



SMGB Designation Report No. 15

STATE MINING AND GEOLOGY BOARD

**Designation of
Regionally Significant Aggregate Resources
in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara
Production-Consumption Region**



**Department of Conservation
Natural Resources Agency
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This Designation Report was prepared
by the State Mining and Geology Board



STATE MINING AND GEOLOGY BOARD

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Janet Kappmeyer

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Nikki Noushkam

Sandra Potter

Dr. Zia Zafir



Jeffrey Schmidt, Executive Officer
State Mining and Geology Board
801 K Street, MS 20-15
Sacramento, California 95814-3528

Telephone: (916) 322-1082

Facsimile: (916) 445-0738

smgb@conservation.ca.gov

<http://conservation.ca.gov/smgb>

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**Designation of
Regionally Significant Aggregate Resources
in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara
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Jeffrey Schmidt
Executive Officer
State Mining and Geology Board

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report reflects information provided in California Geological Survey (CGS) Special Report 215, which reevaluates and updates portland cement concrete (PCC) grade and asphaltic concrete (AC) grade aggregate resources previously described in CGS Special Report 162, published in 1989. Aggregate resources in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption (P-C) Region were not designated subsequent to the publication of Special Report 162 in 1989; therefore, the information on concrete-grade construction aggregate resources identified in Special Report 215 was used as a basis for consideration of potential designation actions by the Board.

Special Report 215 identified 38,454 acres containing an estimated 10.7 billion tons of PCC- and AC-grade aggregate resources. This is a decrease of approximately 788 million tons from what was identified in 1989 due to land use changes (273 million tons), production (90 million tons), and a change in waste factors used (425 million tons).

The anticipated consumption of construction aggregate in the P-C Region for the next 50 years (through 2060) is estimated to be 263 million tons, of which 137 million tons must be PCC- or AC-grade. The presently permitted concrete-grade aggregate reserves of 75 million tons represent less than 30 percent of the projected construction aggregate demand of the next 50 years. If a major earthquake or similar unforeseen catastrophic event strikes the region and necessitates reconstruction, existing reserves may be depleted sooner.

INTRODUCTION

Designation is the formal recognition by the State Mining and Geology Board (Board) of lands containing mineral resources of regional or statewide economic significance that are needed to meet the demands of the future. This report reflects information provided in California Geological Survey (CGS) Special Report 215, which reevaluates and updates portland cement concrete (PCC) grade and asphaltic concrete (AC) grade aggregate resources previously described in CGS Special Report 162, published in 1989. Aggregate resources in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption (P-C) Region were not designated subsequent to the publication of Special Report 162 in 1989; therefore, the information on concrete-grade construction aggregate resources identified in Special Report 215 was used as a basis for consideration of potential designation actions by the Board.

This designation report addresses the Lead Agency responsibilities related to the classification and designation of mineral lands, and the pertinent statutory and regulatory authority (Appendix A); the administrative process leading to the designation of mineral lands (Appendix B); the location and description of designated mineral lands; and the final regulatory language (Appendix C) and maps depicting the designated areas (Plates 1-4).

CLASSIFICATION-DESIGNATION PROCESS

The rapid growth of many California communities, particularly during the past several decades, has served to emphasize the continuing importance of mineral resource conservation as a land-use issue. To support the maintenance of existing community structure, and state infrastructure, adequate supplies of a variety of mineral commodities must be available. Urban expansion, however, has been a major cause of a decline in the availability of many important mineral resources. In many areas, for example, pressure from competing land use has severely reduced or completely eliminated access to available construction material resources such as sand and gravel. This includes local permitting of land uses incompatible with mining activities.

In an effort to mitigate this issue, the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) provides for a mineral lands inventory process termed "classification-designation". The Department of Conservation's CGS, and the SMGB are the state agencies responsible for administering this process. The primary objective of this process is twofold. First is to provide local agency decision makers with information on the location, need and importance of mineral resources within their respective jurisdictions. Second is to assure that this information will be considered in local land-use planning decisions.

Classification

During the first phase of this process, known as classification, the State Geologist is responsible for preparing a geological inventory of selected mineral commodities within a defined study region. As set forth in Section 2761 (b) of SMARA, the State Geologist shall classify land solely on the basis of geologic factors and without regard to existing land use. Areas subject to mineral land classification studies are divided by the State Geologist into various Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) categories that reflect varying degrees of mineral resource potential. Following is a brief description of the three MRZ categories used in SR 206:

- MRZ-1:** Areas where available geologic information indicates that little likelihood exists for the presence of significant mineral resources.
- MRZ-2:** Areas where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that a high likelihood for their presence exists. This zone shall be applied to known mineral deposits or where well-developed lines of reasoning, based upon economic-geologic principles and adequate data, demonstrate that the likelihood for occurrence of significant mineral deposits is high.
- MRZ-3:** Areas containing known or inferred mineral occurrences of undetermined mineral resource significance.

In many regions, large portions of the areas classified as MRZ-2 are already committed to various urban uses which limit or prohibit access to underlying resources. As an aid to local planning agencies, classification reports prepared for metropolitan areas also identify MRZ-2 areas that have not been urbanized. These non-urbanized areas, called resource sectors, are areas judged to contain a significant deposit of construction quality aggregate that is available, from a general land-use perspective, to meet future needs of the region. In other words, areas currently permitted for mining and areas found to have land uses compatible with possible mining are identified as sectors.

Designation

Once a classification report has been completed, the SMGB may choose, based on recommendations from the State Geologist, to proceed with the second step in SMARA's mineral land identification process, designation of those mineral deposits that are of regional or statewide significance. In contrast to classification, which inventories mineral deposits without regard to land use or land ownership, the purpose of designation is to identify those deposits that are potentially available from a land-use perspective, and are of prime importance in meeting future needs of the region or State. In the case of construction aggregate resources, areas considered for designation are those deposits situated within the resource sectors.

LEAD AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

General Plan Recognition

Both the classification report and designation information are transmitted to the appropriate lead agencies as they are completed. Within 12 months of the receipt of classification information and also within 12 months of the designation of an area, local lead agencies are required by PRC Section 2762(a) to establish Mineral Resource Management Policies (MRMP) in their general plan. The MRMP 1) recognizes the mineral land classification information generated by the State Geologist and transmitted to the SMGB; 2) assists in the management of land use that affects areas of statewide and regional significance (designated areas); and 3) emphasizes the conservation and development of the identified mineral deposits.

Prior to adoption of the MRMP, lead agencies are required to submit them to the SMGB for review and comment. Any subsequent amendment to the MRMP also requires SMGB review and comment.

The SMGB has adopted mineral resource goals and policies to guide local government in the use of information developed by the Classification-Designation process. The criteria to be used by affected cities and counties in developing their own MRMP are laid out by the SMGB (California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Section 3676), and should include, but not be limited to, the following:

- A summary of the data and analysis provided in the classification and/or designation reports, incorporation of PRC Section 2710, et seq., and state policy by reference (together with maps of the identified mineral deposits), or incorporation by reference of the classification and/or designation reports and maps.
- Policies that:
 - Recognize the mineral information transmitted by the SMGB,
 - Assist in the management of land uses affecting areas of regional and statewide significance and,
 - Emphasize the conservation and development of the identified mineral deposits.
- Implementation measures, including:
 - Reference in the general plan to the location of identified mineral deposits and a discussion of those areas targeted for conservation and possible future resource extraction.
 - Use of maps to clearly delineate identified mineral deposits and those areas targeted for conservation and possible future resource extraction.
 - At least one of the following:
 - Special purpose overlay zones, mineral resource/open-space zoning, or any other appropriate zoning that identifies the presence of mineral

deposits and restricts the encroachment of incompatible land uses in those areas that are to be conserved.

- Requirements for recording notice of the presence of identified mineral deposits in the chain of property title.
- Conditions placed upon incompatible land uses within and next to any areas containing identified mineral deposits for the purpose of mitigating any significant land use conflicts.

Land Use Decisions in Classified and Designated Areas

If an area is classified by the State Geologist, and the lead agency either has designated that area in its general plan as having important minerals to be protected, or otherwise has not yet acted, then prior to permitting a use which would threaten the potential to extract minerals in that area, the lead agency shall prepare, in conjunction with preparing any environmental document required by Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000), or in any event, if no such document is required, a statement specifying its reasons for permitting the proposed use, and shall forward a copy to the State Geologist and the SMGB for review.

If the proposed use is subject to the requirements of Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000), the lead agency shall comply with the public review requirements of that division. Otherwise, the lead agency shall provide public notice of the availability of its statement by 1) publishing the notice at least one time in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected by the proposed use, and 2) directly mailing the notice to owners of property within one-half mile of the parcel or parcels on which the proposed use is located as those owners are shown on the latest equalized assessment role.

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

Prior to permitting a use which would threaten the potential to extract minerals in an area classified by the State Geologist as an area containing mineral deposits but the significance of which requires further evaluation, the lead agency may cause to be prepared an evaluation of the area in order to ascertain the significance of the mineral deposit located therein. The results of such evaluation shall be transmitted to the State Geologist and the SMGB.

Additional Requirements for Designated Areas

PRC Section 2763 notes that if an area is designated by the SMGB as an area of regional significance, and the lead agency either has designated that area in its general plan as having important minerals to be protected pursuant to PRC Section 2762(a), or otherwise has not yet acted pursuant PRC Section 2762(a), then prior to permitting a use which would threaten the potential to extract minerals in that area, the lead agency shall prepare a

statement specifying its reasons for permitting the proposed use, in accordance with the requirements set forth in PRC Section 2762(d). Lead agency land use decisions involving areas designated as being of regional significance shall be in accordance with the lead agency's MRMP and shall also, in balancing mineral values against alternative land uses, consider the importance of these minerals to their market region as a whole and not just their importance to the lead agency's area of jurisdiction.

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

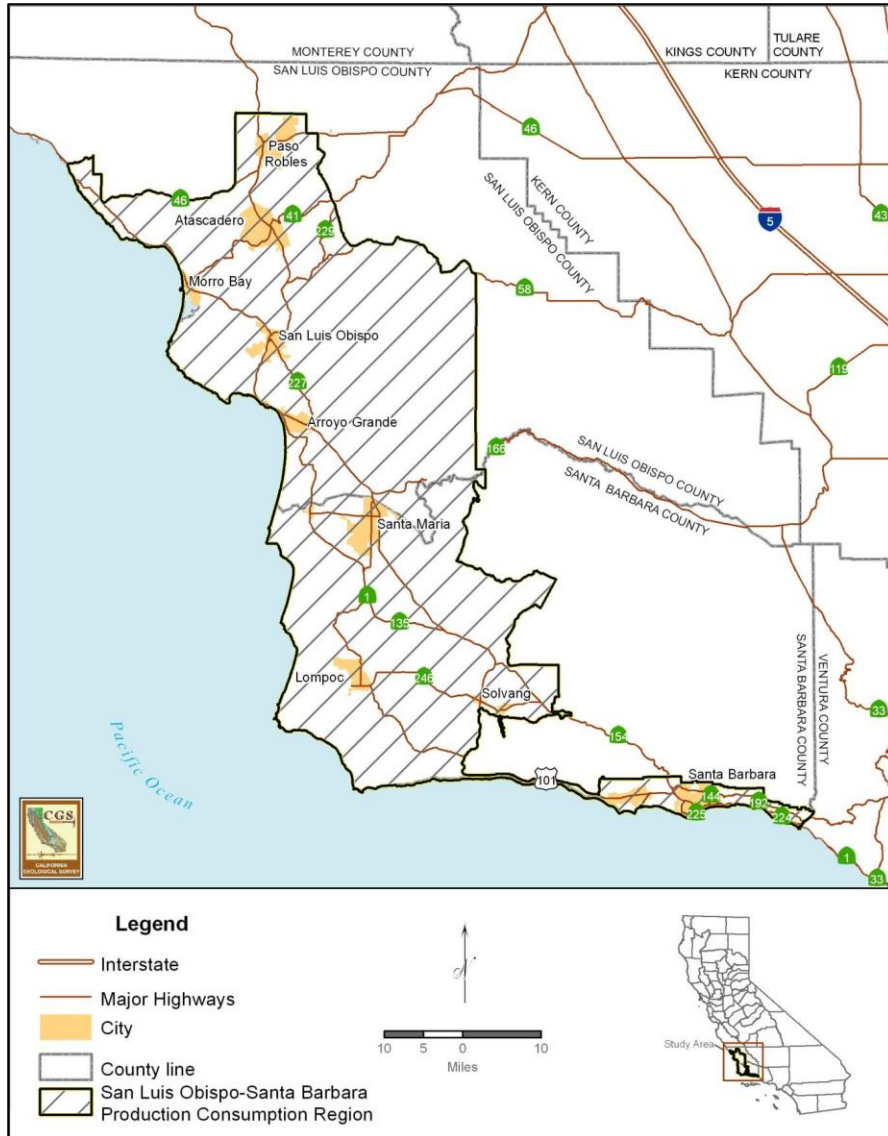
PRC Section 2764 further notes that upon the request of a surface mining operator or other interested person and payment by the requesting person of the estimated cost of processing the request, the lead agency having jurisdiction shall amend its general plan, or prepare a new specific plan or amend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

In adopting amendments to the general plan, or adopting or amending a specific plan, the lead agency shall make written legislative findings as to whether the future land uses and particular access routes will be compatible or incompatible with the continuation of the surface mining operation, and if they are found to be incompatible, the findings shall include a statement of the reasons why they are to be provided for, notwithstanding the importance of the minerals to their market region as a whole or their previous designation by the SMGB, as the case may be. Any evaluation of a mineral deposit prepared by a lead agency shall be transmitted to the State Geologist and the SMGB. These procedures are not to be undertaken in any area that has already been designated and if a MRMP has been established and incorporated in the lead agency's general plan.

THE SAN LUIS OBISPO-SANTA BARBARA PRODUCTION-CONSUMPTION REGION

The San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara P-C Region (Figure 1) encompasses 2,062 square miles in western San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties, and includes the cities of Atascadero, Buellton, Paso Robles, Santa Maria, and Solvang. Two cities have active aggregate operations within their respective jurisdictions, and five cities have land classified for concrete-grade aggregate within their jurisdiction. (Table 1).

Figure 1. San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara P-C Region Location Map



**Table 1
Lead Agencies within the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara P-C Region**

Lead Agency	Lead Agencies with Active Aggregate Surface Mining Operations Within Their Jurisdiction	Lead Agencies with Land Designated for PCC-Grade Aggregate within their Jurisdiction
County of San Luis Obispo	x	x
City of Arroyo Grande		
City of Atascadero	x	x
City of Grover City		
City of Morro Bay		
City of Paso Robles	x	x
City of Pismo Beach		
City of San Luis Obispo		
County of Santa Barbara	x	x
City of Buellton		x
City of Carpinteria		
City of Goleta		
City of Guadalupe		
City of Lompoc		
City of Santa Barbara		
City of Santa Maria		x
City of Solvang		x

The Importance of PCC-Grade Construction Aggregate in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara P-C Region

Sand, gravel and crushed stone are “construction materials”. These commodities, collectively referred to as construction aggregate, provide the bulk and strength to portland cement concrete (PCC), asphaltic concrete (AC, commonly called “black top”), plaster, and stucco. Aggregate is also used as road base, subbase, railroad ballast, and fill. Aggregate normally provides from 80 to 100% of the material volume in the above uses. Because material specifications for PCC-grade aggregate are more restrictive than specifications for other grades of aggregates, deposits suitable for use as PCC aggregate are the scarcest and most valuable of aggregate resources.

The Public Resources Code recognizes the value of construction aggregates, as well as other mineral resources, in PRC Section 2711, which states:

- ❖ *“the production and development of local mineral resources that help maintain a strong economy and that are necessary to build the state’s infrastructure are vital to reducing transportation emissions that result from the distribution of hundreds of millions of tons of construction aggregates that are used annually in building and maintaining the state.” and*

- ❖ *“that the state’s mineral resources are vital, finite, and important natural resources and the responsible protection and development of these mineral resources is vital to a sustainable California.”*

In 1989, Special Report 162 identified approximately 11.2 billion tons of PCC-grade aggregate resources in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara P-C Region. Special Report 215 identified approximately 10.7 billion tons, a decrease of about 788 million tons. Of the 788 million tons lost, 273 million were due to land use changes, 425 million were due to a change in waste factors used, and 90 million were due to production.

The anticipated consumption of construction aggregate in the P-C Region for the next 50 years (through 2060) is estimated to be 263 million tons, of which 137 million tons must be PCC- or AC-grade. The presently permitted concrete-grade aggregate reserves of 75 million tons represent less than 30 percent of the projected construction aggregate demand of the next 50 years. If a major earthquake or similar unforeseen catastrophic event strikes the region and necessitates reconstruction, existing reserves may be depleted sooner.

DESIGNATION OF RESOURCE AREAS IN THE SAN LUIS OBISPO-SANTA BARBARA P-C REGION

CGS Special Report 215 reevaluates and updates portland cement concrete (PCC) grade and asphaltic concrete (AC) grade aggregate resources previously described in CGS Special Report 162, published in 1989. Aggregate resources in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara P-C Region were not designated subsequent to the publication of Special Report 162 in 1989; therefore, the information on concrete-grade construction aggregate resources identified in Special Report 215 was used as a basis for consideration of potential designation actions by the Board.

In Special Report 215, all lands in and near the P-C Region classified as containing significant PCC- and AC-grade resources and not precluded from mining by incompatible land uses are divided into nine Sectors – A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I. Seven of these Sectors – A, C, D, E, F, G, and I – are further subdivided into 77 subsectors to allow for more realistic resource calculations. The total area is 40,895 acres, with 38,132 acres inside the P-C Region and 2,763 acres of newly identified resources near the P-C Region. A description and the location of each Sector is listed below. A summary of the designated Sectors and subsectors, area, and resources can be found in Table 2.

Sector A - Deposits of the Salinas River Resource Area: Deposits in the recent river channel and adjacent floodplain along about fourteen miles of the Salinas River, from the southeastern city limits of Atascadero north (downstream) to the Niblick Road Bridge in the city of Paso Robles. Sector A has been subdivided into five subsectors identified as A-1a, A-1b, A-2a, A-2b, and A-3 (Plate 1). Portions of this Sector are under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo, City of Paso Robles, and City of Atascadero.

Sector B - Deposits of the Navajo Creek Resource Area: Deposits of the active channel and floodplain of Navajo Creek, from one-and-a-half miles upstream of the Highway 58 crossing to about three miles upstream of the crossing (Plate 1). This Sector is under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo.

Sector C - Deposits of the La Panza Granitics Resource Area: The La Panza Granitics outcrop southeast of the City of Atascadero. Sector C is divided into four subsectors identified as C-1a, C-1b, C-2, and C-3 (Plate 1). This Sector is under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo.

Sector D - Deposits of the Santa Maria River Resource Area: Alluvial deposits of the active river channel and adjacent floodplain of the Santa Maria River. This Sector includes land in both San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties and is divided into 41 subsectors identified as D-1 through D-11, and D-13 through D-37 (Plate 2). Portions of this Sector are under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo, County of Santa Barbara, and City of Santa Maria.

Sector E - Deposits of the Sisquoc River Resource Area: Alluvial deposits of the active river channel and adjacent floodplain of the Sisquoc River. The Sector extends along the river from about seven miles east of the community of Sisquoc, downstream to the confluence with the Cuyama River. Sector E is divided into five subsectors identified as E-1 through E-4 (with subsector E-3 split into “a” and “b;” See Plate 2). This Sector is under the land use jurisdiction of the County of Santa Barbara.

Sector F - Deposits of Santa Ynez River Resource Area: Alluvial deposits of the active river channel and adjacent floodplain of the Santa Ynez River. The Sector extends from just downstream of Cachuma Dam to about eight miles west (downstream) of the Highway 101 Bridge. Sector F is divided into seven subsectors identified as F-1 through F-7 (Plate 3). Portions of this Sector are under the land use jurisdiction of the County of Santa Barbara, City of Buellton, and City of Solvang.

Sector G - Deposits of the Upper Cuyama River Resource Area: Alluvial deposits of the Cuyama River, in the Cuyama Valley from the Highway 166 bridge, south (upstream) to the Ventura County line – a distance of about 24 miles. Sector G is divided into four subsectors identified as G-1 through G-4 (Plate 4). This deposit is under the land use jurisdiction of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties, but currently serves the western Kern County market. Portions of this Sector are under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo and County of Santa Barbara.

Sector H: Section 31, T6N, R29W, SBBM, (projected), and is the Bee Rock Limestone Deposit in the Santa Ynez Mountains south of State Highway 154/San Marcos Pass Road and Cachuma Reservoir Dam.

Sector I - Deposits of the Huerhuero Creek Resource Area: Alluvial deposits in the active channel of the Main Branch, Middle Branch and East Branch of Huerhuero Creek, from 1.1 mile north of the intersection of State Highway 58 and O’Donovan

Road, north (downstream) to approximately 0.25 mile north of the Creston Road crossing over Huerhuero Creek three miles north of State Highway 4 – a linear distance (in two segments) of about 10 miles. Sector I is divided into 11 subsectors identified as I-1 through I-11 (Plate 1). From north to south, Sectors I-1 through I-8 are in the Main and Middle Branches of Huerhuero Creek. Sectors I-9 through I-11 are in the East Branch of Huerhuero Creek. This Sector is under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo.

**Table 2
Summary of Designated Sectors and Subsectors**

Sector	Subsectors Designated	Combined Acres	Designated Resources (million tons)
A	A-1a, A-1b, A-2a, A-2b, A-3	1,687	48
B	No Subsectors	122	Proprietary
C	C-1-a, C-1-b, C-2, C-3	12,160	6,000
D	D-1 through D-11; D-13 through D-37. There is no D-12.	16,794	3,814
E	E-1, E-2, E-3-a, E-3b, E-4	3,690	433
F	F-1 through F-7	3,500	274
G	G-1 through G-4	2,723	367
H	No Subsectors	40	Proprietary
I	I-1 through I-11	228	5
Total		40,944	10,941

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Questions about this designation report, the classification-designation program, or the requirements of SMARA, should be directed to the Executive Officer of the SMGB, at 801 K Street, Suite 2015, Sacramento, California 95814, telephone (916) 322-1082.

Copies of the updated classification study prepared for the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara P-C Region, Special Report 215, titled "*Update of Mineral Land Classification: Concrete Aggregate in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region, California*", are available from the California Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey, 801 K Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

REFERENCES

Busch, L.L., and Miller, R.V., 2011, Update of Mineral Land Classification: Concrete Aggregate in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region, California: California Geological Survey Special Report 215.

Miller, R.V., Cole, J.W., and Clinkenbeard, J.P., 1989, Mineral Land Classification: Portland Cement Concrete Aggregate and Active Mines of all other Mineral Commodities in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region: California Geological Survey Special Report 162.

APPENDIX A

Pertinent Statutory and Regulatory Authority

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Pertinent Statutory and Regulatory Authority

PRC Section 2711 recognizes that the state's mineral resources are vital, finite, and important, and the responsible protection and development of these mineral resources is vital to a sustainable California, and states:

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRC Section 2761 requires the SMGB to transmit mineral resource information on the classified areas described above, or on other designated areas, to a lead agency or a metropolitan planning organization within 30 days of receiving a request for the information and states:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) The board shall transmit mineral resource information on areas classified by the State Geologist pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision

(b), or on applicable areas designated by the board pursuant to Section 2790, or both, to a lead agency or a metropolitan planning organization within 30 days of receiving a request for the mineral resource information identified within the jurisdiction of the lead agency or the metropolitan planning organization.”

PRC Section 2762 requires lead agencies to establish mineral resource management policies to be incorporated into their general plan and states:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) (1) If an area is classified by the State Geologist as an area described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 2761 and the lead agency either has designated that area in its general plan as having important minerals to be protected pursuant to subdivision (a), or otherwise has not yet acted pursuant to subdivision (a), then prior to permitting a use that would threaten the potential to extract minerals in that area, the lead agency shall prepare, in conjunction with preparing, if required, an environmental document required by Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000), or

if, a statement specifying its reasons for permitting the proposed use, and shall forward a copy to the State Geologist and the board for review.

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

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

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

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

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

PRC Section 2763 requires lead agencies to prepare a statement specifying reasons for permitting a proposed use involving areas designated as being of statewide significance and states:

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

(b) If an area is designated by the board as an area of statewide significance, and the lead agency either has designated that area in its general plan as having important minerals to be protected pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 2762, or otherwise has not yet acted pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 2762, then prior to permitting a use which would threaten the potential to extract minerals in that area, the lead agency shall prepare a statement specifying its reasons for permitting the proposed use, in accordance with the

requirements set forth in subdivision (d) of Section 2762. Lead agency land use decisions involving areas designated as being of statewide significance shall be in accordance with the lead agency's mineral resource management policies and shall also, in balancing mineral values against alternative land uses, consider the importance of the mineral resources to the state and nation as a whole."

PRC Section 2764 addresses amendments to, and adoption of, general plans and states:

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

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

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

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

PRC Section 2790 provides the SMGB authority to consider areas of statewide significance for designation which states:

"After receipt of mineral information from the State Geologist pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 2761, the board may by regulation adopted after a public hearing designate specific geographical areas of state as areas of statewide or regional significance and specify the boundaries thereof. Such designation shall be included as a part of the state policy and shall indicate the reason for which the particular area designated is of significance to the state or region, the adverse effects that might result from premature development of incompatible land uses, the advantages that might be achieved from extraction of the minerals of the area, and the specific goals and policies to protect against the premature incompatible development of the area."

PRC Section 2793 provides statutory authority which allows the SMGB to terminate, in whole or in part, an area previously designated, and states:

“The board may, by regulation adopted after a public hearing, terminate, partially or wholly, the designation of any area of statewide or regional significance on a finding that the direct involvement of the board is no longer required.”

CCR Section 3675 provides definition of compatible and incompatible land use, and states:

“Definitions. The following definitions as used herein shall govern the interpretation of these regulations:

Compatible Land Use. Land uses inherently compatible with mining and/or that require a minimum public or private investment in structures, land improvements, and which may allow mining because of the relative economic value of the land and its improvements. Examples of such uses may include, but shall not be limited to, very low density residential, geographically extensive but low impact industrial, recreational, agricultural, silvicultural, grazing, and open space.

Incompatible Land Use. Land uses inherently incompatible with mining and/or that require public or private investment in structures, land improvements, and landscaping and that may prevent mining because of the greater economic value of the land and its improvements. Examples of such uses may include, but shall not be limited to, high density residential, low density residential with high unit value, public facilities, geographically limited but impact intensive industrial, and commercial.”

CCR Section 3676. This section provides a summary of information to be provided as part of MRMP and states:

Section 3676. “Mineral Resource Management Policies.

Lead agency mineral resource management policies adopted pursuant to the provisions of PRC Section 2762 shall include but not be limited to, the following:

(a) A summary of the information provided by the classification and/or designation reports, or incorporation of PRC Sections 2710 et seq., and state policy by reference, together with maps of the identified mineral deposits or incorporation by reference of the classification and/or designation maps provided by the Board.

(b) Statements of policy in accordance with the provisions of PRC Section 2762(a).

(c) Implementation measures that shall include:

(1) Reference in the general plan of the location of identified mineral deposits, and a discussion of those areas targeted for conservation and possible future extraction by the lead agency.

(2) Use of overlay maps or inclusion of information on any appropriate planning maps to clearly delineate identified mineral deposits and those areas targeted by the lead agency for conservation and possible future extraction.

(3) At least one of the following:

(A) Use of special purpose overlay zones, mineral resource/open space zoning, or any other appropriate zoning that identifies the presence of identified mineral deposits and restricts the encroachment of incompatible land uses in those areas that are to be conserved.

(B) Record, on property titles in the affected mineral resource areas, a notice identifying the presence of identified mineral deposits.

(C) Impose conditions upon incompatible land uses in and surrounding areas containing identified mineral deposits for the purpose of mitigating the significant land use conflicts prior to approving a use that would otherwise be incompatible with mineral extraction.”

APPENDIX B

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS LEADING TO DESIGNATION, AND TERMINATION OF DESIGNATION WITHIN THE STOCKTON-LODI P-C REGION

APPENDIX B

- December 11, 2011 - The Board accepted CGS Special Report 215 – *“Update of Mineral Land Classification: Concrete Aggregate in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region, California”*.
- March 8, 2012 - The Board accepted the State Geologist’s recommendations for designation of select resource lands in the P-C Region. A 60-day public comment period commenced on June 7, 2012 and ended on July 31, 2012 with a public hearing to receive comments held in Santa Barbara County on July 11, 2012. Written comments were received from the County of Santa Barbara and County of San Luis Obispo Planning Departments, as well as from members of the public.
- April 11, 2013 - The Board held a meeting in San Luis Obispo County and received additional comments regarding the proposed designation. The majority of comments were general in nature. Specific comments pertained to potential local land use decisions granted to the County (and outside the jurisdiction of the Board); the presence of utility corridors; and applicability of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to the designation process. The local issues were addressed during the meeting, however the Board deferred action for 60 days to allow the Executive Officer time to review and address all comments.
- July 11, 2013 - The Board again deferred action and requested a review by its legal counsel of the previous counsel’s analysis noting that designation is not considered a project under CEQA.
- September 12, 2013 - The Board approved the regulatory language, but requested the matter be continued to allow consideration of whether Sector C should be considered of regional or statewide significance.
- November 14, 2013 - The Board determined that the mineral deposits found in Sector C were of regional significance, and approved the regulatory language with changes. The approved language was published in the California Regulatory Notice Register No. 20Z-2014 and was available for public comment from May 16, 2014 to June 30, 2014.
- August 14, 2014 - The Board adopted the regulatory language and the final rulemaking file was submitted to the Office of Administrative Law (OAL). OAL approved the regulation on March 30, 2015, with an effective date of July 1, 2015.

APPENDIX C

San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region Designation Regulations

APPENDIX C

San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region Designation Regulations

§ 3550.17. Construction Aggregate Resources, San Luis Obispo - Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region.

The areas for designation are shown on four Plates: Plate 1, *Designation in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption (P-C) Region, California - Northern Part (2015)*; Plate 2, *Designation in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region, California - Middle Part (2015)*; Plate 3, *Designation in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region, California - Southern Part (2015)*; and Plate 4, *Designation in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region, California - Cuyama Valley (2015)*. These Plates are incorporated by reference into this regulation. These maps are available from the State Mining and Geology Board's office in Sacramento.

The construction aggregate deposits in the following areas are designated as being of regional significance:

Sector A - Deposits of the Salinas River Resource Area: Deposits in the recent river channel and adjacent floodplain along about fourteen miles of the Salinas River, from the southeastern city limits of Atascadero north (downstream) to the Niblick Road Bridge in the city of Paso Robles. Sector A has been subdivided into five subsectors identified as A-1a, A-1b, A-2a, A-2b, and A-3 (Plate 1). Portions of this Sector are under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo, City of Paso Robles, and City of Atascadero.

Subsector A-1a: Section 4, T27S, R12E, MDBM, (projected), and in the flood plain of the Salinas River east of US Highway 101, south of Niblick Road, and north of an unnamed pipeline.

Subsector A-1b: Sections 4, 9, 16, 20, 21, 28, 29, and 32, T27S, R12E, MDBM, (projected), and in the flood plain of the Salinas River east of US Highway 101, south of an unnamed pipeline, and north of Templeton Road.

Subsector A-2a: Sections 32, 33, T27S, R12E; 3, 4, 5, and 10, T28S, R12E, MDBM, (projected), and in the flood plain of the Salinas River east of US Highway 101, south of Templeton Road, and north of State Highway 41.

Subsector A-2b: Sections 10, 11, 14, and 15, T28S, R12E, MDBM, (projected), and in the flood plain of the Salinas River east of US Highway 101 and Sycamore Road, south of State Highway 41, west of Templeton Road, and north of unnamed pipelines.

Subsector A-3: Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, and 25, T28S, R12E, MDBM, (projected), and in the flood plain of the Salinas River east of US Highway 101, south of unnamed pipelines, and west of Rocky Canyon Road.

Sector B - Deposits of the Navajo Creek Resource Area: Deposits of the active channel and floodplain of Navajo Creek, from one-and-a-half miles upstream of the Highway 58 crossing to about three miles upstream of the crossing (Plate 1). This Sector is under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo.

Sector B: Sections 15 and 16, T29S, R16E, MDBM, and is in the flood plain of Navajo Creek south of State Highway 58, and east of USFS Road 29S15.

Sector C - Deposits of the La Panza Granitics Resource Area: The La Panza Granitics outcrop southeast of the City of Atascadero. Sector C is divided into four subsectors identified as C-1a, C-1b, C-2, and C-3 (Plate 1). This Sector is under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo.

Subsector C-1a: Sections 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, T28S, R13E; 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, and 11, T29S, R13E, MDBM, and is in the La Panza Granitics south of State Highway 41, east of the Salinas River, north of State Highway 58, and west of State Highway 229.

Subsector C-1b: Sections 35, 36, T28S, R13E; 1, 2, and 11, T29S, R13E, MDBM, and is in the La Panza Granitics north of State Highway 58, and east of State Highway 229.

Subsector C-2: Sections 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, T29S, R13E; 7, 8, 17, 18 and 19, T29S, R14E, MDBM, and is in the La Panza Granitics south of State Highway 58, north and east of Parkhill Road.

Subsector C-3: Sections 10, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35, 36, T29S, R13E; 18, and 19, T29S, R14E, MDBM, and is in the La Panza Granitics east of West Pozo Road, south of State Highway 58 and Parkhill Road, and north of Las Pilitas Road.

Sector D - Deposits of the Santa Maria River Resource Area: Alluvial deposits of the active river channel and adjacent floodplain of the Santa Maria River. This Sector includes land in both San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties and is divided into 41 subsectors identified as D-1 through D-11, and D-13 through D-37 (Plate 2). Portions of this Sector are under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo, County of Santa Barbara, and City of Santa Maria.

Subsector D-1: Sections 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, T11N, R35W; and 30, T11N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of Nipomo Mesa, north of Division Street and Oso Flaco Lake Road, east of State Highway 1 (Guadalupe Road), and west of US Highway 101.

Subsector D-2: Sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, T11N, R34W; 25, and 36, T11N, R35W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of Nipomo Mesa, Division Street and Riverside Road; east of Bonita School Road; north of the Santa Maria River flood control channel; and west of US Highway 101.

Subsector D-3: Sections 26, 27, 34, and 35, T11N, R35W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of Oso Flaco Lake Road, north of Division Street, and east of State Highway 1 (Guadalupe Road).

Subsector D-4: Sections 25, 26, 34, 35, and 36, T11N, R35W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of Division Street, west of Bonita School Road, north of the Santa Maria River flood control channel, and east of State Highway 1 (Guadalupe Road).

Sector D-5: Sections 35, 36, T11N, R35W; 1, and 2, T10N, R35W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood control channel of the Santa Maria River south of Division Street, west of Bonita School Road, north of State Highway (West Main Street), and east of State Highway 1 (Guadalupe Road).

Subsector D-6: Sections 36, T11N, R35W; 1, T10N, R35W; 31, 32, 33, T11N, R34W; and 6, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood control channel of the Santa Maria River south of Division Street, east of Bonita School Road, north of State Highway 166 (West Main Street), and west of an unnamed utility corridor and US Highway 101.

Subsector D-7: Sections 32, 33, and 34, T11N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood control channel of the Santa Maria River south of Nippon Mesa, east of an unnamed utility corridor, west of US Highway 101, and north of Atlantic Place and the City of Santa Maria.

Subsector D-8: Sections 34 and 35, T11N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood control channel of the Santa Maria River east of an unnamed utility corridor, west of US Highway 101, and north of Atlantic Place and the City of Santa Maria.

Sector D-9: Sections 1 and 2, T10N, R35W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of the Santa Maria River flood control channel, west of Bonita School Road, and north of State Highway 166 (West Main Street).

Subsector D-10: Sections 1, T10N, R35W; 31, 32, T11N, R34W; 5, 6, and 7, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of the Santa Maria River flood control channel, east of Bonita School Road, north of State Highway 166 (West Main Street), and west of an unnamed utility corridor.

Subsector D-11: Sections 32, 33, T11N, R34W; 4, and 5, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of the Santa Maria River flood control channel, east of an unnamed utility corridor, north of West Donovan Road, and west of North Blosser Road and the City of Santa Maria.

NOTE: *There is no Subsector D-12*

Subsector D-13a: Sections 35, T11N, R34W; 1, and 2, T10N, R34E, SBBM, and is in the flood control channel of the Santa Maria River east of US Highway 101, north of Seaward Drive, and west of Bull Canyon Road.

Subsector D-13b: Sections 1, 12, T10N, R34E; 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 35, and 36, T10N, R33W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood control channel of the Santa Maria River east of Bull Canyon Road, north and east of East Main Street and Foxen Canyon Road, and north of the Santa Maria Mesa Road river crossing.

Subsector D-14: Sections 35, T11N, R34W; and 2, T10N, R34E, SBBM, and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of the flood control channel, east of US Highway 101, and west of Mariah Drive.

Subsector D-15: Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River north of State Highway 166, east of Bonita Lateral Road, and west of the City of Santa Maria.

Subsector D-16: Sections 8 and 9, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River north of State Highway 166, south of West Donovan Road, and west of North Blosser Road and the City of Santa Maria.

Subsector D-17: Section 9, T10N, R34W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River north of State Highway 166, south of West Donovan Road, and west of North Blosser Road and the City of Santa Maria.

Subsector D-18: Sections 12, T10N, R34W; and 7, T10N, R33W, SBBM, (projected), and is on the Santa Maria River plain south of the Santa Maria River channel, east of Panther Drive, and north of East Main Street.

Subsector D-19: Sections 7 and 18, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of State Highway 166, east of Ray Road, and west of Black Road.

Subsector D-20a: Sections 8, 16, and 17, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of State Highway 166, north of West Stowell Road, west of Hanson Way, and east of Black Road.

Subsector D-20b: Section 16, T10N, R34W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of State Highway 166, north of West Stowell Road, west of North Blosser Road, and east of Hansen Way.

Subsector D-21: Sections 13, T10N, R34W; 17, and 18, T10N, R33W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River north of East Jones Street, south of East Main Street, and east of US Highway 101 and Suey Road.

Subsector D-22: Section 18, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of State Highway 166, east of Ray Road, and west of Black Road.

Subsector D-23: Section 13, T10N, R34W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of East Jones Street, north of East Stowell Road, east of US Highway 101, and west of Rosemary Road.

Subsector D-24a: Section 17 and 18, T10N, R33W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of East Jones Street, north of East Stowell Road, east of Rosemary Road, and west of Philbric Road.

Subsector D-24b: Sections 16, 17, 20, and 21, T10N, R33W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River east of Philbric Road, west of Andrew Avenue, and north of Foxen Canyon Road.

Subsector D-25: Sections 16, 17, and 21, T10N, R33W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River east of Philbric Road, west of Andrew Avenue, and south of Sugar Street.

Subsector D-26: Section 20, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of West Stowell Road, and east of Black Road.

Subsector D-27: Sections 20 and 21, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of West Stowell Road, and east of South East Street.

Subsector D-28a: Sections 20 and 21, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of West Stowell Road, east of Black Road, and west of A Street.

Subsector D-28b: Section 21, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of West Stowell Road, north of Battles Street, and west of South Blosser Road.

Subsector D-29: Section 22, T10N, R34W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of West Stowell Road, north of Battles Street, east of South Blosser Road, and west of South Depot Street.

Subsector D-30a: Section 23, T10N, R34W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of East Battles Road, north of East Betteravia Road, west of South College Drive, and east of Newlove Drive.

Subsector D-30b: Section 23, T10N, R34W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of East Battles Road, north of East Betteravia Road, east of South College Drive, and west of US Highway 101.

Subsector D-31: Section 24, T10N, R34W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of East Stowell Road, north of East Battles Road, east of US Highway 101, and west of Rosemary Road.

Subsector D-32: Sections 19 and 20, T10N, R33W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of East Stowell Road, north of East Betteravia Road, east of Rosemary Road and US Highway 101, and west of Philbric Road.

Subsector D-33: Section 24, T10N, R34W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of East Battles Road, north of East Betteravia Road, east of US Highway 101, and west of Rosemary Road.

Subsector D-34: Sections 28 and 29, T10N, R33W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of Foxen Canyon Road, and east of Telephone Road.

Subsector D-35: Section 28, T10N, R33W, SBBM, and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Maria River south and west of Foxen Canyon Road.

Subsector D-36: Sections 16, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, and 35, T10N, R33W, SBBM (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River east of Andrew Avenue, north and east of Foxen Canyon Road.

Subsector D-37: Sections 34, and 35, T10N, R33W, SBBM, and is in the flood plain of the Santa Maria River south of Foxen Canyon Road.

Sector E - Deposits of the Sisquoc River Resource Area: Alluvial deposits of the active river channel and adjacent floodplain of the Sisquoc River. The Sector extends along the river from about seven miles east of the community of Sisquoc, downstream to the

confluence with the Cuyama River. Sector E is divided into five subsectors identified as E-1 through E-4 (with subsector E-3 split into “a” and “b;” See Plate 2). This Sector is under the land use jurisdiction of the County of Santa Barbara.

Subsector E-1: Sections 1, 2, 12, T9N, R33W; 7, 8, and 17, T9N, R32W, SBBM, and is in the flood plain of the Sisquoc River north of Foxen Canyon Road, south of Santa Maria Mesa Road, and west of Tepusquet Road.

Subsector E-2: Section 18, T9N, R32W, SBBM, and is in the flood plain of the Sisquoc River south of Foxen Canyon Road, and east of the community of Sisquoc.

Subsector E-3a: Sections 16 and 17, T9N, R32W, SBBM, and is in the flood plain of the Sisquoc River north of Foxen Canyon Road, south of Santa Maria Mesa Road, and west of Tepusquet Road.

Subsector E-3b: Sections 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, and 23, T9N, R32W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Sisquoc River east of Tepusquet Road, north of Foxen Canyon Road and USFS Route 10N06/Rancho Sisquoc Road.

Subsector E-4: Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, T9N, R32W; 19, 20, 29, and 30, T9N, R31W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Sisquoc River in Rancho Sisquoc, east of Tepusquet Road, north of Foxen Canyon Road, and east of USFS Route 10N06.

Sector F - Deposits of Santa Ynez River Resource Area: Alluvial deposits of the active river channel and adjacent floodplain of the Santa Ynez River. The Sector extends from just downstream of Cachuma Dam to about eight miles west (downstream) of the Highway 101 Bridge. Sector F is divided into seven subsectors identified as F-1 through F-7 (Plate 3). Portions of this Sector are under the land use jurisdiction of the County of Santa Barbara, City of Buellton, and City of Solvang.

Subsector F-1: Sections 12, 13, T6N, R33W; 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, T6N, R32W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Ynez River west of US Highway 101 and Avenue of the Flags, north of Santa Rosa Road, and south of State Highway 246 and Mail Road.

Subsector F-2: Sections 12, T6N, R32W; 7, and 18, T6N, R31W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Ynez River west of US Highway 101, east of Avenue of the Flags, and north of Santa Rosa Road.

Subsector F-3: Sections 7, 16, 17, 18, 20, and 21, T6N, R31W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Ynez River east of US Highway 101, south of State Highway 246/Mission Avenue, and west of Alisal Road.

Subsector F-4: Sections 7, 8, 17, and 18, T6N, R31W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the ancestral flood plain of the Santa Ynez River east of US Highway 101 and Ballard Canyon Road, and north of State Highway 246/Mission Avenue.

Subsector F-5: Sections 21, 22, 23, and 24, T6N, R31W, SBBM, and is in the flood plain of the Santa Ynez River east of Alisal Road, north of Three Springs Road, south of Mesa Verde Road, and west of Refugio Road.

Subsector F-6: Sections 24, T6N, R31W; 19, 20, 21, 22, 29, and 30, T6N, R30W, SBBM (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Ynez River east of Refugio Road, north of Old Santa Rosa Road, and west of State Highway 154/San Marcos Pass Road.

Subsector F-7: Sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, and 24, T6N, R30W, SBBM, (projected), and is in the flood plain of the Santa Ynez River east and north of State Highway 154/San Marcos Pass Road, and west of Cachuma Reservoir Dam.

Sector G - Deposits of the Upper Cuyama River Resource Area: Alluvial deposits of the Cuyama River, in the Cuyama Valley from the Highway 166 bridge, south (upstream) to the Ventura County line - a distance of about 24 miles. Sector G is divided into four subsectors identified as G-1 through G-4 (Plate 4). This deposit is under the land use jurisdiction of San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties, but currently serves the western Kern County market. Portions of this Sector are under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo and County of Santa Barbara.

Subsector G-1: Sections 19, 20, 28, 29, 30, 33, and 34, T10N, R25W, SBBM, and is in the flood Plain of the Cuyama River south of State Highway 166, west of State Highway 33, east of Kirschenmann Road, and north of Foothill Road.

Subsector G-2: Sections 2, 3, 11, and 12, T9N, R25W, SBBM, and is in the flood Plain of the Cuyama River south of Foothill Road, west of State Highway 33, and north of USFS Route 9N11/Big Pine Road.

Subsector G-3: Sections 12, 13, 24, T9N, R25W; 18, 19, 30, and 31, T9N, R24W, SBBM, and is in the flood Plain of the Cuyama River south of USFS Route 9N11/Big Pine Road, west of State Highway 33, and north of unnamed pipeline.

Subsector G-4: Sections 31, 32, T9N, R24W; 1, T8N, R25W; 6, 7, 8, 17, and 18, T8N, R24W, SBBM, and is in the flood Plain of the Cuyama River south of an unnamed pipeline, and west of State Highway 33 and the Ventura County Line.

Sector H - Deposits of the Bee Rock Resource Area: Limestone deposits on the south side of Bee Rock in the Santa Ynez Mountains approximately two miles south of Cachuma Dam (Plate 3). This Sector is under the land use jurisdiction of the County of Santa Barbara.

Sector H: Section 31, T6N, R29W, SBBM, (projected), and is the Bee Rock Limestone Deposit in the Santa Ynez Mountains south of State Highway 154/San Marcos Pass Road and Cachuma Reservoir Dam.

Sector I - Deposits of the Huerhuero Creek Resource Area: Alluvial deposits in the active channel of the Main Branch, Middle Branch and East Branch of Huerhuero Creek, from 1.1 mile north of the intersection of State Highway 58 and O'Donovan Road, north (downstream) to approximately 0.25 mile north of the Creston Road crossing over Huerhuero Creek three miles north of State Highway 4 - a linear distance (in two segments) of about 10 miles. Sector I is divided into 11 subsectors identified as I-1 through I-11 (Plate 1). From north to south, Sectors I-1 through I-8 are in the Main and Middle Branches of Huerhuero Creek. Sectors I-9 through I-11 are in the East Branch of Huerhuero Creek. This Sector is under the land use jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo.

Subsector I-1: Sections 14 and 23, T27S, R13E, MDBM, (projected), and is in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek north of Creston Road, and east of Geneseo Road.

Subsector I-2: Section 23, T27S, R13E, MDBM, (projected), and is in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek south and west of Creston Road, and north of unnamed pipeline.

Subsector I-3: Sections 23 and 26, T27S, R13E, MDBM, (projected), and is in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek west of Creston Road, south of unnamed pipeline, and north of another unnamed pipeline.

Subsector I-4: Sections 25, 26, and 36, T27S, R13E, MDBM, (projected), and is in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek north of State Highway 41, west of Creston Road, and south of an unnamed pipeline.

Subsector I-5: Sections 36, T27S, R13E; and 1, T28S, R13E, MDBM, (projected), and is in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek south of State Highway 41, east of State Highway 229/Webster Road, west of La Panza Road, and north of an unnamed pipeline.

Subsector I-6: Section 1, T28S, R13E, MDBM, (projected), and is in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek south of unnamed pipeline, east of State Highway 229/Webster Road and the community of Creston, and north of O'Donovan Road.

Subsector I-7: Sections 1 and 12, T28S, R13E, MDBM, (projected), and is in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek south of the community of Creston, east of State Highway 229/Webster Road, and north of Reeves Pheasant Way.

Subsector I-8: Sections 1 and 12, T28S, R13E, MDBM, (projected), and in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek south of Reeves Pheasant Way, and east of State Highway 229/Webster Road.

Subsector I-9: Section 7, T28S, R14E, MDBM, (projected), and in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek east of O'Donovan Road, and north of Lady Amherst Way.

Subsector I-10: Sections 18 and 19, T28S, R14E, MDBM, (projected), and in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek west of O'Donovan Road, and south of Lady Amherst Way.

Subsector I-11: Sections 19, 20, and 29, T28S, R14E, MDBM, (projected), and in the active channel of Huerhuero Creek east of O'Donovan Road.

Note: Authority cited: Section 2790, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2761 and 2790, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 3-30-2015; operative 7-1-2015 (Register 2015, No. 14).

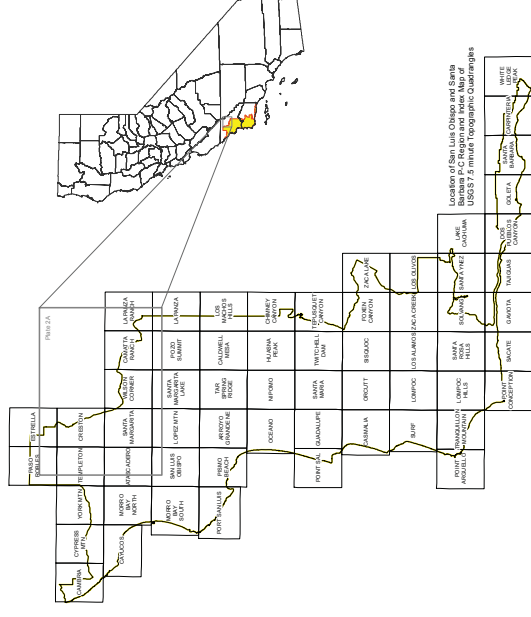
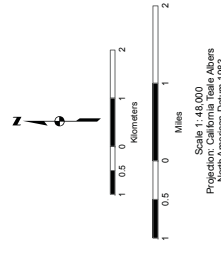
PLATES

State Mining and Geology Board

Designation in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption (P-C) Region, California – Northern Part

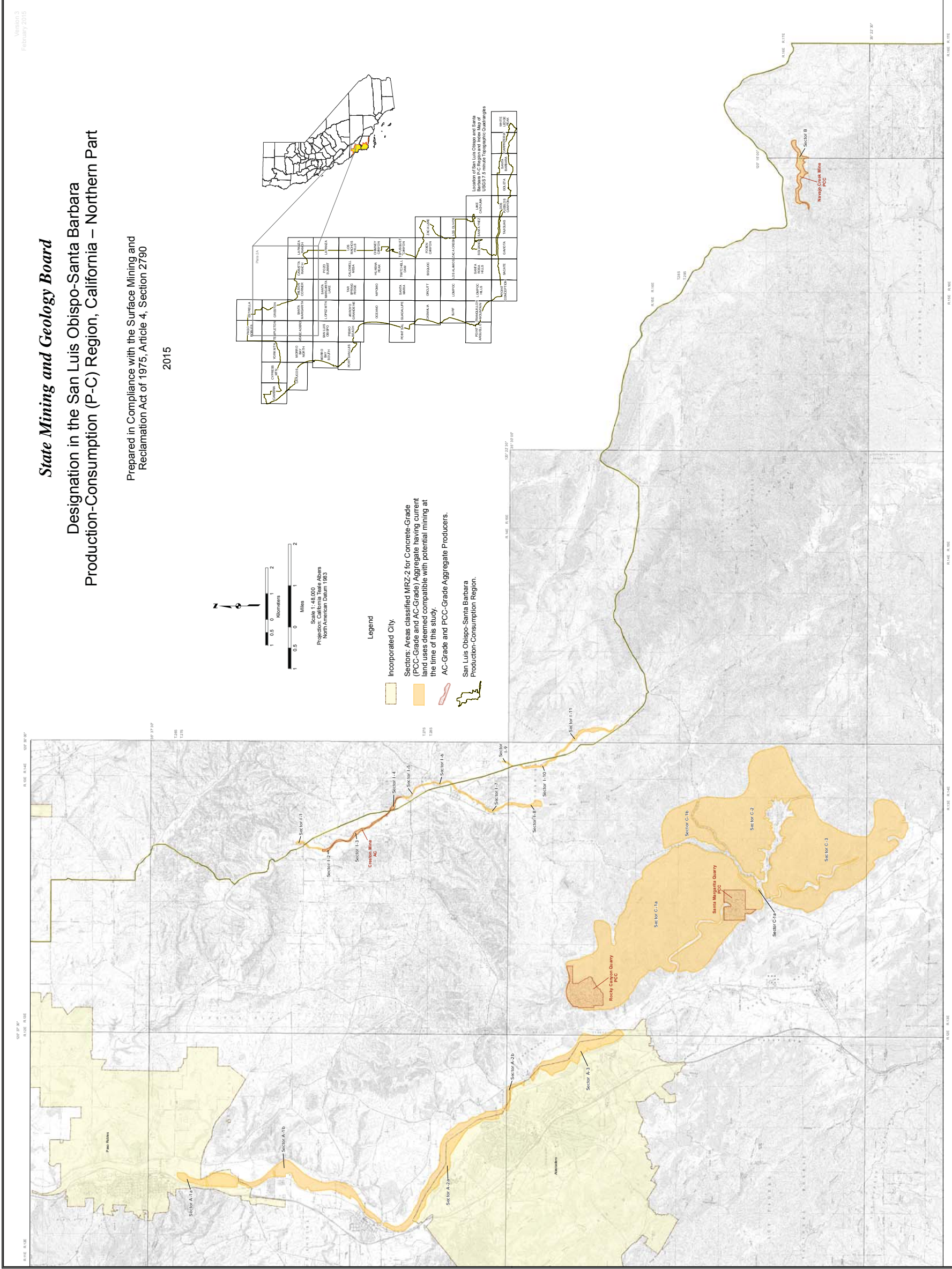
Prepared in Compliance with the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975, Article 4, Section 2790

2015



- Legend**
- Incorporated City.
 - Sectors: Areas classified MRZ-2 for Concrete-Grade (PCC-Grade and AC-Grade) Aggregate having current land uses deemed compatible with potential mining at the time of this study.
 - AC-Grade and PCC-Grade Aggregate Producers.

San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region.



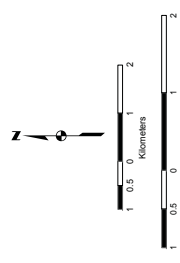
State Mining and Geology Board

Designation in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption (P-C) Region, California - Middle Part

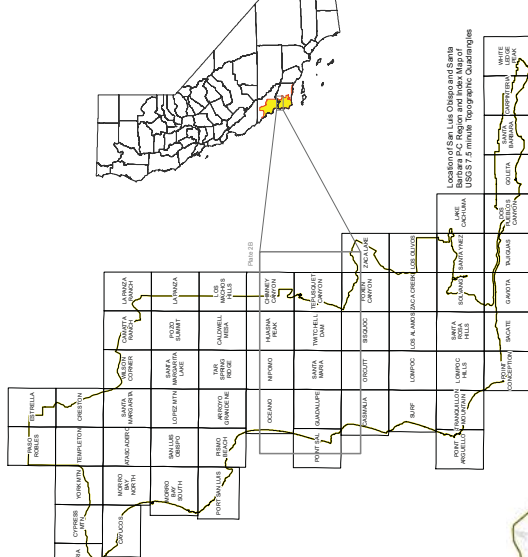
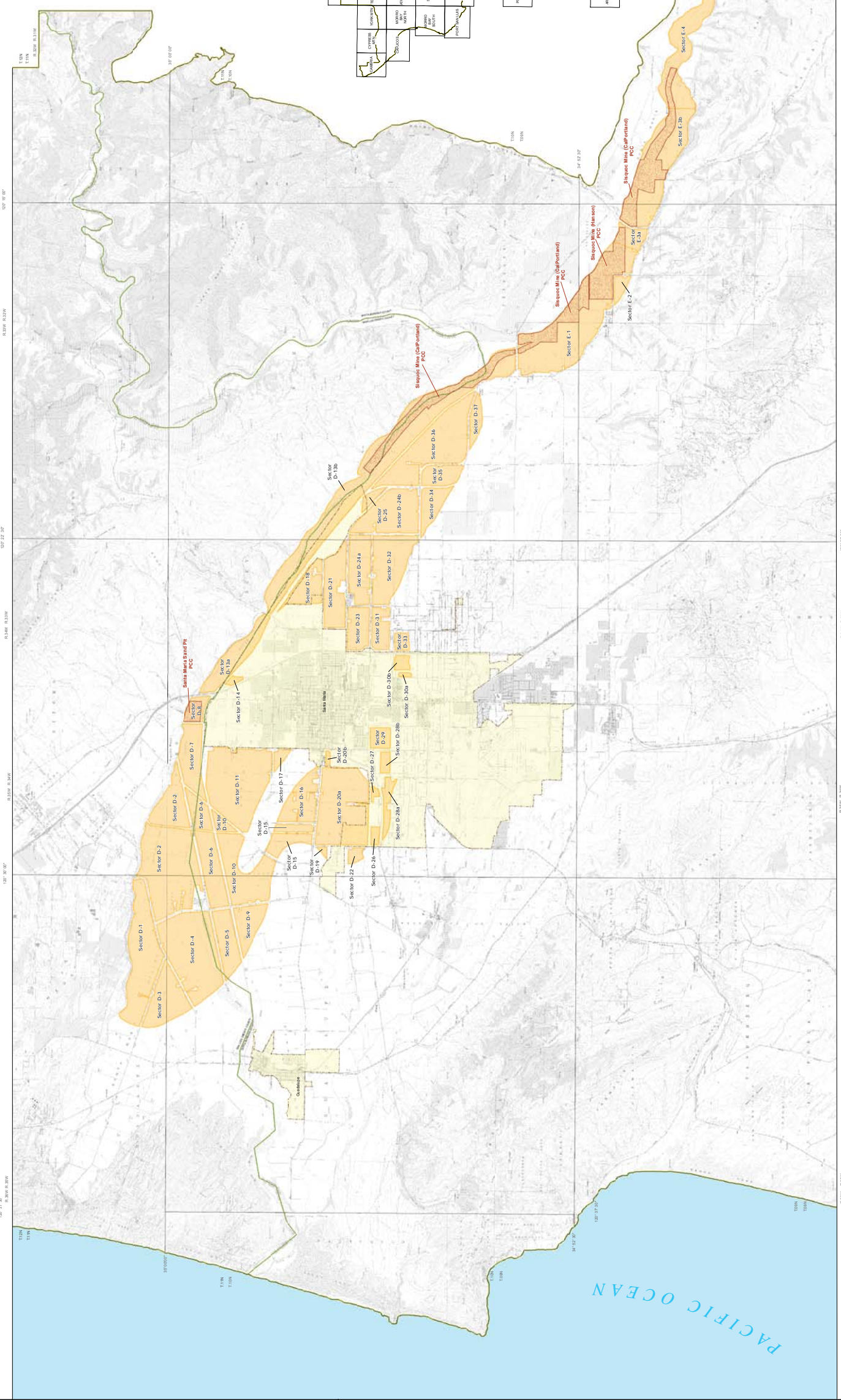
Prepared in Compliance with the Surface Mining and
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2015

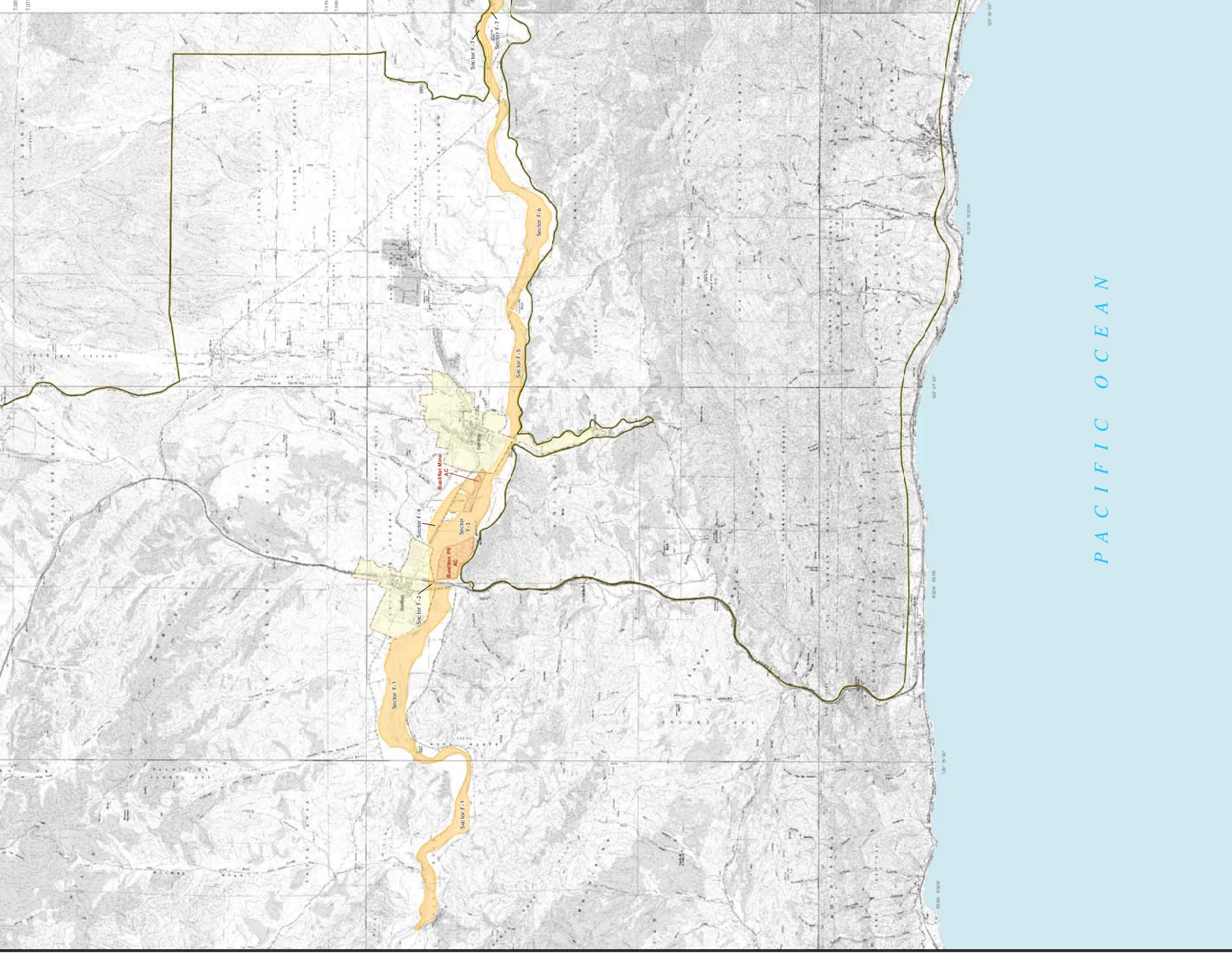
Version 3
February 2015



- Legend**
- Incorporated City
 - County Boundary
 - Sectors: Areas classified MRZ-2 for Concrete-Grade (PCC-Grade and AC-Grade) Aggregate having current land uses deemed compatible with potential mining at the time of this study.
 - AC-Grade and PCC-Grade Aggregate Producers.
 - San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region.



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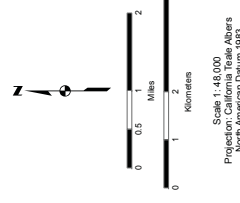


State Mining and Geology Board

Designation in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption (P-C) Region, California –Southern Part

Prepared in Compliance with the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975, Article 4, Section 2790

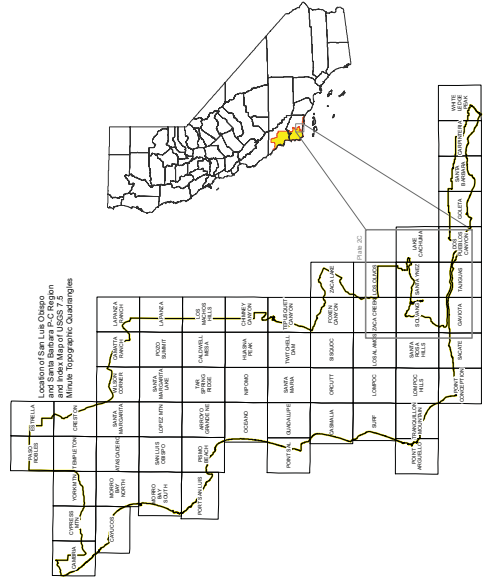
2015



Scale 1:48,000
Projection: California State Albers
North American Datum 1983

Legend

- Incorporated City.
- Sectors: Areas classified MRZ-2 for Concrete-Grade (PCC-Grade) and AC-Grade Aggregate Producers. Land uses deemed compatible with potential mining at the time of this study.
- AC-Grade and PCC-Grade Aggregate Producers.
- San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region.

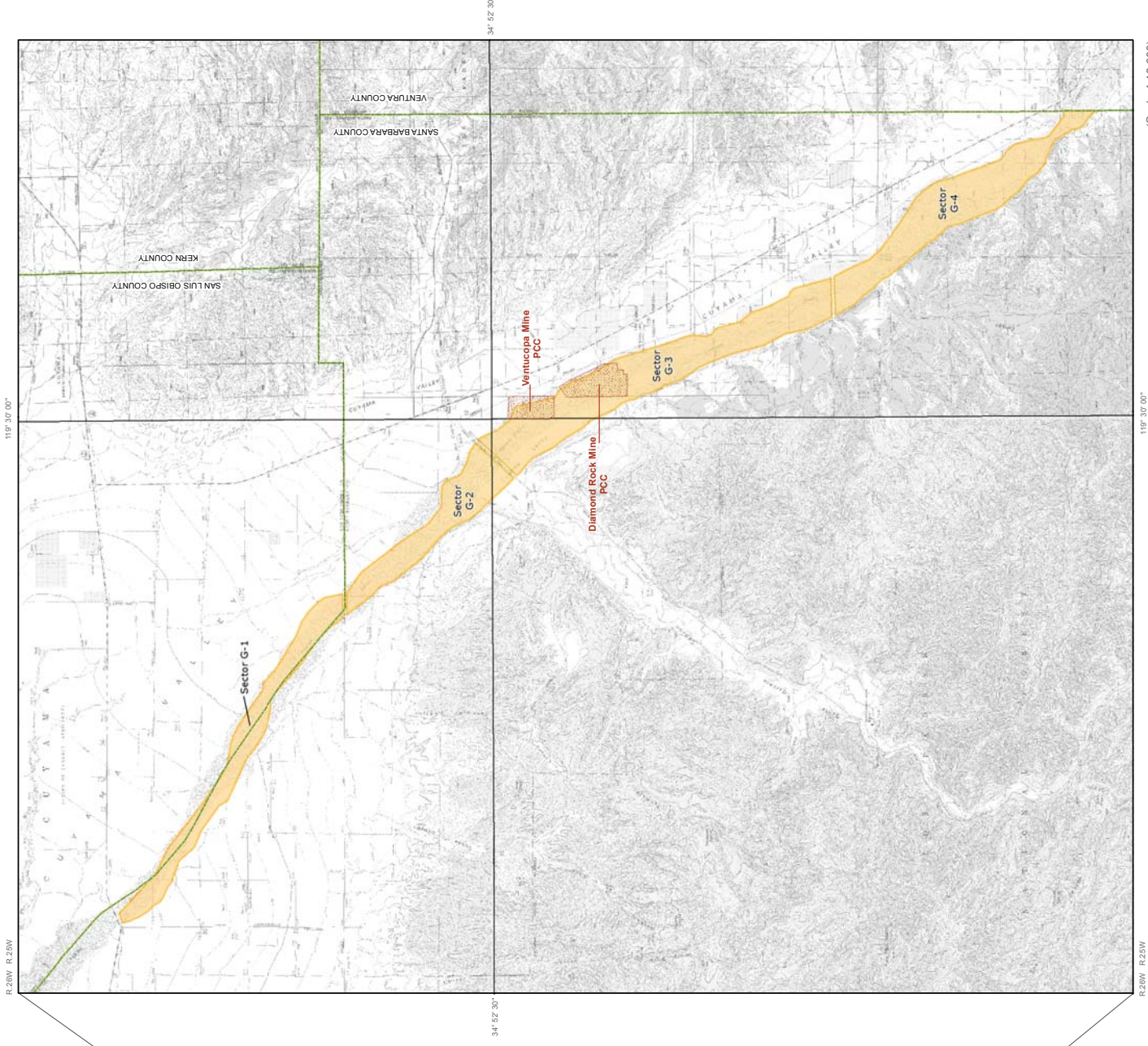
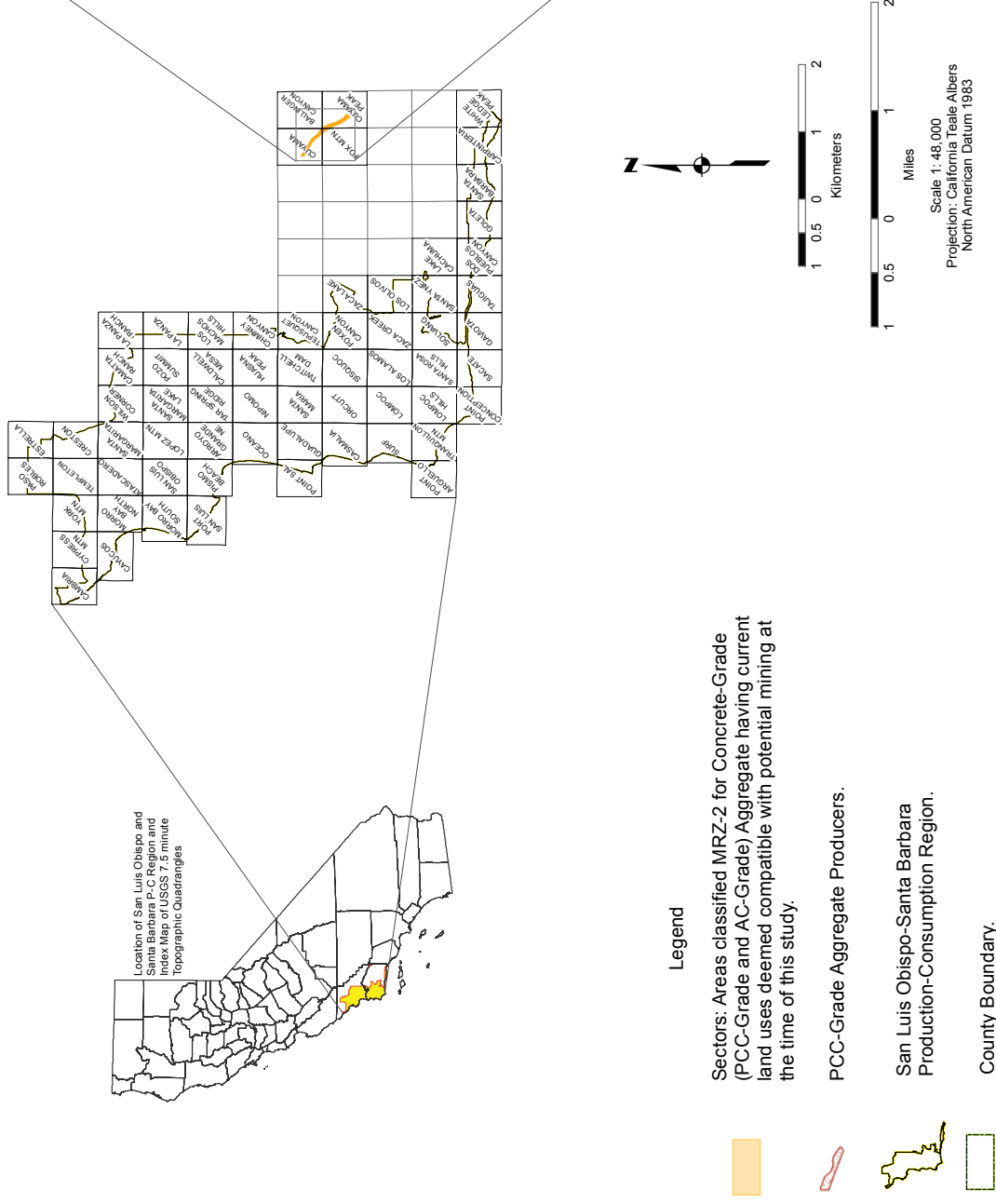


State Mining and Geology Board

Designation in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption (P-C) Region, California –Cuyama Valley

Prepared in Compliance with the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975, Article 4, Section 2790

2015



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