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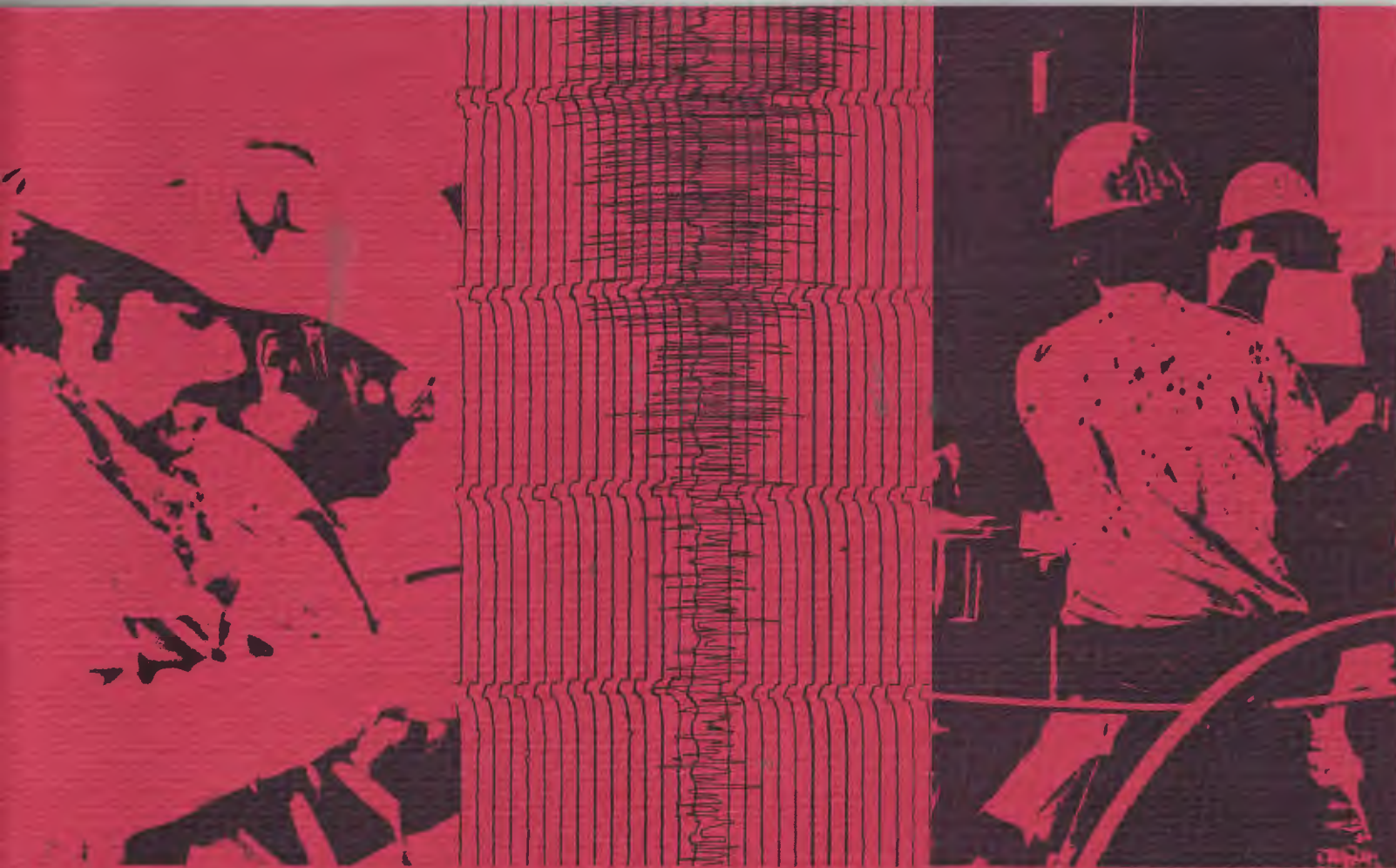
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Conservation 74

A Report of the Department of Conservation



Ronald Reagan
Governor of California

Norman B. Livermore Jr.
Secretary for Resources

Ray B. Hunter
Director, Department of Conservation

On the Cover.....

(Left) - Firefighters return to camp after a day on the fire lines in Riverside County.

(Middle) - The seismogram of a major quake in the Leeward Islands as recorded in Sacramento October 8 at 3:00 a.m.

(Right) - "Roughnecks" work with drilling equipment at an oil well near Bakersfield.

Conservation 74

My insistence that this report contain a measure of timeliness has forced the abbreviation of 1974 - the words that follow concern themselves with the period between January 1 and October 31.

It seemed important, however, that we tell Californians with dispatch about the work of the Department of Conservation during 1974 and that our report of stewardship concern itself with recent rather than distant history.

But while we tell of only ten months activity, they have been months that reinforce my belief that departmental personnel are not alone dedicated to serving California with diligence but that they also perform their tasks with efficiency and economy.

Californians can look with pride upon the work of the divisions of forestry, oil and gas, and mines and geology. They have been served well by the staff of the three organizations and by those who serve in department headquarters in Sacramento.

I know they will continue to serve well during the months ahead.

Ray B Hunter

The Year in Review

1974 was an active year for the three divisions of the Department of Conservation.

Wildland fire protection, for example, was provided for more than 33 million acres of California land by the Division of Forestry.

The Division of Oil and Gas issued new administrative orders for many oil, gas, and geothermal industry operations and established more demanding training regulations for drilling crews.

The strong-motion instrument program of the Division of Mines and Geology entered its second year of operation with 150 instruments installed throughout California to provide data concerning earthquakes.

Other highlights of the year were:

- Fencing, screening, or pumping of 710 of the 817 oil sumps in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys reported to be hazardous to wildlife.
- Implementation of the Forest Practice Act and the hiring of 48 additional foresters to provide inspections required by the new state law.
- Establishment of special geologic study zones encompassing the San Jacinto, San Andreas, Calaveras, and Hayward faults.
- Operation of 12 S-2 airtankers during the fire season with each aircraft averaging approximately 150 hours flight time.
- Development, in cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, of a remotely located, automatic fire-weather station.
- Processing of more than 16,300 applications from business, industry, agriculture, schools, and hospitals requesting emergency allocation of gasoline and diesel fuel.
- Providing assistance concerning problems of forest management and protection of small timber ownerships to almost 1,300 landowners.
- Distribution of almost 6 million seedlings for reforestation projects throughout the state.
- Review of 200 geological and seismological reports on proposed hospital sites in California.
- Licensing of more than 1,600 professional foresters in the state.
- Investigation of selected mineral commodities to anticipate the state's mineral needs and its mineral resource potential.
- Testing of infrared and light-amplification equipment for use in nighttime helicopter firefighting operations.
- Conduct of range-improvement studies to investigate safe methods of using fire, mechanical, and chemical brush treatment.
- Administering of the Open Space Subvention Program which returned almost \$10 million to city and county government.

The mission of the Division of Forestry is to prevent and suppress wildland fires on more than 33 million acres of private and state-owned lands, to administer and enforce the Forest Practice Act, and to conduct range improvement programs. The division is also responsible for the management of state forests and the conduct of forest and fire research programs.





Division of Forestry

Forest Practice Act

Following its appointment in late February, the new Board of Forestry formulated and adopted regulations to implement the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act.

Included in the actions were the establishment of coast, northern, and southern forest districts; granting and setting of timber operator permits and fees; classification of timber sites; creation of stocking standards for understocked areas; and implementation of standardized sampling procedures to determine the adequacy of forest stocking after completion of timber operations.

Three district technical advisory committees were appointed in April by the board, each with three members from the forest products industry, one from the range livestock industry, and five from the general public. The committees held 25 meetings to develop forest practice rules for presentation to the board.

After reviewing the committee recommendations, the board received further recommendations from governmental agencies, industry, and the public.

In September the board adopted initial forest practice rules for each of the three forest districts, the rules becoming effective November 9.

An additional 48 foresters were hired to perform inspections required by the act. By late fall the foresters had received special training in forest practices, soils, and law enforcement to prepare them for their inspection tasks.

During the year the division processed and filed 2,490 timber harvesting plans and conducted 3,202 forest practice inspections of 1,440 operators for compliance with the state forest laws and regulations.

Firefighter trainees take a lunch break after a morning of field training near Camino in the Sierra foothills.



Air Program

Seven helitack crew units were in operation during 1974. Heliports were maintained at Fernwood, Bieber, Vina, Boggs Mountain, Columbia, Laytonville, and Smith Creek.

One helicopter was destroyed after striking telephone wires while working on a fire near Wilbur Springs. The pilot, alone in the craft, sustained minor injuries.

Modification of a prototype and nine production S-2 air tankers was accomplished and 12 S-2's were in operation during the 1974 fire season. Each S-2 air tanker averaged approximately 150 hours flight time.

Thirty-one S-2's were flown to California from the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base in Arizona under agreements with an Arizona contractor and the California Air Tanker Association. Aircraft not being immediately modified were stored at the Fresno Air Terminal.

An additional 19 S-2's were delivered to California naval air facilities by the Navy, bringing to

At the Vina helitack base, 20 miles north of Chico, a firefighting crew "scrambles" during a training exercise.



55 the number of S-2 aircraft leased to the state on a "no-cost" basis. The Navy also supplied 60 replacement engines.

Two accidents involving F7F tankers under contract to the division claimed the lives of both pilots and resulted in the total loss of the aircraft.

Reorganization

Headquarters of the division was reorganized March 1. Administrative services of the division were integrated with those of the department and organization of the fire control section altered to include fire prevention and manpower programs.

Three new sections (engineering and materiel services, fire protection, and resource management) were formed and continued to serve in a staff function to the state forester.

Five assistant deputy state forester positions were moved from Sacramento to regional offices in the field, providing each of the regional deputy state foresters with two chief aides—an administrative officer and an operations officer.

Several deputy state foresters also received new assignments as part of the organizational changes.

State Forester Lewis A. Moran criticized the new organization structure and staff reassignments which Director Ray B. Hunter ordered. Moran was subsequently demoted to his civil service rank of chief deputy but later he and Hunter signed an agreement which led to Moran's retention of the state forester's post and a pledge by Moran to implement the organizational changes ordered by the director.

Surveillance cameras

A grant from the Office of Criminal Justice Planning will fund a two-year project to develop and procure a photographic surveillance system to aid in the identification of arson suspects. The system will include camera units that will maintain unattended photographic surveillance of roads in areas where fires are being set. The cameras will operate day and night and record the image of vehicles, license numbers, date, time, and location.

Academy

Divisional employees trained at the Academy in the fire sciences and law enforcement in-

creased by 7% during 1974 while man-days of training increased by 6%.

A capital outlay project, now underway and to be completed early in 1975, will add 14 dormitory rooms at the facility near Lone. A new building houses fire simulator equipment which was obtained from the federal government.

An agreement was reached with San Joaquin Delta College in Stockton to grant credit for basic fire control classes given at the Academy.

San Mateo Fire Protection

At the request of the mayor of San Mateo, the governor on August 7 ordered the division to provide fire protection for the city after firemen had left their jobs in a labor dispute.

The first fire crews arrived by chartered aircraft within three hours after receiving the governor's orders. Four stations were completely manned by the end of the day.

Ninety division personnel - including eight Ecology Corpsmen - provided fire protection for a period of 20 days. During this time, the division responded to 84 alarms.



1974 Fire Season

The 1974 fire season recorded an increase in the number of fires and, at the same time, a decrease in the number of acres burned. There were 7,601 fires during the season as compared to a five-year average of 5,630 fires. Acreage burned decreased from the five-year average of 103,822 acres to 89,286 acres.

The largest fire occurred in August, burning more than 18,000 acres in Riverside County, and was fought by personnel from the division and the U. S. Forest Service.

Ecology Corps and Conservation Camps

A stable population level was maintained in the Ecology Corps and conservation camps during 1974, although the Chamberlain Creek Conservation Camp was changed from an 80-man federal camp to a 60-man state facility.

Quotas established for the year were: 18 adult state inmate

Ecology Corpsmen construct a portion of the Pacific Crest Trail in the Inyo National Forest west of Independence.

camps (1120); 5 youth camps (400); 3 county camps (200); 1 federal camp (80); 8 ecology centers (500).

In addition, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Youth Authority operate training centers at the Sierra Conservation Center and the DeWitt Nelson Training Center in cooperation with the division.

Reforestation and Nurseries

Distribution of tree seedlings from the division's three nurseries increased from 5.6 to 5.9 million, representing 1,900 individual orders. Approximately 23,000 seedlings were planted in state forests and at division administrative sites.

Two regional nurseries in Santa Cruz and Butte counties completed their expansion, bringing their capacity to 9 million trees.

Seed for the nurseries comes from cones collected by Conservation Camp and Ecology Corps crews in the state's forested areas. More than 3,200 bushels of cones were collected. When the seed is extracted and cleaned at the Davis headquarters nursery, there will be more than 1.5 tons of seed available for planting.

Twelve reforestation studies were conducted at divisional sites and on lands owned by the U. S. Forest Service and industrial tree farmers. In addition, five seed orchards to supply genetically improved tree seed are being established on land controlled by the Department of Corrections, the division, and a industrial tree farmer. It is estimated that these orchards will supply superior seed for some 10 million seedlings within the next ten years.

State Forests

The California state forest system comprises seven areas totaling 69,384 acres.

Three small forests were gifts to the state with access or deed restrictions limiting management activities mainly to custodial protection. The four larger forests have full-time staffs which conduct timber sales and perform experimental forestry work.

Commercial forest areas are managed as prescribed by statute to determine the economic feasibility of artificial reforestation and to demonstrate the productive and economic possibilities of forest management practices.

Estimated timber sale receipts for 1974 reached an all-time high of more than five million dollars because of in-

creased timber prices. The quantity of timber sold, however, was approximately the same as in previous years.

One objective of the forest system is to demonstrate that timber management and recreation are compatible. There were more than 113,000 visitor days reported for state forests during 1974 with the most popular recreation activities being hunting, fishing, camping, and sightseeing.

Brushland Range Improvement

Seventy-three control burns were conducted by ranchers during 1974 on 47,635 acres of land in Central and Northern California. There were no burns conducted on private land in Southern California. Fourteen control burns "escaped," burning an additional 3,097 acres outside the intended control lines.

Two range-improvement studies were also conducted. These investigated safe methods of fire use, mechanical and chemical brush treatment, and ways to establish desirable plant species.

Division of Forestry employee Dennis Perry begins a rappel as he undergoes training near Santa Cruz.



Forestry Advisory Services and Pest Control

Assistance concerning problems of forest management and protection of small timber ownerships was provided to 1,278 landowners involving 250,000 acres. Forest advisors also provide assistance for the Forest Incentive Program and the Resource Environmental Conservation Program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Pest losses continued to increase during 1974. In Southern California, Conservation Camp and Ecology Corps crews were used to control bark beetle infestations. Six insect control projects required the treating of 5,639 trees. The division expended \$50,147, an amount matched by local agencies and the U. S. Forest Service.

Research and Development

The division cooperated with NASA's Ames Research Center, in the development of a remotely located, automatic fire-weather station. One unit located at Sunol

proved operationally successful although more precise sensing elements were believed to be needed. A second unit using the new elements will be installed at Mt. Zion. In both cases, the stations will transmit data to an earth satellite, which will send the information to a receiving station in the Mojave Desert and then to a computer located in Virginia. After establishment of complete weather data and fire danger indexes, the information will be forwarded to the division's Sacramento dispatch and command center by the Ames Research Center, all in a matter of seconds.

The division continued to participate in the U. S. Forest Service's Project Firescope. In 1974 an operating plan and procedure was completed for a "single incident," multi-agency command which will permit all wildland fire protection agencies to work more effectively. The project also developed a procedure for establishing an operations and command center to be used by agencies during emergency fire situations in Southern California.

Newly developed infrared and light amplification equipment for use in nighttime helicopter operations were tested by the U. S. Forest Service and the division. In one test in

Riverside County, night-vision goggles were used by helicopter pilots to drop 15,000 gallons of water along a flank of a major fire.

Additional Fire Protection

The amount of vegetative fuels in the mountains of Santa Cruz, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties was greatly increased by a heavy, wet snowfall in January.

To provide an increased level of fire protection, \$353,000 was appropriated for additional personnel and equipment.

In Sonoma County, 19 firefighters were added to the existing initial attack force at five fire stations. Additional fire fighting equipment was also provided at key stations in the affected areas.

Detection capabilities were increased with the full-time manning of the Red Oat Mountain lookout, previously manned only during days of extreme fire hazard.

In San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties, initial response manning was increased with the addition of 18 firefighters. Chain saws and portable pumps were also given to seven fire stations.

Board of Forestry

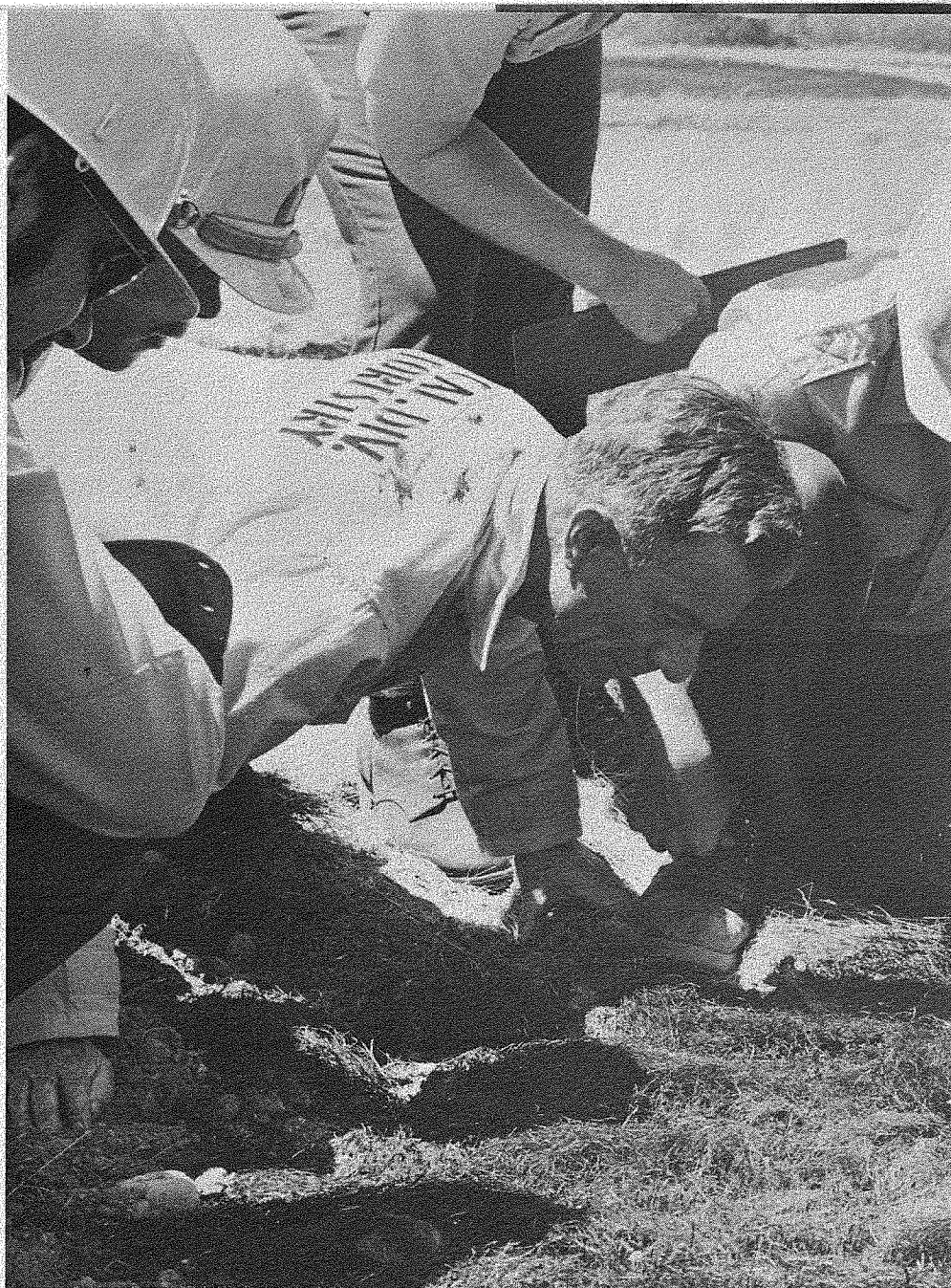
With passage of the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act, a new Board of Forestry was established during 1974. The nine-member board was comprised of five representatives from the general public, three from the forest practices industry, and one from the range livestock industry.

Representing the public are the following (the year in which an individual's term expires is in parentheses): Howard Nakae, Newcastle (1975); Markham Salsbury, Altadena (1976); Thomas Lipman, El Monte (1975); Phillip Berry, Berkeley (1978); Leo Tamamian, Fullerton (1977).

Members representing the forest products industry are: Henry Trobitz, Arcata (1978); William Beaty, Redding (1977); William Holmes, Strawberry Valley (1975). The representative of the range livestock industry is Robert Flournoy, Likely (1976).

Twenty-five board meetings were held during the year including two 3-day sessions and one 3-day field trip.

Division of Forestry personnel look for indications of a fire's cause during training at the division's Academy.



Fire Prevention Education

An individualized instruction teacher's kit, an enrichment of the pre-school and elementary teacher's packet, was developed to complete the division's "five point" conservation and fire prevention education program for children from kindergarten through third grade.

Engineering and Materiel Services

The division completed a statewide project involving the fabrication of roll-bars at the Davis equipment facility. The new cab-support system provides additional safety to firetruck occupants when an accident occurs in which the truck rolls over.

To reduce fuel consumption for water heating, a scale model of a solar water heating device was designed. The prototype unit will be installed in a Northern California fire station.

Fire Prevention Engineering

The division initiated a research program, in conjunction with the Air Resources Board and

the U.S. Department of Transportation, to identify fire-causing problems resulting from the installation of emission-control devices on vehicles. The program will seek to determine whether increased exhaust-system temperatures resulting from catalytic converters and thermal reactors will increase the potential of vehicle and wildland fires.

Professional Forester Registration

By July 1, 1974, 1,663 persons were licensed as professional foresters in California. All but 26 renewed their licenses during the year.

Four examinations for registration have been administered, resulting in licenses being granted to 32 persons.

Thirty-three persons, whose applications were denied, appealed for an administrative hearing. Twenty-one appeals were decided, with one applicant receiving a license.

Charges were filed against one person for practicing without a license and one licensed forester was reprimanded for unprofessional conduct.

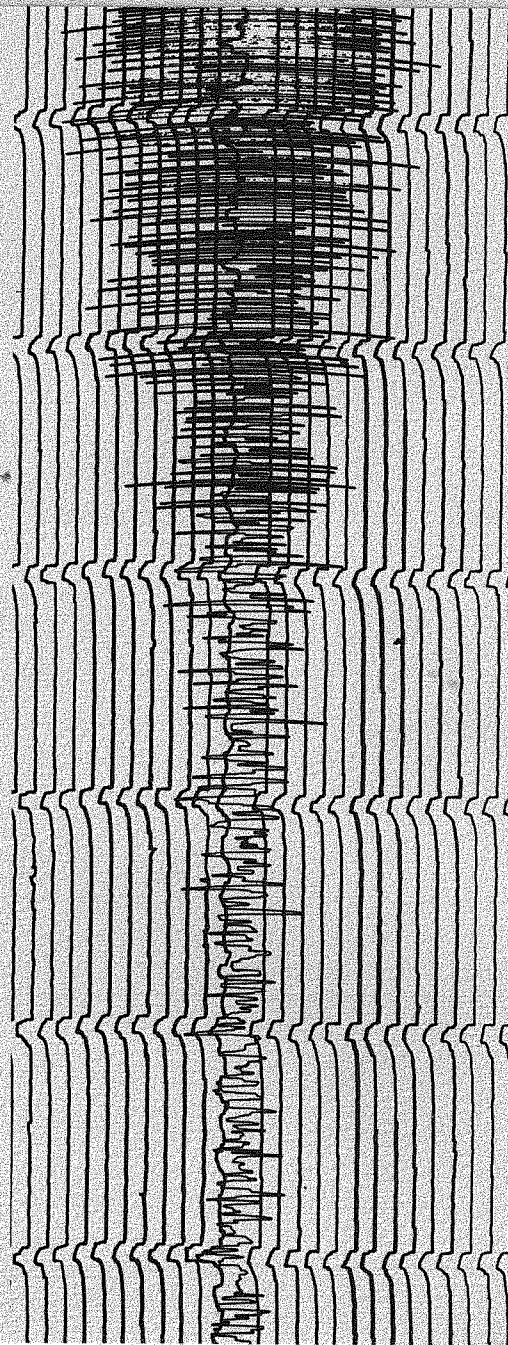
Soil and Watershed Management

Classification and mapping of upland soils and vegetation were continued in Tuolumne and Siskiyou counties by the State Cooperative Soil-Vegetation Survey. Field mapping was completed on 63,500 acres of wildlands in state and private ownership. Greater emphasis was given to field checking and editing maps for publication than in preceding years. Maps of 15 quadrangles (approximately 450,000 acres) are being published.

Only two areas burned by wildfire required emergency re-vegetation to provide a protective plant cover. Approximately 1,360 acres of privately owned lands were seeded with annual ryegrass.

The division cooperated with the U. S. Forest Service in a survey of damage and evaluation of needed rehabilitation measures on forested and watershed lands in Northern California damaged by floods during the winter. The division also advised on fire and watershed protection measures including roads, fuel breaks, and other fire-defense improvements.

The mission of the Division of Mines and Geology is to collect, develop, and disseminate geologic information and to actively encourage a broad understanding of the geology of California. Special legislation authorizes the division to delineate earthquake zones and to review geological reports concerning hospital sites.





Division of Mines and Geology

Alerting the public to geologic hazards and providing for the continued use of California's mineral resources was the central focus of the division's programs during 1974.

In cooperation with local government and the U. S. Geological Survey, the division participated in several programs to map potential geologically hazardous conditions. One program delineated active faults to assist local government in Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Clara, San Bernardino, Sonoma, Marin, San Diego, and Riverside counties in preparing the seismic safety element of their general plans.

A similar program to aid local government was conducted under the provisions of the Alquist-Priolo Geologic Hazard Zones Act. The division established special study zones encompassing the San Andreas, San Jacinto, Calaveras, and Hayward faults. Special studies of the terrain within these zones will be required of developers to assure that structures for human occupancy are not constructed

astride potentially active faults.

Intensive review of 200 geological and seismological reports on proposed hospital sites were made under provisions of the Hospital Safety Act.

The division also reviewed the geological and seismological aspects of 130 environmental impact reports. In addition, an examination was conducted of various elements of the coastal zone plan now being prepared by the California Coastal Zone Conservation Commission.

The strong-motion instrument program entered its second year of operation. Since program initiation, 150 instruments have been installed and maintained throughout California to provide data essential for the design of earthquake-resistant structures.

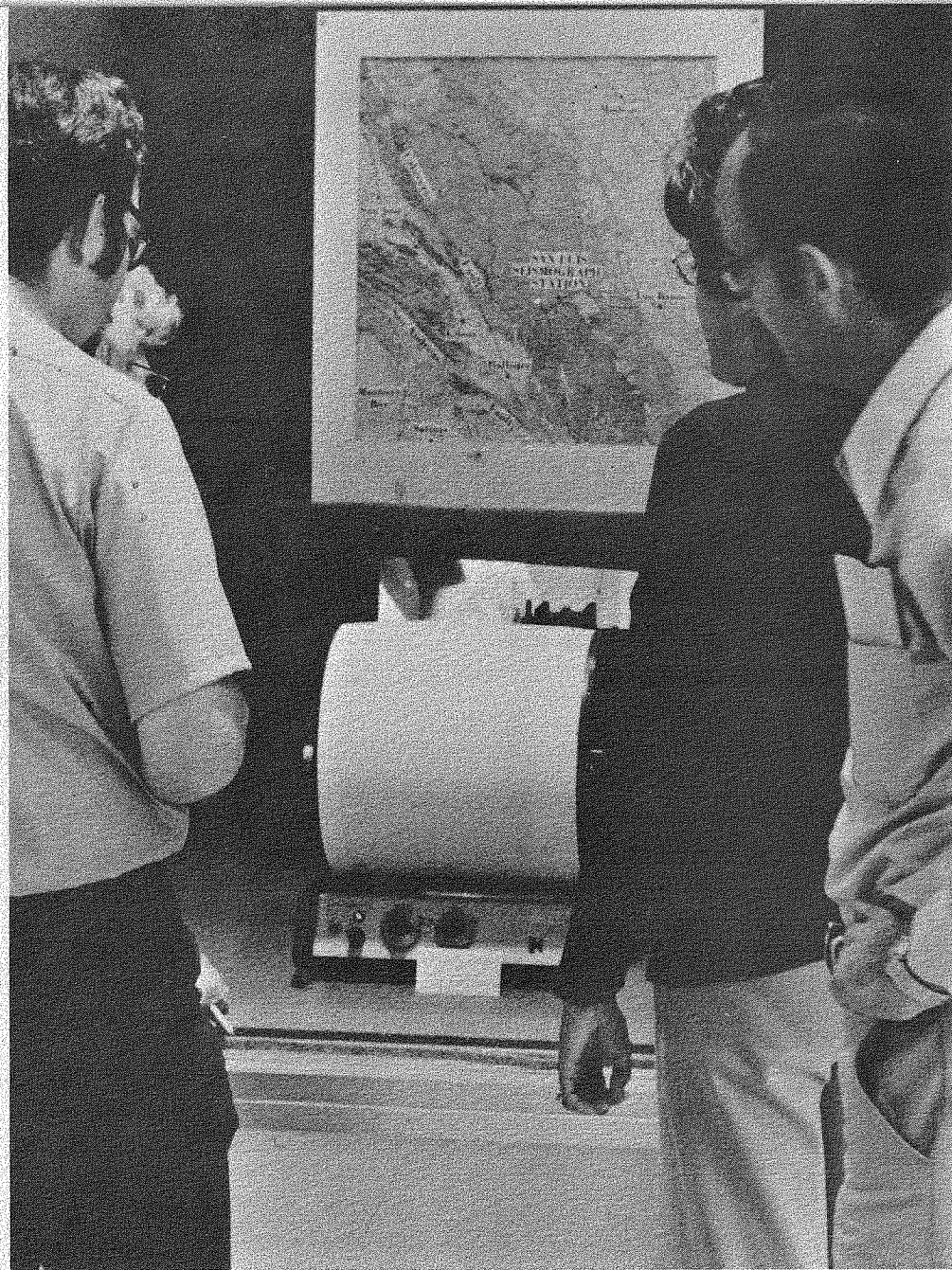
The division conducted investigations of selected mineral commodities to anticipate the state's mineral needs and appraise the state's mineral resources.

Core drilling is used by the Division of Mines and Geology to gather geologic data.



ces potential. Another aspect of the mineral and environmental program entailed cooperation with the Solid Waste Management Board in determining the geological factors involved in solid waste management, including recovery of minerals and metals and the proper selection and operation of disposal sites.

Visitors to the Resources Building in Sacramento watch the printing of earthquake waves being detected by a seismometer 100 miles away.



The mission of the Division of Oil and Gas is to supervise the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil, gas, and geothermal wells in California. It is also charged with preventing damage to the natural resources of the state and with the protection of fresh-water resources from oil and gas contamination.





Division of Oil and Gas

The division continued its program of regulating oil, gas, and geothermal operations.

The number of oil and gas wells drilled in California during 1974 was approximately 70% greater than the year before. Also during 1974 there was an approximate 80% increase in the number of geothermal wells drilled in the state.

During the year, 710 of 817 oil sumps reported to be hazardous to wildlife in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys were fenced and screened or eliminated by pumping. All remaining sumps are scheduled to be eliminated or screened in 1975. The program is a cooperative effort of the division and the Department of Fish and Game.

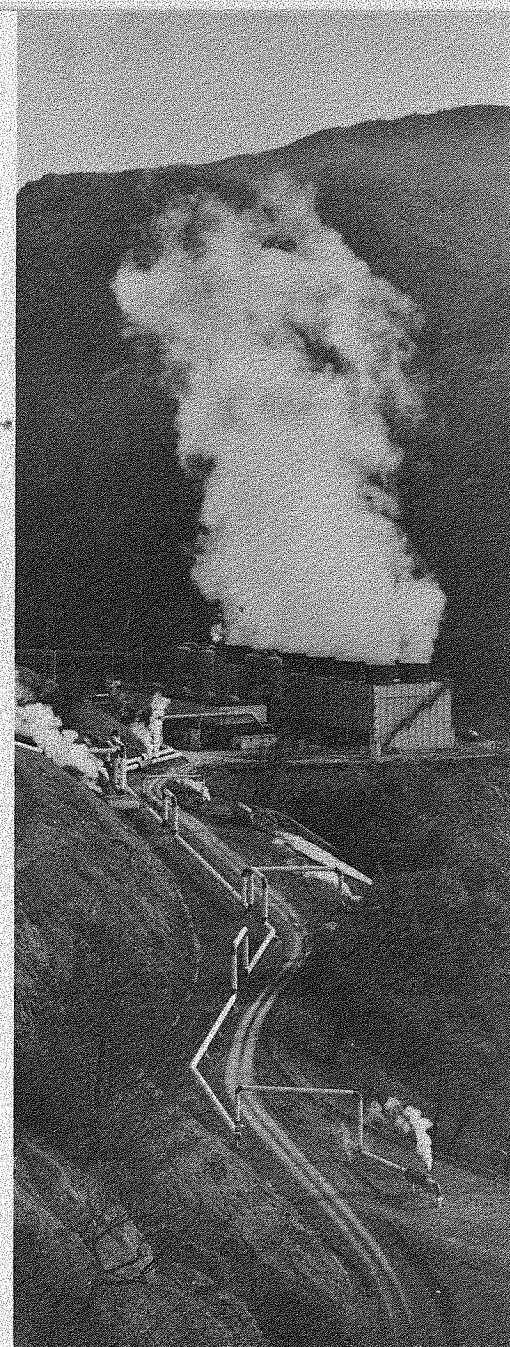
California, the third largest oil-producing state, joined the interstate Oil Compact Commission in 1974. The purpose of the commission is "the advancement of good conservation programs through laws and regulations by state authority." Legislation authorizing California membership was sponsored by the division.

During the first nine months of 1974, the division's fuel allocation unit processed more than 16,300 applications from business, industry, agriculture, schools, and hospitals requesting emergency allocation of gasoline and diesel fuel. Each month the unit was responsible for the distribution of approximately 25,000,000 gallons of gasoline and 7,000,000 gallons of diesel fuel to those who were unable to acquire a sufficient amount from distributors.

Administrative orders were adopted to regulate offshore drilling, well spacing for new pools and fields, well abandonment, environmental protection, and geothermal operations.

During April a "blowout" of a natural gas well occurred at the McDonald Island gas field near Stockton. There were no injuries but the well burned for 19 days. After public hearings conducted by the division, the oil and gas supervisor established more

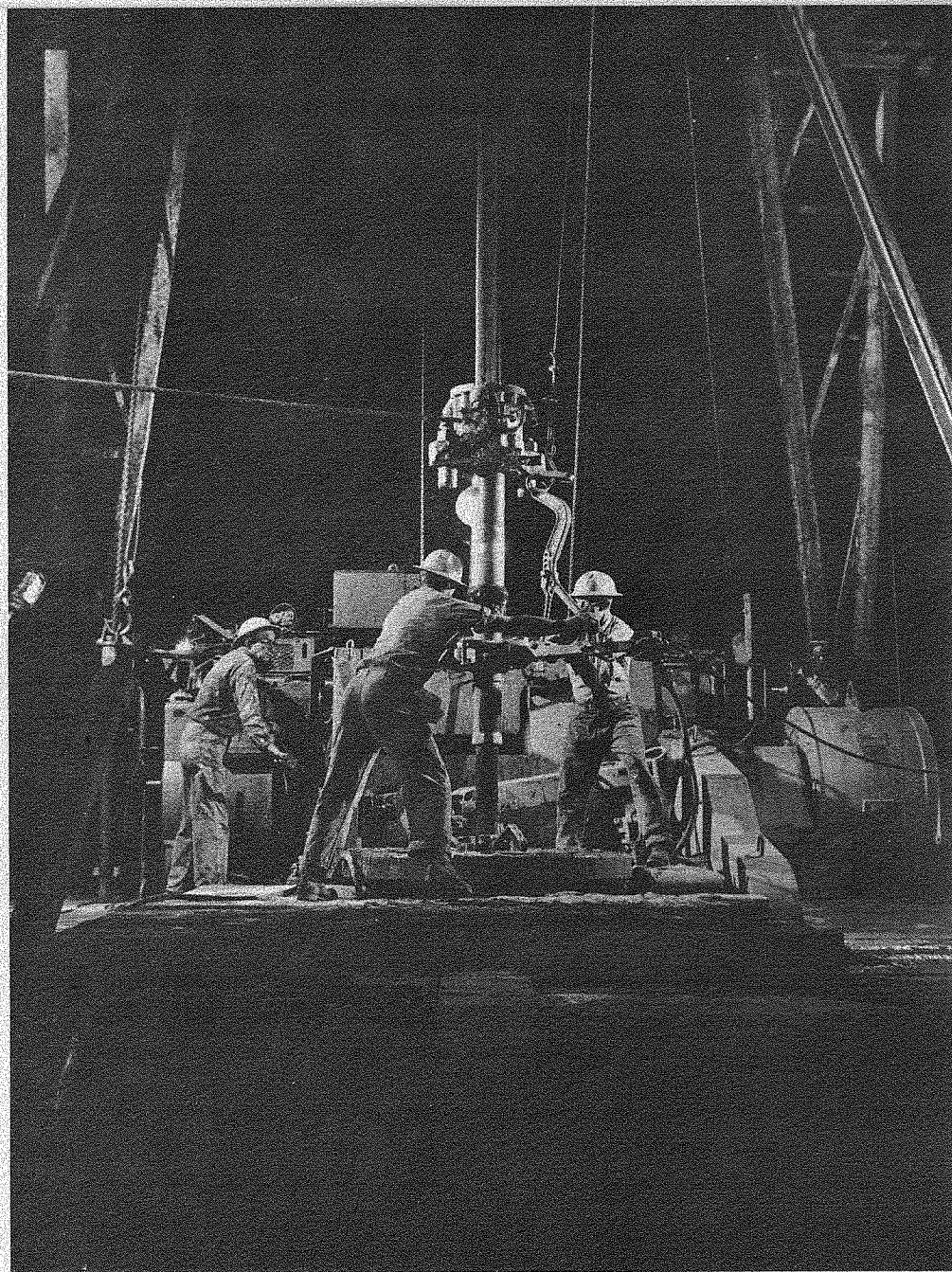
The Geysers geothermal area in Northern California produces 400,000 kilowatts of electrical energy.



stringent regulations for drilling wells and required increased crew training on methods of preventing "blowouts."

Oil-well drilling operations, frequently conducted "round-the-clock," are regulated by the Division of Oil and Gas.

Standard Oil photograph



Executive and Management Services

Public Affairs

The Office of Public Affairs continued to inform the public of the policies and operations of the department and its three divisions.

To this end, information was provided the printed, visual, and aural media. Internal communications were maintained through monthly publication of *Communique*, a newspaper distributed to all employees.

Also during the year, the office responded to approximately 8,000 telephonic and 1,000 mail requests for information. Five brochures were issued providing information concerning the energy crisis, state fire laws, the division of forestry, the role of the department and the air tanker program.

Nine filmed public service announcements were issued to all television stations in California, furnishing information on the air attack program, fire prevention, and the Ecology Corps.

A display featuring a five-minute film on the S-2 airtanker was placed in the San Diego

Aerospace Museum. A 15-minute film on the air attack program was issued for public showing. In addition, approximately 300 films were loaned for training and informational purposes.

Fair Labor Standards

Passage of amendments to the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act in late April expanded coverage to include state employees.

Late in May information regarding rules and regulations was made available by federal authorities and it became evident that to meet the new minimum wage standards for seasonal firefighters it would be necessary to reduce their work week from 120 to 60 hours.

Field units of the Division of Forestry responded by increasing the number of seasonal firefighters employed to have an

The Office of Public Affairs makes a film at Hemet explaining the role of the S-2 airtanker in fire suppression.



effective force in the field shortly after July 1. The Ecology Corps was also affected and pay and work hours were altered to be in compliance with federal law.

Program Development

The Office of Program Development continued to administer the Open Space Subvention Program. A certified report on local government entitlements for the 1973-74 fiscal year was completed and warrants totaling \$9,683,840 were sent by the State Controller to eligible counties and cities. Funding was available to pay full subvention entitlements.

Environmental impact reports and negative declarations were prepared for the Division of Forestry's 1974-75 fiscal year capital outlay projects, timber sales, and timberland conversions.

Continued progress was made on the preparation of a master environmental impact report for the development of geothermal resources in portions of Sonoma, Lake, and Mendocino counties.

Training

The implementation of a department-wide management

training program was initiated. Ten courses, ranging in content from basic supervision to middle management, were conducted for 152 employees. The program was a joint effort of the training officer and the Public Systems Institute, a private concern serving as a consultant to the department.

Computer Utilization

Computers became a valuable and effective resource for the department during 1974 as the three divisions put computers to various uses.

The Division of Forestry computerized its fire-prevention inspection reporting system which collects fire-hazard inspection data, maintains an inventory of hazards, and provides management information of fire-hazard inspections.

State fire marshal reports were also compiled by computers to meet legislative mandate that all fires in the state be reported to the marshal.

The Division of Mines and Geology utilized computers for its seismology unit. Maps showing fault lines and other geological aspects in various areas of the state were processed and stored. A study was initiated for the Division of Oil and Gas to

computerize well production records.

Departmental offices also employed computers in their daily operations, with the accounting office programming payments of invoices as part of a continuing effort to improve the department's financial information system.

Safety

The departmental safety office coordinated driver-accident-prevention and injury-reduction programs.

The driver program had as its goal 8.3 accidents per million miles driven. For the twelve month period ending June 30, 1974, an average rate of 8.4 was achieved. During the first six months of the year the rate was reduced to 7.5.

The injury-reduction program had a goal of 16.8 "lost-time" injuries per million man-hours worked. The number of injuries actually recorded for the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1974 was 15.8. For the first six months of the year the average was 20.6.

In addition, the physical fitness program for the Division of Forestry was placed under supervision of the office.

Officers of the Department

Appendices

Director - Ray B. Hunter; Deputy Director - Edward D. Ehlers; Assistant Director, Special Services - Lawrence H. Hustedt; Assistant Director, Public Affairs - Gerald E. Newton; Assistant Director, Management Services - Alfred S. Roxburgh.

State Forester and Chief, Division of Forestry - Lewis A. Moran; Oil and Gas Supervisor and Chief, Division of Oil and Gas - John F. Matthews, Jr.; State Geologist and Chief, Division of Mines and Geology - James E. Slosson. Department Counsel - Ralph W. Gatien; Program Development Officer - David G. Stump.

Offices of the Department

Division of Forestry

Region headquarters: Fresno, Monterey, Redding, Riverside, Santa Rosa.

Ranger unit headquarters: Auburn, Bishop, Camino, El Cajon, Felton, Fortuna, King City, Mariposa, Morgan Hill, Orange, Oroville, Perris, Red Bluff, Redding, San Andreas, Sanger, Saint Helena, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Rosa, Susanville, Visalia, Willits, Yreka.

Training academy: Ione.

Division of Mines and Geology

District headquarters: Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Francisco.

Division of Oil and Gas

District headquarters: Bakersfield, Coalinga, Long Beach, Santa Maria, Santa Paula, Woodland.

Expenditures of the Department (in millions)

	*Fiscal Year 1973-1974	Fiscal Year 1974-1975
Watershed and Fire Protection		
Fire control.....	\$51.0	\$58.0
Fire protection (under contract to local government).....	13.6	15.9
Ecology centers and conservation camps.....	5.3	5.9
Fire prevention.....	3.2	3.7
Forest, range, and watershed management.....	3.0	4.8
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	0.3
Total.....	\$76.6	\$88.6
Geologic Hazards and Mineral Resources Conservation		
Environmental and economic geology.....	2.4	2.6
Geologic data.....	0.4	0.4
Total.....	\$ 2.8	\$ 3.0
Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Protection		
Oil and gas regulation.....	1.7	2.0
Geothermal regulation.....	0.1	0.1
Subsidence abatement.....	0.1	0.1
Fuel supply coordination center.....	.2	-
Total.....	\$ 2.1	\$ 2.2
Department of Conservation Total.....	\$81.5	\$93.8

*The fiscal year extends from
July 1 until the next June 30.

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1174-3500-LDA-10-4