

SMARA DESIGNATION  
REPORT NO. 8

**DESIGNATION OF REGIONALLY  
SIGNIFICANT CONSTRUCTION  
AGGREGATE RESOURCES  
IN THE FRESNO  
PRODUCTION-CONSUMPTION REGION**

**JULY 1988**

prepared by

**THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION**

under the direction of

**THE STATE MINING AND GEOLOGY BOARD**



**THE RESOURCES AGENCY**  
GORDON K. VAN VLECK  
*SECRETARY FOR RESOURCES*

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA**  
GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN  
*GOVERNOR*

**DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION**  
RANDALL M. WARD  
*DIRECTOR*



**STATE MINING AND GEOLOGY BOARD**

James A. Anderson  
CHAIRMAN

Dennis Hansberger  
DeWayne Holmdahl  
J. H. Jack Lucas  
R. Gary Miller  
Jack Streblov

Deborah L. Herrmann  
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

**DIVISION OF MINES AND GEOLOGY**

Brian E. Tucker  
ACTING STATE GEOLOGIST

SMARA DESIGNATION  
REPORT NO. 8

DESIGNATION OF REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT  
CONSTRUCTION AGGREGATE RESOURCE AREAS  
IN THE FRESNO PRODUCTION-CONSUMPTION REGION

JULY 1988

prepared by the

**DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION  
DIVISION OF MINES AND GEOLOGY**

and the

**STATE MINING AND GEOLOGY BOARD**

1416 Ninth Street, Room 1326-A  
Sacramento, CA 95814



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. Introduction . . . . .	1
II. Classification-Designation Process	
A. Identifying Important Mineral Resources. . . . .	1
B. Construction Aggregate Resources . . . . .	3
III. Lead Agency Responsibilities . . . . .	4
A. General Plan Recognition . . . . .	4
B. Goals and Policies . . . . .	5
IV. Designation of Regionally Significant Resource Areas in the Fresno P-C Region . . . . .	7
A. Actions Leading to Designation . . . . .	7
B. Designated Areas . . . . .	8
C. Sectors Considered But Not Designated. . . . .	15
V. Additional Information . . . . .	18



## I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide information on the construction aggregate deposits in the Fresno Production-Consumption (P-C) Region that have been designated as being of regional significance by the State Mining and Geology Board ("the Board"). Designation of 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 potentially available and are needed to meet future demands in these regions.

Maps displaying the areas designated as being of regional significance are provided on Plates 1 and 2, and are included as part 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 to 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 agency decisionmakers with information on the location, need and importance of mineral resources within their jurisdiction. Another objective of this process is to assure that this information will be considered in local land-use planning decisions. This objective is met through the adoption of local 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.

The State Geologist classifies mineral lands solely on the basis of geologic factors. By statute, land-use and land ownership are 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. Classification studies describe other categories of mineral resource zones, "MRZ-1", "MRZ-3", and "MRZ-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 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 (50 years) of the region. The boundaries of each resource sector encompass a fairly uniform deposit in terms of its geology and geometrical configuration. For example, sector boundaries would be established between that



part of a natural deposit formed on an alluvial fan, and that part within the confines of an adjacent modern stream channel and its floodplain. The use of resource sectors assists in the estimation of the tonnage of material available in each mineral deposit.

Once the classification report has been completed, the 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 or land ownership, the purpose of designation is to identify those deposits that are potentially available from a land-use perspective and that are of prime importance in meeting future needs of the region or the state. Areas considered for designation are those deposits situated within the resource sectors.

The classification study completed for this region is entitled, Special Report 158, "Mineral Land Classification of Aggregate Materials in the Fresno Production-Consumption Region, 1986", California Division of Mines and Geology, by Judy Wiedenheft Cole and David R. Fuller. 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.

#### 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 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 have also been classified or are in the process of being classified. These areas include Bakersfield, Fresno, Sacramento, Yuba City-Marysville, San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara, Stockton-Lodi and Palm Springs.

Designation of regionally significant construction aggregate resource areas has been completed in the following regions: (1) Tujunga and Pacoima Wash areas of the San Fernando Valley Region, Los Angeles County; (2) the Santa Clara River Valley area of the Western Ventura County Region, Ventura County; (3) the Simi Valley area of the Simi Region, Ventura County; (4) the 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; (5) the San Gabriel River, Eaton Wash, Devils Gate, and Palos Verdes areas of the San Gabriel Valley Region, Los Angeles County; (6) the Western San Diego County Region; (7) the Claremont-Upland Region; (8) the San Bernardino Region; (9) the Saugus-Newhall and Palmdale Regions; (10) the South San Francisco Bay Region; (11) the North San Francisco Bay Region; (12) the Monterey Bay Region; and (13) the Fresno Region. Designation proceedings have been initiated in the Stockton-Lodi and Palm Springs P-C Regions.

### **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 statewide and regional significance (designated areas); and (3) emphasize the conservation and development of the identified mineral deposits.

SMARA requires that a lead agency's land-use decisions involving designated areas be made in accordance with its mineral resource management policies, and that they consider the importance of the mineral resource to the region or the state as a whole and not just the lead agency's area of jurisdiction. Prior to the adoption of mineral resource management policies, lead agencies are required to submit them to the Board for review and comment (Section 2762[b] and [c], SMARA). Any subsequent amendment to these resource management policies also require Board review and comment.

## B. Goals and Policies

The Board has adopted the following regulations (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 2, Chapter 8, Subchapter 1, Article 6, Sections 3675-3676), to guide local government in the development of mineral resource management policies.

### **3675. 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.

Note: Authority cited: Section 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2761-2762, Public Resources Code.

### **3676. Mineral Resource Management Policies**

Lead agency mineral resource management policies adopted pursuant to the provisions of PRC Sections 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.

Note: Authority cited: Section 2755, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 2757 and 2761-63, Public Resources Code.

#### IV. DESIGNATION OF RESOURCE AREAS IN THE FRESNO P-C REGION

##### A. Actions Leading to Designation

On July 11, 1986 the Board accepted the classification report for the Fresno P-C Region, and on September 15, 1986 transmitted the report to the affected lead agencies for their action pursuant to SMARA Section 2762. Based upon information in this report, the Fresno P-C Region will need an estimated 268.4 million tons of aggregate during the next 50 years. Of this projected demand, approximately 50 percent (about 134 million tons) must be suitable for Portland cement concrete. The approximately 119 million tons of aggregate reserves determined to exist within the P-C region amount to only 44 percent of the projected demand over the next 50 years. Unless new resources are permitted for mining, or alternative resources are utilized, existing reserves will be depleted by the year 2010. Consequently, the Board resolved to initiate designation proceedings to identify important mineral resource areas within the region.

Prior to designating mineral resource areas as being of statewide or of regional significance, an environmental assessment is completed to enable the Board to assess potential impacts of the designation process. Consequently, an environmental impact report was

prepared pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and a public hearing on the Draft Environmental Impact Report was held on January 8, 1988 in the City of Fresno. The Final Environmental Impact Report was certified by the Board on March 11, 1988.

A public hearing was held to receive testimony concerning proposed designation regulations for the Fresno P-C Region on May 13, 1988 in Fresno. Regulations describing the areas designated as being of regional significance in the P-C Region were formally adopted July 8, 1988, together with environmental findings and a statement of overriding consideration (Resolution #88-13). After review and approval by the Office of Administrative Law, these regulations were incorporated into the California Code of Regulations as Section 3550.13 (Title 14, Division 2, Chapter 8, Subchapter 1, Article 2), effective October 17, 1988.

#### B. Designated Areas

Based upon information in the classification study, the environmental impact report, and that provided by public testimony, the Board designated the following areas as being of regional significance:

##### Section S - Portions of the San Joaquin River flood-plain between Friant Dam and Highway 99.

Subsector S-1. Contains 14.4 million tons of aggregate and is located in Madera County on the lower San Joaquin River, approximately one mile east of Highway 99.

Subsector S-2b (northeastern portion). This subsector is located on the lower San Joaquin River in Fresno County.

Subsector S-3. This subsector is located on the Madera County side of the San Joaquin River. The approximately 170 acres contain 9.6 million tons of construction aggregate.

Subsector S-4. Located on the southern side of the San Joaquin River in the City of Fresno near the Fig Garden Golf Course, this subsector is approximately 110 acres in size and contains 6.3 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector S-5a. Located north of the main channel of the San Joaquin River in Madera County and consisting of 225 acres, this subsector contains approximately 6 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector S-5b. Located north of the main channel of the San Joaquin River and consisting of 31 acres, the resource information in this subsector is proprietary.

Subsector S-6. Located on the Fresno County side of the San Joaquin River in the City of Fresno just downstream of Highway 41, this property is approximately 220 acres and resource information is proprietary.

Subsector S-7a. Located on the Madera County side of the river northwest of subsector S-6, this subsector consists of 159 acres. The non-permitted portion of S-7a contains approximately 3.5 million tons of aggregate and the remainder of the subsector is proprietary.

Subsector S-7b. Located on the Madera County side of the river northwest of subsector S-6, this subsector consists of 23 acres and is permitted for mining.

Subsector S-8. Located on the Fresno County side of the San Joaquin River near Woodward Park and Highway 41. This subsector consists of approximately 210 acres and there are approximately 9.4 million tons of aggregate in the non-permitted portion of this deposit. The amount of material in the permitted mining area is proprietary.

Subsector S-9. Located directly across the river from subsector S-9 on the Madera County side of the San Joaquin River near Highway 41, this subsector is approximately 120 acres in size and contains approximately 4.4 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector S-10a. Located on the eastern side of the main channel of the San Joaquin River in Fresno County near Copper Avenue, this subsector is 30 acres and is permitted for mining.

Subsector S-10b. Located on the eastern side of the main channel of the San Joaquin River in Fresno County near Copper Avenue, this subsector is 355 acres and the non-permitted portion contains approximately 7.4

million tons of construction aggregate. The remainder of the deposit is proprietary.

Subsector S-11a. Located on the Fresno County side of the San Joaquin River near Willow Avenue and the Friant Expressway, this subsector is 12 acres and is permitted for mining.

Subsector S-11b. Located on the Fresno County side of the San Joaquin River near Willow Avenue and the Friant Expressway, this subsector is 825 acres. The non-permitted portions of subsectors S-11a and S-11b contain approximately 31.7 million tons of construction aggregate and the remainder of the deposit is proprietary.

Subsector S-12. A small triangular deposit situated at the eastern edge of the floodplain along Old Friant Road near subsector S-11b, this subsector is approximately 43 acres and contains 2.3 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector S-13. Located near the base of the bluffs on the Madera County side of the San Joaquin River near subsector S-11b, this subsector is approximately 42 acres and contains 2.3 million tons of construction aggregate.

Subsector S-14. An island located in Fresno County and situated between two main channels of the San Joaquin River west of subsector S-11b and known locally as Cobb Island or Rank Island, this subsector is approximately 225 acres and is permitted for mining.

Subsector S-15. Located on the Madera County side of the San Joaquin River upstream of Rank Island, this subsector is approximately 360 acres and contains 16.4 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector S-16. Located on the south side of the San Joaquin River near the Friant Expressway and Willow Avenue, this subsector is approximately 50 acres and resources are proprietary.

Subsector S-17. Located on the Fresno County side of the San Joaquin River at the edge of the Ball Ranch on the Friant Expressway, this subsector is approximately 40 acres and contains 1.3 million tons of aggregate.



Subsector S-19. Located in Fresno County on the upper end of the San Joaquin River resource area near the community of Friant, this subsector is approximately 530 acres and the resource information is proprietary.

Sector K - Alluvial deposits on the Kings River between Avocado Lake on the northeast and the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks on the southwest.

Subsector K-1. Located at the upper end of the Kings River resource area near Avocado Lake, this subsector is approximately 240 acres and contains 27.2 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-3. Located at the upper end of the Kings River resource area beginning at the Avocado Lake County Park, this subsector is approximately 290 acres and contains 33 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-4. Located between Trimmer Springs Road, the Enterprise Canal, and the main channel of the Kings River near subsector K-3, this subsector is approximately 140 acres and contains 15 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-5. Located on the western side of the Kings River floodplain along Trimmer Springs Road and Rio Vista Avenue, this subsector is approximately 460 acres and contains 61.6 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-6. Located between Piedra Road, Kings River, and the Friant-Kern Canal just east of subsector K-5. This subsector was divided into subsectors K-6a and K-6b, and the county property located in the middle one-third of the subsector was deleted from designation.

Subsector K-7. Located on the eastern edge of the Kings River floodplain near subsector K-6, this subsector is approximately 27 acres and contains 3.5 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-8. Located on the western edge of the floodplain near the community of Centerville, this subsector is approximately 190 acres and contains 29.6 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-9. Located east of Centerville near the middle of the Kings River floodplain, this subsector is approximately 105 acres and contains 15.7 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-10a. Located on the west side of the Kings River floodplain near Centerville, this subsector is 520 acres and contains 82.4 million tons of non-permitted aggregate materials. The remainder of the resource information is proprietary.

Subsector K-10b. Located on the west side of the Kings River floodplain near Centerville, this subsector is 120 acres and contains 19.2 million tons of non-permitted aggregate materials. The remainder of the resource information is proprietary.

Subsector K-11a. Located along the Kings River between Highway 180 and Annadale Avenue, this subsector is 90 acres and contains 11.2 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-11b. Located along the Kings River between Highway 180 and Annadale Avenue, this subsector is 110 acres and contains 13.7 million tons of aggregate resources. The remainder of the resource information is proprietary.

Subsector K-12. Located south of Highway 180 near the community of Minkler and bounded by the Kings River, Highway 180, Reed Avenue, and Annadale Avenue, this subsector is approximately 1,200 acres and contains 195.5 million tons of construction aggregate.

Subsector K-13. Located northeast of Highway 180 near the community of Minkler, this subsector is approximately 410 acres and contains 48.9 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-14. Located on the eastern edge of the valley near the intersection of Highway 180 and Frankwood Avenue, this subsector is approximately 540 acres and contains 27.9 million tons of construction aggregate.

Subsector K-15. Located due east of subsector K-14 at the edge of the Kings River floodplain, this subsector is approximately 640 acres and contains 38.6 million tons of construction aggregate.

Subsector K-16a. Located on the western edge of the valley near the City of Sanger, this subsector is 1,100 acres and contains 128.1 million tons of aggregate resources.

Subsector K-16b. Located on the western edge of the valley near the City of Sanger, this subsector is 50 acres and contains 5.8 million tons of aggregate resources.

Subsector K-17a. Located on the western side of the valley near the City of Sanger, this subsector is 165 acres and contains 19.2 million tons of aggregate resources.

Subsector K-17b. Located on the western side of the valley near the City of Sanger, this subsector is 560 acres and contains 65.6 million tons of aggregate resources.

Subsector K-17c. Located on the western side of the valley near the City of Sanger, this subsector is 140 acres and contains 15.9 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-18. Bounded by the Kings River, Riverbend Avenue and Goodfellow Avenue, this subsector is approximately 550 acres and contains 86.5 million tons of aggregate resources. The remainder of the resource information is proprietary.

Subsector K-19. Located east of subsector K-18 in the middle of the Kings River Valley, this subsector is approximately 1,500 acres and contains 237.1 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-20. Located directly east of subsector K-19 near the center of the valley, this subsector is approximately 1,130 acres and contains 179.8 million tons of construction aggregate.

Subsector K-21. Located on the eastern side of the valley along Reed Avenue, this subsector is approximately 420 acres and contains 42.1 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-22. Located south of subsector K-21 along Reed Avenue, this subsector is approximately 570 acres and contains 46.1 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-23. Located east of subsector K-22 between Reed Avenue and Frankwood Avenue, this subsector is approximately 270 acres and contains 21.4 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-24a. Located on the southwestern edge of the valley near the City of Sanger, this subsector is 84 acres and contains 8.3 million tons of aggregate resources.

Subsector K-24b. Located on the southwestern edge of the valley near the City of Sanger, this subsector is 520 acres and contains 51.1 million tons of aggregate resources.

Subsector K-25. Bounded by the Kings River, Goodfellow Avenue, and the alignment of Riverbend Avenue, this subsector is approximately 400 acres and contains 49 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-26. Bounded by the alignment of Riverbend Avenue, Goodfellow Avenue, Rio Vista Avenue, and the Kings River, this subsector is approximately 1,350 acres and contains 188.3 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-27. Located at the southeastern edge of the Kings River floodplain near Reed Avenue and Goodfellow Avenue, this subsector is approximately 240 acres and contains 11.9 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-28. Located southeast of the intersection of Rio Vista Avenue and Goodfellow Avenue, this subsector is approximately 460 acres and contains 51.2 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-29. Located south of subsector K-26 between the Kings River main channel and the edge of the floodplain, this subsector is approximately 280 acres and contains 16.9 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-30. Located on the east side of the Kings River area along Highway 180 near the middle of the Kings River resource area, this subsector is approximately 140 acres and contains 8.2 million tons of aggregate.

Subsector K-32. Located between Consolidated Canal and the Fresno Canal at the upper end of the Kings River resource area near subsectors K-5 and K-4, this

subsector is approximately 50 acres and contains 5.3 million tons of aggregate.

### C. Sectors Considered But Not Designated

As a result of the changes in existing land use and concern about the availability of aggregate resources, the Board deleted all or portions of the following sectors during the designation process:

#### Sector S

Subsector S-2a. Approximately 27 acres, this was deleted because resources had been depleted, and the site was being used by an aggregate company for sales and storage.

Subsector S-2b. The western half of this subsector was deleted because resources have been depleted.

Subsector S-5c. This subsector was not designated due to near depletion of the resource.

Subsectors S-18a and S-18b. Deleted due to limited access, visibility of the deposits from approved residential developments, and the small size of the deposits.

Subsector S-20. Deleted because this subsector is parkland.

#### Sector K

Subsector K-2. Deleted because it is an island without easy access.

Subsector K-6. The portion of subsector K-6 belonging to Fresno County and designated as an undeveloped county-owned park was deleted.

Subsector K-31. Deleted because it is in the middle of China Creek Public Park and is used by Fresno County as a nature study area.

Table 1. Data on resource areas within Sector S of the Fresno P-C Region.

<u>RESOURCE AREA</u>	<u>SECTOR</u>	<u>(SHORT TONS)</u>	
		<u>NON-PERMITTED RESOURCES</u>	<u>PERMITTED RESOURCES</u>
San Joaquin River	S-1	14,400,000	
	S-2b	6,100,000	
	S-3	9,600,000	
	S-4	6,300,000	
	S-5a	6,000,000	
	S-5b		**
	S-6		**
	S-7a	3,500,000	**
	S-7b		**
	S-8	9,400,000	**
	S-9	4,400,000	
	S-10a		**
	S-10b	7,400,000	**
	S-11a		**
	S-11b	31,700,000	
	S-12	2,300,000	
	S-13	2,300,000	
	S-14		**
	S-15	16,400,000	
S-16		**	
S-17	1,300,000		
S-19		**	
<b>Total:</b>		<b>121,100,000</b>	<b>**</b>

\*\* Cannot be shown due to confidentiality

Table 2. Data on resource areas within Sector K of the Fresno P-C Region.

<u>RESOURCE AREA</u>	<u>SECTOR</u>	<u>(SHORT TONS)</u>	
		<u>NONPERMITTED RESOURCES</u>	<u>PERMITTED RESOURCES</u>
Kings River	K-1	27,200,000	
	K-3	33,000,000	
	K-4	15,000,000	
	K-5	61,600,000	
	K-6a	5,600,000	
	K-6b	13,500,000	
	K-7	3,500,000	
	K-8	29,600,000	
	K-9	15,700,000	
	K-10a	82,400,000	**
	K-10b	19,200,000	**
	K-11a	11,200,000	
	K-11b	13,700,000	**
	K-12	195,500,000	
	K-13	48,900,000	
	K-14	27,900,000	
	K-15	38,600,000	
	K-16a	128,100,000	
	K-16b	5,800,000	
	K-17a	19,200,000	
	K-17b	65,600,000	
	K-17c	15,900,000	
	K-18	86,500,000	**
	K-19	237,100,000	
	K-20	179,800,000	
	K-21	42,100,000	
	K-22	46,100,000	
	K-23	21,400,000	
	K-24a	8,300,000	
	K-24b	51,100,000	
	K-25	49,000,000	
	K-26	188,300,000	
K-27	11,900,000		
K-28	51,200,000		
K-29	16,900,000		
K-30	8,200,000		
K-32	5,300,000		
Total:		1,879,900,000	**

\*\* Cannot be shown due to confidentiality

V. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Questions on this designation report, the classification-designation program, or the 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, telephone (916) 322-1082.

Copies of the classification study prepared for the Fresno P-C Region, Special Report 158, Mineral Land Classification of Aggregate Materials in the Fresno Production-Consumption Region, 1986, California Division of Mines and Geology, by Judy Wiedenheft Cole and David R. Fuller, are available from the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, Post Office Box 2980, Sacramento, California 95812. Copies of the classification reports are also available in select public libraries in the Fresno area.

Copies of the draft and the final environmental impact reports may be obtained from the State Mining and Geology Board's office, 1416 9th Street, Room 1326-2, Sacramento, California 95814.



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 3550.13 Construction Aggregate Resources, Fresno  
Production-Consumption Region

A set of maps identifying the exact locations of the designated resource areas entitled "Regionally Significant Construction Aggregate Resource Areas in the Fresno Production Consumption Region 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 are designated as being of regional significance:

Sector K - Alluvial deposits of the Kings River between Avocado Lake on the northeast and the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks on the southwest.

Section S - Portions of the San Joaquin River floodplain between Friant Dam and Highway 99.

NOTE: Authority Cited: Section 2790, Public Resources Code.  
Reference: Sections 2726, 2761-63, and 2790-92, Public Resources Code.





DESIGNATION OF REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT CONSTRUCTION  
AGGREGATE RESOURCE AREAS IN THE FRESNO  
PRODUCTION-CONSUMPTION REGION - JULY 1988

SMARA DESIGNATION  
REPORT NO. 8