work, the plant phone number to report problems and identify the County-approved monitor. Also, an annual assessment of the extended hours and trucking operating conditions will be conducted by the Department of Planning and Building to assess project impacts on noise and traffic safety.

19. Total truck traffic entering the property to use the recycle plant, asphalt batch plant, rock quarry and other facilities shown on the site plan shall be limited to a maximum of 294 trucks per day (294 round truck trips per day).

ASPHALT PLANT

20. All rules and regulations of the Air Pollution Control District shall be met as exist or later recommended. A baghouse facility shall be used for the asphalt plant unless better technology is approved by the APCD.

21. The asphalt plant and appurtenant features shall be maintained above the 1969 flood level.

22. The entrance from El Camino Real and the asphalt access road and to the asphalt plant and quarry shall be maintained in a dust-free condition and the cattle guards and railroad crossings be maintained to minimize noise to adjacent areas.

23. The landscaping installed in accordance with the Santa Margarita Quarry Replacement Planting and Screening Project, April 16, 1997, prepared by 2M Associates, along Highway 58 shall be maintained on a regular basis.

24. No stockpile areas shall be located to be visible from El Camino Real.

25. The Asphalt Batch Plant is limited to a maximum size of 8000 pounds.

QUARRY AREA

26. This approval authorizes the continued surface mining, primary crushing, and stockpiling of hard granite rock, weathered granite and overburden on a 44 acre parcel, (1999) Assessor's

Parcel No. 70-141-054, located directly adjacent on the north and northwest to the existing 41 acre quarry operated by the applicant. Mining operations are to be in accordance with al permits issued by the California Department of Fish and Game, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the county Air Pollution Control District.

27. Hours of operation for quarrying and moving of material on or from this 44 acre site shall be limited to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

28. Provide sufficient usable area to park all employee and other project related vehicles entirely on-site within the 147 area overall mining site operated by the applicant.

29. The annual total yield of materials mined from the entire quarry site shall not exceed 700,000 tons.

30. The applicant shall comply with all provisions of the approved Reclamation Plan M810106:01 for the expanded and existing operations on the 147 acre overall site with the following additional requirements:

    a. Maintain the five foot-high, five strand wire fence above the safety bench along the top of the quarry face.

    b. A minimum 15 foot-high graded embankment shall be placed against the toe of the lowest bench face to impede access to a point directly under the highwall; the embankment shall be sloped at the highest angle that will assure natural stability and revegetated or otherwise treated to prevent erosion.

    c. If final reclamation results in a water impoundment on the quarry floor, the following are required:

        i. A safety bench shall be provided to provide for safe exit from the impoundment.

        ii. Security fencing shall be installed to restrict access to the impoundment.

        iii. Final design, depth, and drainage measures for the impoundment shall be subject to review and approval by the county Engineering and Health Departments.

    d. Any changes to the design, depth, and drainage measures for the impoundment shall be subject to review and approval by the county Engineering and Health Departments.

31. Maintain the landscape screening for blocking view of the quarry from Highway 58 . The landscaping was installed in accordance with the Santa Margarita Quarry Replacement planting and Screening Project prepared by 2M Associates, April 16, 1997.

32. Implement the quarry face revegetation program prepared by Wes Conner and dated March 18, 1981, on an on-going basis as final benches and faces are established with the provision that the blasting of bench edges and corners as listed in item 2A on page 3 of the program is not authorized by this approval and shall not be done. All plant materials shall be maintained in a viable condition on a continuing basis.

33. The quarry operator shall submit a detailed cost estimate for reclamation of the quarry as required by the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) on an annual basis. Costs shall include an estimate for establishing the final slopes as provided in the reclamation plan.

34. The site shall be inspected annually for evaluation of continuing compliance with the Development Plan and Reclamation Plan approvals in accordance with Section of 2.08.186 of the county Land Use Ordinance. The operator shall contact the Planning Department to arrange the inspections no less than 30 days before September 10 every year and submit the established inspection fee.

ASPHALT AND CONCRETE RECYCLING

General

35. The asphalt/concrete recycling plant shall consist of a portable crusher and screen unit. Only concrete, asphalt, porcelain (bathroom fixtures), glass and related inert materials shall be recycled. The existing recycling equipment shall only be replaced after first obtaining approval from the APCD and only after noise levels generated by the new equipment are shown to the Department of Planning and Building to be equal or less than that generated by the existing unit.

36. The project shall comply with the approved site plan for Development Plan, D900038D.

37. There shall be no expansion outside of the 2 acre site, no added crushing machines or stockpile areas, no new land uses or activities, no office or retail sales or fuel storage, no equipment or vehicle storage except those actively involved with the recycle operation.

Air Quality

38. The applicant shall maintain the access road with 4 inches of base material and appropriate topcoat sealer.

Fire Safety

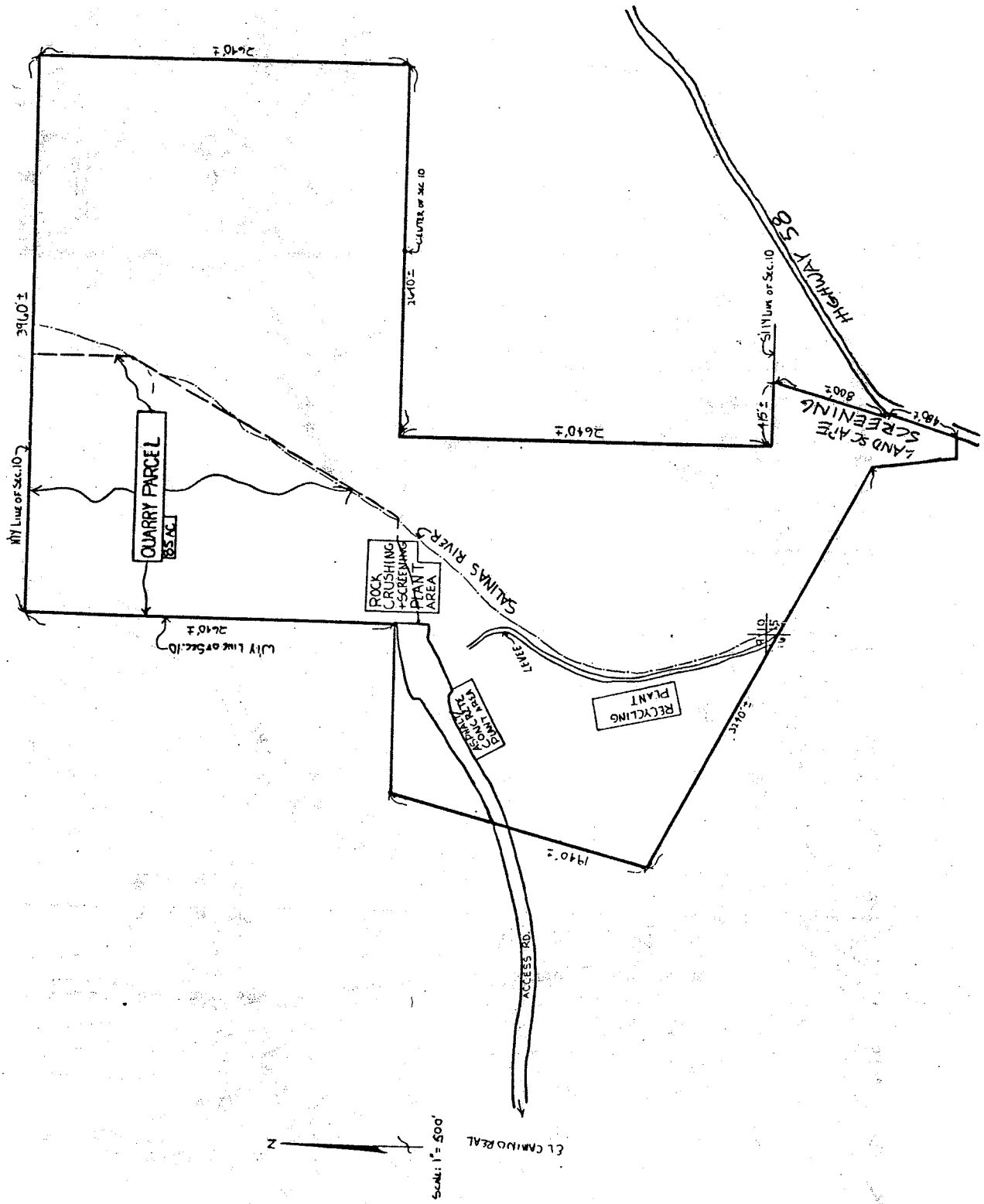
39. The operator agrees to abide by the California Department of Forestry and the Fire Safety Standards (LUE Sec. 22.05.086) and the mitigation measures as listed in the CDF/SLO County Fire Department Letter dated 1/28/91, regarding portable fire extinguishers, spark arresters, access, vegetation clearance, and final inspection.

Riparian Vegetation

40. To minimize riparian vegetation impacts associated with the recycling operation the applicant agrees there shall be no cutting, alteration, or disturbance of the existing riparian vegetation located adjacent to the site of the recycling facility. All activities that may result in disturbance of riparian vegetation are prohibited.

Staff report prepared by Greig Cummings, Associate Planner
and reviewed by John Euphrat, Supervisor
Energy and Natural Resources Section

4-16



SOUTHERN PACIFIC MILLING
(Kiaser Sand & Gravel)
SANTA MARGARITA QUARRY

D900038D: E

SITE PLAN