

SMARA DESIGNATION
REPORT NO. 3

DESIGNATION OF REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT
CONSTRUCTION AGGREGATE RESOURCE AREAS
IN THE
ORANGE COUNTY - TEMESCAL VALLEY
AND
SAN GABRIEL VALLEY PRODUCTION-CONSUMPTION REGIONS

AUGUST 1984

PREPARED BY
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE MINING AND GEOLOGY BOARD

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I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide information on the construction aggregate deposits in the Orange County-Temescal Valley and San Gabriel Valley Production-Consumption (P-C) Regions that have been designated as being of regional significance by the State Mining and Geology Board. The designation of these resource areas was undertaken by the Board pursuant to Section 2790 of the California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA), as amended.

The objective of this action is to identify construction aggregate deposits that remain available and are needed to meet future demands in each of these two regions.

General maps indicating the boundaries of the two study regions are provided on Plates 1 and 2. Maps displaying the areas designated as being of regional significance are provided on Plates 1.1 through 1.4 and Plates 4.3 and 4.4, enclosed at the end of this report.

II. CLASSIFICATION-DESIGNATION PROCESS

A. Identifying Important Mineral Lands

The rapid growth of many California communities, particularly during the past two decades, has served to emphasize the continuing importance of mineral resource conservation as a land-use issue. To support the maintenance of our existing community structure as well as provide for its continued growth, adequate supplies of a variety of mineral commodities must be available at a reasonable cost. Yet, urban expansion itself has been a major cause of a decline in the availability of many important minerals. In many areas, for example, pressure from competing land uses has severely reduced or completely eliminated access to available mineral resources such as sand and gravel deposits. The loss of these deposits has occurred because land-use planning decisions have often been made with little, if any, knowledge of the location and importance of these resources.

In an effort to remedy this problem, SMARA provides for a mineral lands inventory process termed classification-designation. The Department of Conservation, its Division of Mines and Geology, and the State Mining and Geology Board are the State agencies responsible for administering this process. The primary objective of this process is to provide local agencies -- such as cities and counties -- with information on the location, need, and importance of mineral resources within their jurisdiction. A second objective of this process is to assure that this information will be considered in local land-use planning decisions. This objective is implemented through the adoption of general plan mineral resource management policies.

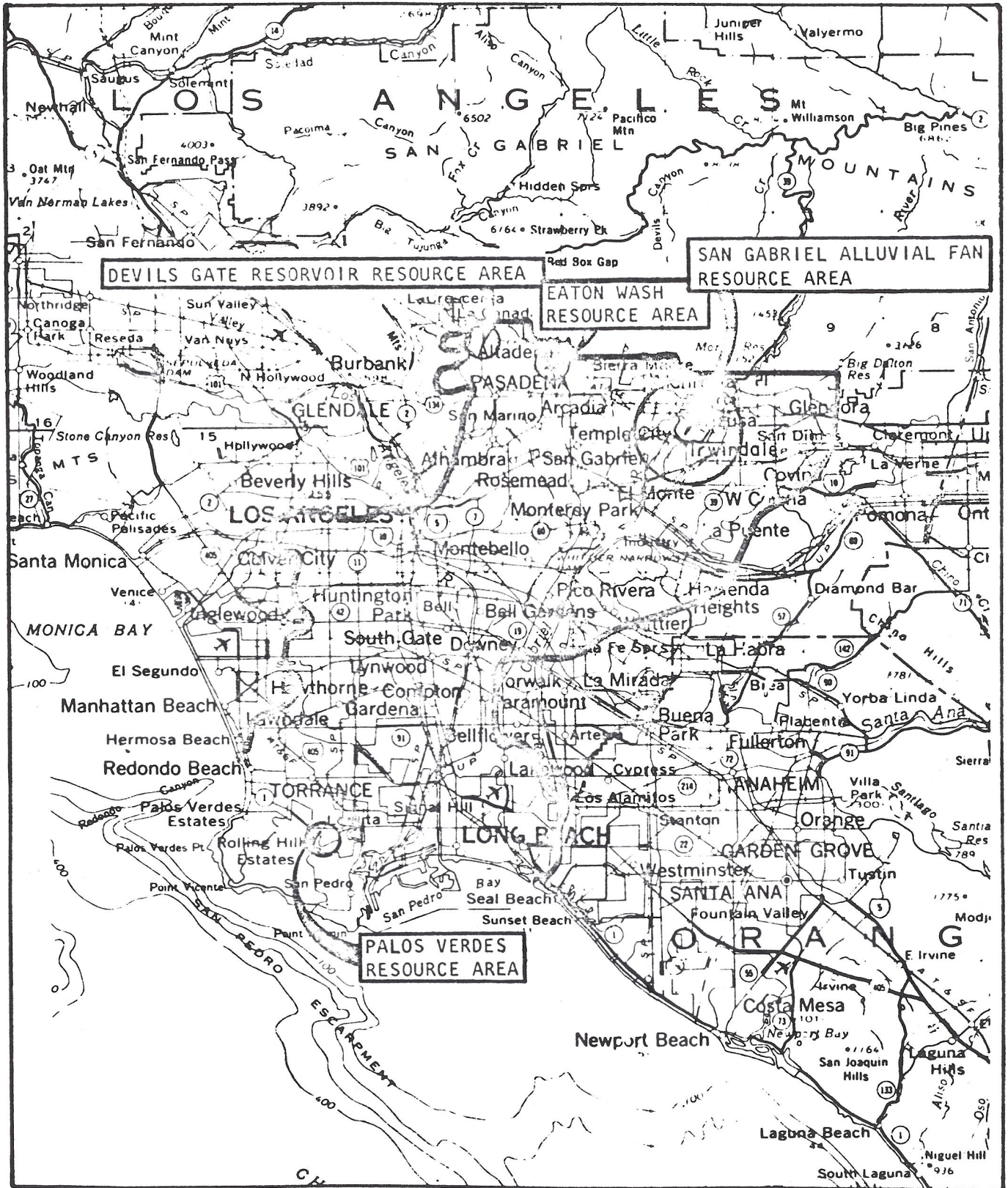
During the first phase of this program, classification, the State Geologist is responsible for preparing a geological inventory of select mineral commodities within a defined study region. Major objectives of a classification report include: (1) identifying the market area of the commodity (a production-consumption region); (2) projecting the future (50-year) needs for the commodity within the study region; and (3) geologically classifying the lands within the region as to the presence or absence of the commodity.

Figure 1



MAP OF THE ORANGE COUNTY-TEMESCAL VALLEY
PRODUCTION-CONSUMPTION REGION

Figure 2



MAP OF THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
PRODUCTION-CONSUMPTION REGION

The State Geologist classifies mineral lands solely on the basis of geological factors. Existing land-use, by statute, is not considered. Classification of an area as Mineral Resource Zone-2 (MRZ-2) indicates the existence of a deposit that meets certain criteria for value and marketability. The classification report also describes other categories of mineral resource zones -- MRZ-1, 3, and 4. The first two of these categories are used to indicate if an area contains no resources (MRZ-1) or contains potential but presently unproven resources (MRZ-3). Areas where it is not possible to assign any of these three categories are classified MRZ-4.

In many regions, large portions of the areas classified as MRZ-2 are already committed to various urban uses, which limit access to the 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 nonurbanized areas, called resource sectors, are important because they contain resources that remain potentially available for future use.

Once the classification report has been completed, the State Mining and Geology Board may choose to proceed with the second step in SMARA's mineral lands identification process -- designation of those deposits that are of regional or statewide significance. In contrast to classification, which inventories mineral deposits without regard to land use, the purpose of designation is to identify those deposits that are available from a land-use perspective and are of prime importance in meeting future needs of the production-consumption region. The areas normally considered for designation are the deposits situated within the resource sectors.

The Board's guidelines for the classification and designation of mineral lands are provided in Part II of Special Publication 51, California Surface Mining and Reclamation Policies and Procedures. See Chapter V for information on the availability of this publication.

B. Construction Aggregate Resources

The first mineral commodity selected by the State Mining and Geology Board for classification by the State Geologist was construction aggregate -- sand, gravel, and crushed rock. While its importance is often overlooked, sand and gravel is an essential commodity in today's society. As a construction material, sand and gravel is a key component in products such as Portland cement concrete, asphaltic concrete (blacktop), railroad ballast, stucco, road base, and fill. Aggregate normally provides from 80 to 100 percent of the material volume in these products. Portland cement concrete, in turn, is also used in a number of building materials such as concrete blocks and pipes, foundation pilings, precast concrete beams, and tilt-up concrete walls. In total, aggregate as a basic construction material has important economic multiplier effects. The availability of aggregate is essential, for example, to the construction industry. Developers, building and highway contractors, cement manufacturers, asphalt producers, construction workers, and truck drivers are dependent, either directly or

indirectly, on a ready supply of aggregate. Therefore, the availability of aggregate deposits and their proximity to markets are critical factors in the strength of the economy.

In establishing priorities for the classification program, the Board initially directed the Division of Mines and Geology to evaluate construction aggregate deposits in the Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego metropolitan areas. Several other metropolitan areas are also slated for classification once these areas have been completed. These areas include Bakersfield, Fresno, Monterey, Sacramento, San Luis Obispo, and the Coachella Valley.

The Department of Conservation also has a classification program for the identification of important mineral commodities -- such as precious and strategic metals, limestone, and clays -- in the rural areas of California. The focus of this program is presently on the Mother Lode Belt in the Sierra Nevada Foothills and the California Desert Conservation area.

Designation of regionally significant construction aggregate resource areas was initiated in the San Fernando Valley region of Los Angeles. The Ventura County region designation was completed in January 1982. The designation of aggregate resource areas in the Orange County-Temescal Valley and San Gabriel P-C Regions was the third such action completed by the Board.

The Board is scheduled to consider designation in other regions of Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego in the near future.

III. LEAD AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

A. General Plan Recognition

Both the classification report and the designation information are transmitted to the appropriate lead agencies as they are completed. Within 12 months of the receipt of this information, local lead agencies are required by the Act (Section 2762[a]) to establish mineral resource management policies in their general plans that: (1) recognize the mineral information classified by the State Geologist and transmitted by the Board; (2) assist in the management of land use that affects areas of regional significance; and (3) emphasize the conservation and development of the identified mineral deposits.

SMARA also requires that a lead agency's land-use decisions involving designated areas are in accordance with its mineral resource management policies. In addition, a lead agency, in determining land use in designated areas, must balance mineral value against alternative land uses and consider the importance of the designated mineral resources to their market region as a whole and not just their importance to the lead agency's area of jurisdiction.

Prior to the adoption of mineral resource management policies, lead agencies shall submit them to the Board for review and comment (Section 2762[b] and [c], SMARA). The Board shall comment within 60 days of receipt of the proposed policies. Any subsequent amendment to these resource management policies shall also require Board review and comment.

B. Goals and Policies

The Board has adopted mineral resource goals and policies to guide local government in the use of the information developed by the classification-designation process. (See Part III, Special Publication 51). The Board's mineral resource management goals are as follows:

1. Mineral lands classified MRZ-2 or designated as areas of regional significance should be protected from preclusive and incompatible land uses so that the mineral resources within these lands and areas are available when needed.
2. Surface mining within these classified lands and designated areas should be controlled to assure that:
 - (a) Adverse environmental effects are prevented or minimized and that mined lands are reclaimed to a usable condition that is readily adaptable for alternative land uses.
 - (b) The production and conservation of minerals are encouraged, while giving consideration to recreation, watershed, wildlife, range and forage, aesthetic enjoyment, and other environmental factors.
 - (c) Residual hazards to the public health and safety are eliminated.

Mineral resource management policies developed by local government pursuant to the Act and Board guidelines should:

- o Establish land-use categories that will allow for timely mineral extraction to meet projected regional demand in areas designated to be of regional significance, and establish regulations for these land-use categories that will protect them from land use that would preclude mineral extraction.
- o Develop and implement regulations to ensure that adequate supplies of mineral commodities are developed under a diversity of ownership to protect the consumer against the effects of restricted competition.
- o Develop and implement regulations that will buffer land-use categories permitting mineral extraction from uses incompatible with mining.
- o Develop and implement regulations to ensure that after mitigative measures are taken, a proposed mining operation will not create any significant nuisances, hazards, or adverse environmental impacts.

- o Develop and implement regulations to ensure that all mining operations provide for adequate reclamation of mined lands before issuing mining permits.

C. Land-Use Categories

The Board has also developed land-use categories that are to serve as a guide to local government in establishing land uses on or adjacent to lands classified as MRZ-2 that have been designated as being of regional significance. These land-use categories are as follows:

- o Incompatible - Land uses inherently incompatible with mining and/or that require a high public or private investment in structures, land improvements, and landscaping and that would prevent mining because of the higher economic value of the land and its improvements.

Examples of such uses include high density residential, low density residential with high unit value, public facilities, intensive industrial, and commercial.

- o Compatible - Land uses inherently compatible with mining and/or that require a low public or private investment in structures, land improvements, and landscaping and that would allow mining because of the low economic value of the land and its improvements.

Examples of such uses include very low density residential (for example 1 unit per 10 acres), intensive industrial, recreation (public/commercial), agricultural, silvicultural, grazing, and open space.

- o Interim - Land uses that require structures, land improvements, and landscaping of a limited useful life and from an economic and political standpoint can be converted to mining at the end of that limited life.

IV. DESIGNATION OF RESOURCE AREAS IN THE ORANGE COUNTY-TEMESCAL VALLEY AND SAN GABRIEL VALLEY P-C REGIONS

A. Actions Leading to Designation

A public workshop on the classification reports for these two regions was held in the City of Santa Fe Springs, California, by the Board in January 1982. Based upon comments received at this workshop, the Board determined that it should proceed with the designation of aggregate resource areas in these two regions.

Public hearings on the draft environmental impact report (DEIR) and proposed designation in these two regions was held by the Board in the City of Santa Fe Springs, California, on January 14, 1983.

Regulations describing the areas designated as being of regional significance in the two study regions were adopted by the Board on June 10, 1983. After review and approval by the Office of

Administrative Law, these regulations were incorporated into the California Administrative Code as Sections 3550.4 and 3550.5 (Title 14, Division 2, Chapter 8, Subchapter 1, Article 2), effective September 24, 1983.

B. Areas of Regional Significance in the Orange County-Temescal Valley P-C Region

Classification. Information on the construction aggregate resources of this area are provided in California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG) Special Report 143, Part III, classification report for the Orange County-Temescal Valley P-C Region. Information on how to obtain a copy of Special Report 143, Part III, is provided in Chapter V of this report.

The Orange County-Temescal Valley P-C Region encompasses one of the largest areas of the seven P-C regions in the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area. This region includes portions of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. Major population centers in this region include such cities as Anaheim, Santa Ana, Orange, Norwalk, Fullerton, Corona, Mission Viejo, Irvine, and San Juan Capistrano. Physiographic features of the region include the Santa Ana Mountains; the Puente and San Joaquin Hills; the Santa Ana River; and Santiago, Arroyo Trabuco, and San Juan Creeks. The population of this region is approximately 2.4 million.

The Orange County-Temescal Valley P-C Region is bordered by three other P-C regions of the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area. To the west and northwest is the San Gabriel Valley P-C Region, the co-subject of this report. Along the northern and northeastern boundaries are the Claremont-Upland and San Bernardino P-C Regions, respectively. Classification reports for these two regions recently have been completed by the Division of Mines and Geology.

Several areas within the Orange County-Temescal Valley P-C Region have been classified Mineral Resource Zone-2. Aggregate resources in these MRZ-2 areas are located in both existing stream channels and their respective flood plains and in hillside or mesa deposits. While some resources are located in highly urbanized areas -- Anaheim, Huntington Beach, and Orange -- a substantial portion of the remaining available resources are located in more rural, outlying parts of the study area such as Temescal Valley, Gypsum Canyon, Arroyo Trabuco, Santiago, and San Juan Creeks.

Within the areas classified as MRZ-2, Special Report 143, Part III, identified 22 resource sectors that contain aggregate resources that remain available from a general land-use perspective. These 22 resource sectors, (identified alphabetically in the report, A through V) are the areas the Board considered for designation as being of regional significance.

Designated Areas. Based upon information in Special Report 143, Part III, the environmental impact report prepared for this action, and public testimony, the Board designated all or portions of the areas delineated as Resource Sectors A through V. These areas are described as follows:

Sector A - Instream deposits of the Santa Ana River beginning at Prado Dam and extending downstream for one and one-half miles.

Sector B - Instream deposits along the north side of the Santa Ana River beginning near Coal Canyon and extending downstream for approximately three miles.

Sector C - Instream deposits along the south side of the Santa Ana River from Horseshoe Bend downstream to the Weir Canyon Bridge.

Sector D - Offstream deposits located between Orangethorpe Avenue and La Palma Avenue in the northeastern part of Anaheim.

Sector E - Offstream deposits located near the intersection of Fee Ana Street and La Palma Avenue in Anaheim.

Sector F - Offstream deposits in the Warner Basin located near Jefferson Street and the Riverside Freeway in Anaheim.

Sector G - Offstream deposit located on the south side of the Santa Ana River near Lincoln Avenue in Anaheim.

Sector H - Hillside deposit located immediately east of Prado Dam in the Chino Hills.

Sector I - Hillside deposit located east of Gypsum Canyon in the Santa Ana Mountains.

Sector J - Instream deposit of Santiago Creek beginning near Villa Park Dam and extending downstream to approximately the Newport Freeway.

Sector K - A conglomerate deposit in upper Blind Canyon east of Villa Park Dam.

Sector L - Instream deposit located on Santiago Creek between Santiago Dam and Irvine Park.

Sector M - Instream deposit located under the Santiago Reservoir on Santiago Creek.

Sector N - Instream deposits of Santiago Creek beginning near Santiago Reservoir and extending upstream to the confluence of Williams Canyon, including a portion of Silverado Canyon.

Sector O - Offstream deposits located on the southeast side of Cota Street in Corona.

Sector P - Offstream deposits of Temescal Wash near the intersection of the Riverside Freeway and Interstate 15 near Corona.

Sector Q - Instream deposits located in Temescal Wash beginning near Magnolia Avenue and extending upstream to Cajalco Road.

TABLE I
 REGIONAL AGGREGATE RESOURCES OF THE
 ORANGE COUNTY-TEMESCAL VALLEY P-C REGION
 (all numbers in million short tons)

<u>Resource Area</u>	<u>Sector</u>	<u>Million Resources*</u>
Santa Ana River:	A	25.3
	B	50.7
	C	11.6
	D	19.3
	E	9.4
	F	48.0
	G	**
	H	**
	I	**
	Total:	304.3
Lower Santiago Creek:	J	233.6
	K	13.4
	Total:	247.0
Upper Santiago Creek:	L	5.1
	M	34.1
	N	17.0
	Total:	56.2
Temescal Wash:	O	5.1
	P	25.8
	Q	49.0
	R	47.4
	Total:	127.3
Mayhew-Coldwater Fan:	S	330.3
	Total:	330.3
San Juan Creek:	T	149.7
	Total:	149.7
Arroyo Trabuco:	U	50.6
	V	29.3
	Total:	79.9
	Grand Total:	1294.7

*Includes permitted and nonpermitted resources.

**Cannot be shown due to confidentiality of data.

Reference: Based upon Table 3.2, California Division of Mines and Geology, Special Report 143, Part III (updated to reflect September 1982 boundary changes of resource sectors) and volume of resources designated as being of regional significance.

Sector R - Instream deposits located in Temescal Wash beginning near the Olsen Canyon confluence and extending upstream to Lee Lake.

Sector S - Offstream deposits of the Coldwater Mayhew Fan near Glen Ivy Hot Springs.

Sector T - Instream deposits of San Juan Creek beginning near Caspers Regional Park and extending downstream to approximately Ganado Road in San Juan Capistrano.

Sector U - Instream deposits of Arroyo Trabuco beginning one-half mile above Interstate 5 and extending approximately five miles upstream.

Sector V - Instream deposits of Arroyo Trabuco beginning at the Live Oak Canyon Road crossing and extending upstream for approximately two miles.

As noted earlier, this designation was incorporated into the California Administrative Code as Section 3550.4 (Title 14, Division 2, Chapter 8, Subchapter 1). The locations of these sectors is provided on Plates 1.1 through 1.4. The complete text of Section 3550.4 and the accompanying maps are provided in Appendix A of this report.

As a result of changes in existing land use and concern about the availability of aggregate resources in areas, the Board deleted portions of four resource sectors during the designation process. The deletions to these areas are as follows:

1. Sector B - Boundaries of the sector were amended to delete all of Featherly Regional Park.
2. Sector C - Boundaries of the sector were amended to delete area affected by the construction of Weir Canyon Bridge.
3. Sector K - The two conglomerate deposits located in Weir Canyon were not designated. However, a third deposit located to the east in Blind Canyon was designated as being of regional significance.
4. Sector U - The boundaries of this sector were modified to eliminate the lands in Arroyo Trabuco Regional Park.

Although the above described areas were not designated as being of regional significance, these deposits remain classified as MRZ-2 for construction aggregate. A comparison of the changes to the resource sector boundaries can be made by reviewing Plates 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4 in Special Report 143, Part III, the classification report for this P-C region.

During the designation process, information became available that resulted in the enlargement of the MRZ-2 boundaries of Sector S and the aggregate deposits located southeast of the City of Corona in Riverside County. The changes to Sector S are provided on Plate

1.3 in this report. The changes to the MRZ-2 boundary near Corona are available on request from the Board's office in Sacramento. The Board did not consider designating any of the aggregate deposits located in this latter area because the information became available too late in the designation process.

Future Regional Demand. The 50-year demand for construction aggregate in the Orange County-Temescal Valley is estimated to be 840 million tons. Annual per capita aggregate consumption in this region is an estimated 5.9 tons. Permitted aggregate reserves that were available when the classification report was published in 1981 amounted to 257 million tons. Based on current consumption rates, these reserves will be depleted in a little more than two decades. Unforeseen events such as earthquakes and other natural disasters, which could require extensive reconstruction, could greatly increase the demand for construction aggregate in this and adjacent regions.

The estimated amount of aggregate resources available in the areas designated by the Board as being of regional significance is provided in Table I. The general basis of the resource calculations for each sector is provided in Special Report 143, Part III.

C. Areas of Regional Significance in the San Gabriel Valley P-C Region

Classification. Information on the construction aggregate resources of this area is provided in Division of Mines and Geology Special Report 143, Part IV, classification report for the San Gabriel Valley P-C Region. To obtain a copy of Special Report 143, Part IV, refer to Chapter V at the back of this report.

The San Gabriel Valley P-C Region extends from the San Gabriel Mountains southwest to the Palos Verdes Peninsula. This P-C region lies in the southern part of Los Angeles County. Major cities in the region include Pasadena, Baldwin Park, Irwindale, Montebello, South Gate, Gardena, Torrance, and Palos Verdes Estates. Physiographic features of the region include the Palos Verdes Hills; San Gabriel Valley; Whittier Narrows; and the lower watersheds of the Los Angeles, Rio Hondo, and San Gabriel Rivers. The population of the study area is approximately 3.6 million.

The San Gabriel Valley P-C Region is bordered by three other P-C regions. The San Fernando Valley P-C Region lies along its northern and western boundaries. Designation of construction-aggregate resource areas of regional significance in this region was completed in 1981. To the east and southeast lie the Claremont-Upland and Orange County-Temescal Valley P-C Regions. A preliminary classification report for the Claremont-Upland region, as noted, was recently released by the Division of Mines and Geology.

A substantial portion of the MRZ-2 resources in the San Gabriel Valley P-C Region have been urbanized. With the exception of the remaining sand deposits in the Palos Verdes Hills, all MRZ-2 resource areas (sectors) in this region are located in river channels and their immediate flood plains, such as the San Gabriel River, Eaton Wash, and Arroyo Seco. There were eight resource sectors in this P-C region that were considered for designation (alphabetically identified as Sectors A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and I).

TABLE 2
 REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT AGGREGATE RESOURCES OF THE
 SAN GABRIEL VALLEY P-C REGION
 (all numbers in million short tons)

Sector	Resources	
	Permitted Resources	Non-Permitted Resources
A	*	280
B	none	200
C	none	602
D	150	580
E	50	350
F	none	4*
H	*	35**
I	*	15
TOTAL	280	2060

*Cannot be shown due to confidentiality of producer data.

**40% of this material is suitable for use in Portland Cement Concrete.

NOTE: All figures over 50 million rounded down to nearest 10 million. Figures less than 50 million rounded down to nearest five million tons except Sector F.

Reference: Based upon Table 4.2, California Division of Mines and Geology, Special Report 143, Part IV with changes to reflect volume of resources designated as being of regional significance.

Designated Areas. Based upon information in Special Report 143, Part IV, the environmental impact report prepared for this action, and public testimony, the Board designated all or portions of the areas delineated as resource sectors A through F and H and I. These areas are described as follows:

Sector A - Offstream and instream deposits of the San Gabriel River below Morris Dam near Azusa.

Sector B - Instream deposit consisting of the flood control channel of the San Gabriel River upstream of Foothill Boulevard near Azusa.

Sector C - Instream deposits in a portion of the Santa Fe Flood Control Basin and spillway channel near Irwindale.

Sector D - Offstream and instream deposits in the western portion of the San Gabriel River Fan near Baldwin Park and Arcadia.

Sector E - Offstream deposits in the eastern portion of the San Gabriel River Fan in Irwindale.

Sector H - Instream deposits of Arroyo Seco in the Devils Gate Reservoir area.

Sector I - Hillside deposit in the Palos Verdes Hills on Narbonne Avenue in Bent Springs Canyon.

(There was no Sector G.)

The designation of these areas was incorporated into the California Administrative Code as Section 3550.5 (Title 14, Division 2, Chapter 8, Subchapter 1). The location of these sectors is provided on Plates 4.3 and 4.4. The complete text of Section 3550.5 and the accompanying maps are provided in Appendix A of this report.

Because of changes in existing land use and concern about the availability of aggregate resources in some areas, the Board deleted portions of five resource sectors during the designation process. The deletion of these areas are as follows:

1. Sector B - Boundaries of the sector were amended to delete all of the lands within the Santa Fe Dam Recreation Area.
2. Sector C - Boundaries of the sector were amended to delete all of the lands within the Santa Fe Dam Recreation Area.
3. Sector D - A portion of the sector was not designated because of recent urbanization.
4. Sector E - A portion of the sector was not designated because of recent urbanization.
5. Sector F - Boundaries of the sector were amended to delete all lands within Eaton Canyon Park.

Although the above described areas were not designated as being of regional significance, these deposits remain classified as MRZ-2 for construction aggregate. A comparison of the changes to the resource sector boundaries can be made by reviewing Plates 4.3 and 4.4 in Special Report 143, Part IV, the classification report for the P-C region.

Future Regional Demand. The estimated 50-year demand for construction aggregate in the San Gabriel Valley P-C Region is 780 million tons. Annual per capita aggregate consumption in this region is an estimated 4.5 tons. Permitted aggregate reserves that were available when the classification report was published in 1982 were 257 million tons. Based on current consumption rates, these reserves will be depleted in under approximately 18 years. As noted earlier, reconstruction activities resulting from unforeseeable natural disasters, such as major earthquakes, could greatly increase the demand for construction aggregate in this and adjacent regions.

The estimated amount of aggregate resources available in the areas designated by the Board as being of regional significance is provided in Table II. The general basis of the resource calculations for each sector is provided in Special Report 143, Part IV.

IV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Questions on this designation report, the Department of Conservation's classification-designation program, or the general planning requirements of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act should be directed to the State Mining and Geology Board, 1416 9th Street, Room 1326-2, Sacramento, California 95814, or (916) 322-1082.

Copies of the classification reports for the Orange County-Temescal Valley and San Gabriel Valley P-C Regions are available from the Department's Division of Mines and Geology. The respective titles and prices of these publications are:

1. Special Report 143, Part III, Mineral Land Classification of the Greater Los Angeles Area, Classification of Sand and Gravel Resource Areas Orange County-Temescal Valley Production-Consumption Region, 1981, by R. Miller and R. Corbaley. Price \$7.50
2. Special Report 143, Part IV, Mineral Land Classification of the Greater Los Angeles Area, Classification of Sand and Gravel Resource Areas, San Gabriel Valley Production-Consumption Region, 1982, by S. Kohler et al. Price \$7.50

Address mail orders to the California Division of Mines and Geology, Post Office Box 2980, Sacramento, California 95812. Checks and money orders should be made payable to the California Division of Mines and Geology. Please do not send stamps in payment.

Copies of these reports should be available in select public libraries in the Los Angeles area.

Copies of this designation report are available at no charge from the Board's office in Sacramento.

APPENDIX A

Title 14. Natural Resources
Division 2. Department of Conservation
Chapter 8. Mining and Geology
Subchapter 1. State Mining and Geology Board

Article 2. Areas Designated to be of Regional Significance

Section 3550.4 Santa Ana River, Santiago Creek, Arroyo Trabuco, San Juan Creek, and Temescal Valley Areas of the Orange County-Temescal Valley Region, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties

A set of maps identifying the exact locations of the designated areas, entitled "Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resource Areas in the Orange County-Temescal Valley and San Gabriel Valley Production-Consumption Regions," is 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 have been designated as being of regional significance:

Sector A - Instream deposits of the Santa Ana River beginning at Prado Dam and extending downstream for one and one-half miles.

Sector B - Instream deposits along the north side of the Santa Ana River beginning near Coal Canyon and extending downstream for approximately three miles.

Sector C - Instream deposits along the south side of the Santa Ana River from Horseshoe Bend downstream to the Weir Canyon Bridge.

Sector D - Offstream deposits located between Orangethorpe Avenue and La Palma Avenue in the northeastern part of Anaheim.

Sector E - Offstream deposits located near the intersection of Fee Ana Street and La Palma Avenue in Anaheim.

Sector F - Offstream deposits in the Warner Basin located near Jefferson Street and the Riverside Freeway in Anaheim.

Sector G - Offstream deposit located on the south side of the Santa Ana River near Lincoln Avenue in Anaheim.

Sector H - Hillside deposit located immediately east of Prado Dam in the Chino Hills.

Sector I - Hillside deposit located east of Gypsum Canyon in the Santa Ana Mountains.

Sector J - Instream deposit of Santiago Creek beginning near Villa Park Dam and extending downstream to approximately the Newport Freeway.

Sector K - A conglomerate deposit in upper Blind Canyon east of Villa Park Dam.

Sector L - Instream deposit located on Santiago Creek between Santiago Dam and Irvine Park.

Sector M - Instream deposit located under the Santiago Reservoir on Santiago Creek.

Sector N - Instream deposits of Santiago Creek beginning near Santiago Reservoir and extending upstream to the confluence of Williams Canyon, including a portion of Silverado Canyon.

Sector O - Offstream deposit located on the southeast side of Cota Street in Corona.

Sector P - Offstream deposits of Temescal Wash near the intersection of the Riverside Freeway and Interstate 15 near Corona.

Sector Q - Instream deposits located in Temescal Wash beginning near Magnolia Avenue and extending upstream to Cajalco Road.

Sector R - Instream deposits located in Temescal Wash beginning near the Olsen Canyon confluence and extending upstream to Lee Lake.

Sector S - Offstream deposits of the Coldwater Mayhew Fan near Glen Ivy Hot Springs.

Sector T - Instream deposits of San Juan Creek beginning near Caspers Regional Park and extending downstream to approximately Ganado Road in San Juan Capistrano.

Sector U - Instream deposits of Arroyo Trabuco beginning one-half mile above Interstate 5 and extending approximately five miles upstream.

Sector V - Instream deposits of Arroyo Trabuco beginning at the Live Oak Canyon Road crossing and extending upstream for approximately two miles.

NOTE: Authority Cited - Public Resources Code, Section 2790.

Reference - Public Resources Code, Sections 2726, 2761-63, and 2790-91.

Section 3550.5 San Gabriel River, Eaton Wash, Devils Gate, and Palos Verdes Areas of the San Gabriel Valley Region, Los Angeles County

A set of maps identifying the exact locations of the designated areas, entitled "Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resource Areas in the Orange County-Temescal Valley and San Gabriel Valley Production-Consumption Regions," is 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 have been designated as being of regional significance:

Sector A - Offstream and instream deposits of the San Gabriel River below Morris Dam near Azusa.

Sector B - Instream deposit consisting of the flood control channel of the San Gabriel River upstream of Foothill Boulevard near Azusa.

Sector C - Instream deposits in a portion of the Santa Fe Flood Control Basin and spillway channel near Irwindale.

Sector D - Offstream and instream deposits in the western portion of the San Gabriel River Fan near Baldwin Park and Arcadia.

Sector E - Offstream deposits in the eastern portion of the San Gabriel River Fan in Irwindale.

Sector F - Instream deposits of Eaton Wash located in the Eaton Wash Flood Control Basin.

Sector H - Instream deposits of Arroyo Seco in the Devils Gate Reservoir area.

Sector I - Hillside deposit in the Palos Verdes Hills on Narbonne Avenue in Bent Springs Canyon.

NOTE: Authority Cited - Public Resources Code, Section 2790.

Reference - Public Resources Code, Sections 2726, 2761-63, and 2790-91.

REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT
CONSTRUCTION AGGREGATE RESOURCE AREAS
IN THE
ORANGE COUNTY-TEMESCAL VALLEY
AND
SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
PRODUCTION-CONSUMPTION REGIONS

PREPARED BY
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE STATE MINING AND GEOLOGY BOARD

RESOURCE SECTOR MAPS



INTRODUCTION

The attached maps provide the boundaries of the construction aggregate deposits designated as being of regional significance in the Orange County-Temescal Valley and San Gabriel Valley Production-Consumption Regions.

These maps were incorporated by reference into Section 3550.4 and 3550.5 of Title 14, Division 2, Chapter 8, Subchapter 1, Article 2, of the California Administrative Code by the State Mining and Geology Board.

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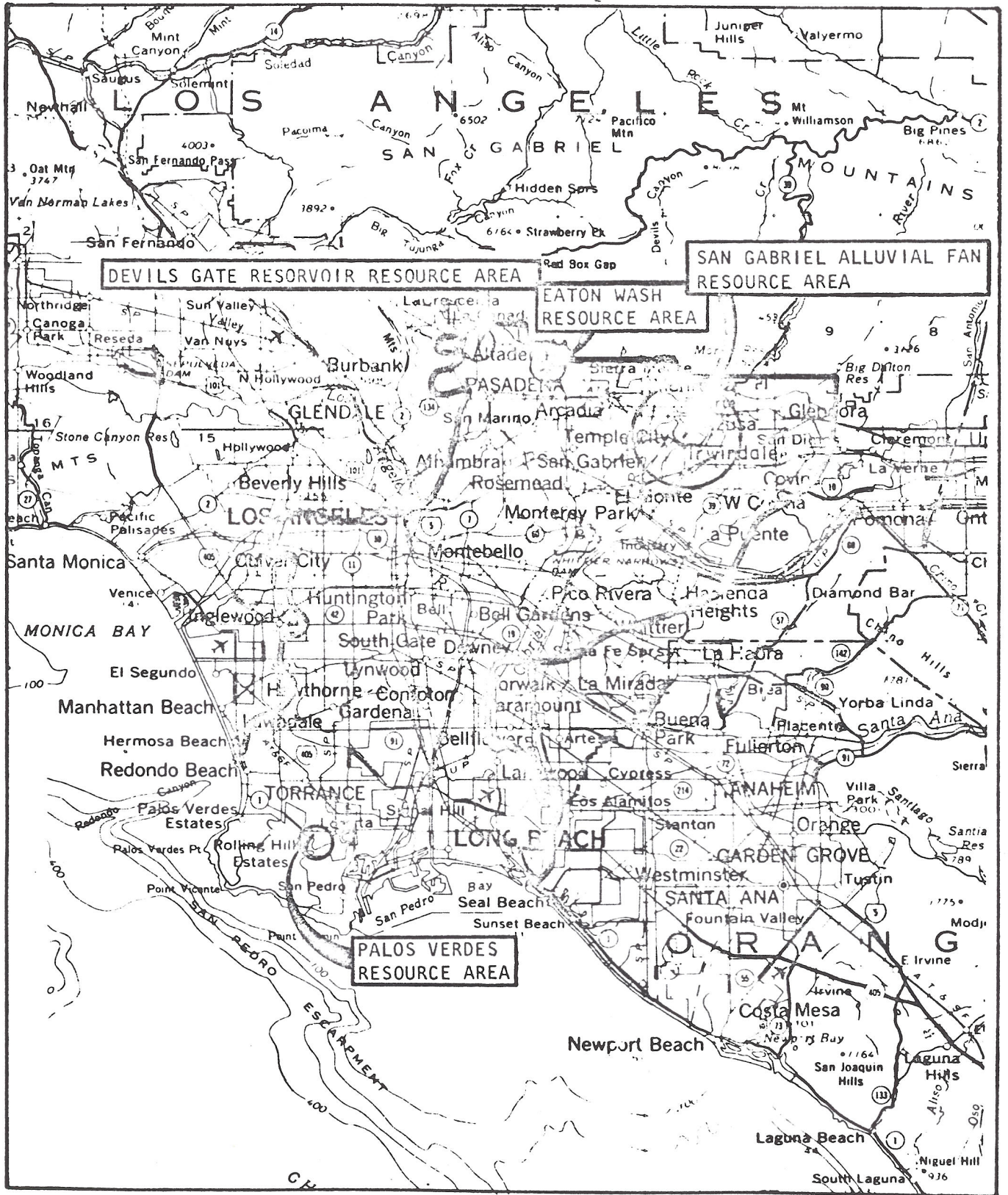
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Figure 1



MAP OF THE ORANGE COUNTY-TEMESCAL VALLEY
PRODUCTION-CONSUMPTION REGION

Figure 2



MAP OF THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
PRODUCTION-CONSUMPTION REGION