

3.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

This section of the Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) describes mineral resources in the SCAG region, identifies the regulatory framework with respect to laws and regulations that affect mineral resources, and analyzes the potential impacts of the Connect SoCal Plan (“Connect SoCal”; “Plan”) In addition, this PEIR provides regional-scale mitigation measures, as well as project-level mitigation measures for subsequent, site-specific environmental review documents prepared by lead agencies to reduce identified impacts as appropriate and feasible.

3.12.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

A mineral resource is a pure inorganic substance occurring in Earth’s crust in such form, quantity or quality that there are reasonable prospects for economic extraction. With over 1,200 mines in California, the state relies on mineral resources as a continuous supply of construction aggregate materials (sand, gravel, and crushed stone) for urban infrastructure and essential to the economy of Southern California. Construction minerals, such as aggregate, constitute the state’s most important mineral commodity in terms of tonnage, value, and societal infrastructure. California is number one in the United States (U.S.) for the production of sand and gravel, and fourth in the U.S. for total non-fuel mineral production. As of 2017, there were 663 active non-fuel mines in the state with a total market value of production valuing \$3.6 billion.¹

Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs) were initially mapped in 1980 as a result of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975. MRZs are designated into four classes that indicate the potential for a specific area to contain significant mineral resources:

- **MRZ-1:** Areas where available geological information indicated there is little or no likelihood for presence of significant mineral resources.
- **MRZ-2:** Areas underlain by mineral deposits where geological data indicate that significant measured or indicated resources are present or where adequate information indicates that significant mineral deposits are present or where it is judged that a high likelihood for their presence exists.
- **MRZ-3:** Areas containing known mineral occurrences of undetermined mineral resources significance.

¹ California Department of Conservation (DOC). 2017. California’s Non-Fuel Mineral Production in 2017. Available online at: <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/Documents/california-non-fuel-mineral-production-2017.pdf>, accessed June 12, 2019.

- **MRZ-4:** Areas of known mineral occurrences where geological information does not rule out the presence or absence of significant mineral resources.²

3.12.1.1 Mineral Resources Project

To organize active and historic mining data as mandated by the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA), the California Department of Conservation created the Mineral Resources Project, to provide information about California's non-fuel mineral resources. Under the project, the California Geological Survey (CGS) classifies lands that contain regionally significant mineral resources and then develops objective maps and reports to be used by mining companies and consultants, government agencies, and the public to recognize, utilize, and protect California's mineral resources.

The Mineral Resources Project divides non-fuel mineral resources into three categories: metals (include gold, silver, iron and copper), industrial minerals (like clays, limestone, and gypsum), and construction aggregate (sand, gravel, and crushed stone).³

3.12.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.12.2.1 Mineral Resources of Regional Significance

County and city general plans are required to identify significant mineral resource areas and apply appropriate land use designations to ensure their future availability. Many city and county general plans in the SCAG region reference and map local mineral resources. Most of the comprehensive mineral resource mapping in California has been completed for urban areas where there is a high probability that converted land uses would be incompatible with mining. Gold, sand, and gravel are the primary mineral resources still extracted throughout the SCAG region. As shown in **Figure 3.12-1, Mineral Resources in the SCAG Region**, other mineral resources in the SCAG region consist of bentonite, boron, cement, common clay, crushed stone, dimension stone, feldspar, gemstones, gypsum, lime, perlite, salt, silver, soda ash, sodium sulfate, sulfur, talc, and zeolites.

² California Department of Conservation (DOC). *Guidelines for Classification and Designation of Mineral Lands*. Available online at: <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/smg/ClassDesig.pdf>, accessed August 19, 2019.

³ California Department of Conservation (DOC). 2017. *California's Non-Fuel Mineral Production in 2017*. Available online at: <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/Documents/california-non-fuel-mineral-production-2017.pdf>, accessed June 12, 2019.

Imperial County

A number of mineral resources in Imperial County are currently being extracted. These mineral resources include gold, gypsum, sand, gravel, lime, clay, stone, kyanite, limestone, sericite, mica, tuff, salt, potash, and manganese. Several issues influence the extraction of mineral deposits in Imperial County, including the location of geologic deposition, the potential for impacts to the environment, and land use conflicts. As a result, the extraction of mineral resources is limited to a relatively small number of sites throughout the County.⁴

Los Angeles County

In Los Angeles County, four major MRZ-2s are identified in, or partially within the unincorporated areas; Little Rock Creek Fan, Soledad Production Area, Sun Valley Production Area, and Irwindale Production Area. The Soledad and Little Rock Creek MRZ-2s contain significant commercially-viable aggregate or mineral deposits, such as sand, gravel, and other construction aggregate that are estimated to contain mineral resources through the year 2046.^{5,6}

Orange County

In 1994, the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, published an updated report identifying significant sand and gravel resources for the Orange County region. These resource areas are located in portions of the Santa Ana River, Santiago Creek, San Juan Creek, Arroyo Trabuco and other areas.⁷

Riverside County

Mineral extraction is an important component of Riverside County's economy. The County of Riverside has extensive deposits of clay, limestone, iron, sand, and aggregates. Mineral deposits in the county are important to many industries, including construction, transportation and chemical processing. The value

⁴ Imperial County. *Imperial County General Plan: Conservation & Open Space Element*. Available online at: <http://www.icpds.com/CMS/Media/Conservation-&-Open-Space-Element-2016.pdf>, accessed June 24, 2019.

⁵ Little Rock Creek Fan, Soledad Production Area, Sun Valley Production Area, and Irwindale Production Area. The Soledad and Little Rock Creek MRZ-2s contain significant deposits that are estimated to provide for future needs through the year 2046.

⁶ Los Angeles County. 2015. Los Angeles County General Plan Chapter 9: Conservation and Natural Resources Element. Available at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_final-general-plan.pdf, accessed September 10 2019.

⁷ Orange County Public Works. *General Plan Chapter VI: Resources Element*. Available online at: <https://www.ocgov.com/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?blobid=40235>, accessed June 24, 2019.

of mineral deposits within the county is enhanced by their close proximity to urban areas. However, increasing urbanization also encroaches on the mineral resources within the county.⁸

San Bernardino County

The Desert Region Habitat, which covers approximately 93 percent of the San Bernardino County land area, contains mountain ranges which support exposed bedrock, mineral deposits in granite rock.⁹

Ventura County

The two principal mineral resources located in Ventura County are petroleum (oil and gas) and aggregate (principally sand and gravel). Other minerals of commercial value within Ventura County are: asphalt, clay, expansible shale, gypsum, limestone, and phosphate. Although many sand and gravel sites exist throughout the County, most of the extraction sites are located in and along the Santa Clara River bed.¹⁰

Construction Aggregate in the SCAG Region

Mapping information assists planners and decision-makers balance the need for construction aggregate with many other competing land use issues in their jurisdictions. It is estimated that in the next 50 years, California will need approximately 11 billion tons of aggregate, while current permits only allow for 7.6 billion tons, or 69 percent of the total need.¹¹

Table 3.12-1, Permitted Aggregate Resources and 50-Year Demand in the SCAG Region, shows the forecasted demand as well as the permitted aggregate reserves within the SCAG region. The Temescal Valley-Orange County area has the highest projected demand over the next 50 years, with an estimated 1,079 million tons demanded. In contrast, Ventura County has a future demand of approximately 241 million tons of aggregate. All of the aggregate study areas within the SCAG region have less permitted aggregate reserves than they are projected to need for the next 50 years. The projected total 50-year

⁸ Riverside County Planning Department. *General Plan: Multipurpose Open Space Element*. Available online at: [https://planning.rctlma.org/Portals/14/genplan/general Plan 2017/elements/OCT17/Ch05 MOSE 120815.pdf?ver=2017-10-11-102103-833](https://planning.rctlma.org/Portals/14/genplan/general%20Plan%202017/elements/OCT17/Ch05%20MOSE%20120815.pdf?ver=2017-10-11-102103-833), accessed June 24, 2019.

⁹ San Bernardino County, Land Use Services. *Countywide Plan: Conservation Element*. Available online at: <http://www.sbcounty.gov/Uploads/lus/GeneralPlan/FINALGP.pdf>, accessed June 24, 2019.

¹⁰ Ventura County Resource Management Agency. *Ventura County General Plan*. Available online at: <https://docs.vcrma.org/images/pdf/planning/plans/Goals-Policies-and-Programs.pdf>, accessed June 24, 2019.

¹¹ California Geological Survey (CGS). 2018. *Aggregate Sustainability in California*. Available online at: https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/Documents/MS_052_California_Aggregates_Report_201807.pdf, accessed July 30, 2019.

demand for the SCAG region is 4.4 billion tons ¹² (It should be noted that although there are aggregate mines in Imperial County, the CGS does not provide permit and demand data for Imperial County).

**Table 3.12-1
Permitted Aggregate Resources and 50-Year Demand in the SCAG Region**

	County*	50-Year Demand (million tons)	Permitted Aggregate Reserves (million tons)	Permitted Aggregate Reserves Compared to 50-Year Demand (percent)	Projected Years Remaining
Claremont-Upland P-C Region	San Bernardino	202	90	45	21 to 30
Palmdale P-C Region	Los Angeles	569	163	29	11 to 20
Palm Springs P-C Region	Riverside	238	163	68	31 to 40
San Bernardino P-C Region	San Bernardino	939	156	17	11 to 20
San Fernando Valley/Saugus-Newhall	Los Angeles	387	17	4	10 or fewer
San Gabriel Valley P-C Region	Los Angeles	751	297	40	21 to 30
Temescal Valley-Orange County	Orange	1,079	862	80	41 to 50
Ventura County	Ventura	241	84	35	11 to 20
Total SCAG Region		4,406	1,832	N/A	N/A

Note: *Aggregate reserves not analyzed for Imperial County

Source: California Geological Survey (CGS). 2018. *Aggregate Sustainability in California*.

Current non-permitted aggregate resources are the most likely future sources of construction aggregate potentially available to meet California's continuing demand. Non-permitted aggregate resources are deposits that may meet specifications for construction aggregate, are recoverable with existing technology, have no land overlying them that is incompatible with mining, and currently are not permitted for mining. These resource areas include areas that are known to contain aggregate resources and have compatible land uses such as agricultural land, open space lands (not designated as parks), and forest lands. Uses that are considered incompatible with mining include urban areas, county and state parks, national parks, and golf courses. It is unlikely that all of these resources would ever be mined as many are located in proximity to urban or environmentally sensitive areas or remote from a potential market to be economically viable. Land uses that are considered incompatible with mining include urban areas, county and state parks, national parks, and golf courses.

¹² Ibid.

The estimated amount of non-permitted resources in the region is not easily quantifiable; California's non-permitted aggregate resources have been estimated to be approximately 74 billion tons.¹³ While the estimated amount of nonpermitted resources is large, it is unlikely that all of these resources would ever be mined because of social, environmental, or economic factors. For example, aggregate resources located in proximity to urban or environmentally sensitive areas can limit or stop the development of mining operations, as such these sites are unlikely to be mined. These resources may also be located remote from a potential market to be economically viable, due to the cost of transporting such resources. In spite of such possible constraints, current nonpermitted aggregate resources are the most likely future sources of construction aggregate potentially available to meet California's continuing demand.

3.12.3 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.12.3.1 Federal

Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982

The Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982 (25 U.S. Code [USC] 2101–2108) permits Indian tribes, through the Secretary of the Interior, to enter into a Minerals Agreement for the disposition of tribal mineral resources. A Minerals Agreement provides for the exploration for or extraction of oil, gas, uranium, coal, geothermal, or other energy or non-energy mineral resources for tribes that own a beneficial or restricted interest or provide for the sale or production of tribal mineral resources.¹⁴

3.12.3.2 State

Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975

The SMARA (Public Resources Code [PRC] 2710–2796) requires that the State Department of Mines and Geology Board map areas throughout the state that contain regionally significant mineral resources. Construction aggregate resources (sand and gravel) deposits were the first commodity selected for classification by the Board. Once mapped, the Mines and Geology Board is required to designate for future use those areas that contain aggregate deposits that are of prime importance in meeting the region's future need for construction-quality aggregates. The primary objective of SMARA is for each jurisdiction to develop policies that would conserve important mineral resources, where feasible, that

¹³ California Geological Survey (CGS). 2018. *Aggregate Sustainability in California*. Available online at: https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/Documents/MS_052_California_Aggregates_Report_201807.pdf, accessed September 10, 2019.

¹⁴ U.S. Congress. S. 1894 – *Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982*. Available online at: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/97th-congress/senate-bill/1894>, accessed August 19, 2019.

might otherwise be unavailable when needed. SMARA requires that once policies are adopted, local agency land use decisions must be in accordance with its mineral resource management policies. These decisions must also balance the mineral value of the resource to the market region as a whole, not just their importance to the local jurisdiction.¹⁵

Government Code Section 65302(d)

Government Code Section 65302(d) states that a conservation element of the general plan shall address minerals and other natural resources.¹⁶

3.12.3.3 Local

County and City General Plans

For the most part, local planning guidelines have been developed in county and city general plans to identify and encourage the utilization and conservation of mineral and energy resources, encourage sustainable management of resources, prevent or minimize adverse effects to the environment, and protect public health and safety. Pursuant to Government Code Section 65302, a general plan must include “A conservation element for the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources including water and its hydraulic force, forests, soils, rivers and other waters, harbors, fisheries, wildlife, *minerals*, and other natural resources” (emphasis added).¹⁷

3.12.4 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

3.12.4.1 Thresholds of Significance

For the purposes of this PEIR, SCAG has determined that adoption and/or implementation of Connect SoCal could result in significant adverse impacts to mineral resources if the Plan would result in any of the following:

- Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.

¹⁵ California Department of Conservation. 2018. *Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 Statutes and Regulations*. Available online at: <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/smg/Regulations/Documents/SMARA-statutes-regs-7-2018.pdf>, accessed August 19, 2019.

¹⁶ California Legislative Information. 1965. *ARTICLE 5. Authority for and Scope of General Plans [65300-65303.4]*.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

- Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

3.12.4.2 Methodology

The methodology for determining the significance of impacts on mineral resources impacts compares the existing conditions (2019) to the future 2045 conditions under the Plan, as required by *CEQA Guidelines* Section 15126.2(a). Specifically, the volume of aggregate material likely to be required to support the transportation projects and urban development encouraged by land use strategies in the Plan was evaluated in relation to availability of permitted mineral resources, and other potential mineral resource recovery sites in the SCAG region. Mineral resources within the SCAG region were evaluated at the programmatic level of detail, in relation to the general plans of the six counties and 191 cities within the six-county area, a review of *California Minerals and Mines*, and a review of related literature germane to the SCAG region.

The mitigation measures in the PEIR are divided into two categories: SCAG mitigation and project-level mitigation measures. SCAG mitigation measures shall be implemented by SCAG over the lifetime of the Plan. For projects proposing to streamline environmental review pursuant to SB 375, SB 743 or SB 226 (as described in **Chapter 1.0, Introduction**), or for projects otherwise tiering off this PEIR, the project-level mitigation measures described below (or comparable measures) can and should be considered and implemented by Lead Agencies and Project Sponsors during the subsequent, project- or site-specific environmental reviews for transportation and development projects as applicable and feasible. However, SCAG cannot require implementing agencies to adopt mitigation, and it is ultimately the responsibility of the implementing agency to determine and adopt project-specific mitigation.

3.12.4.3 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impact MIN-1: Potential to result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.

Significant and Unavoidable Impact – Mitigation Required.

Transportation projects contained in the Plan and development projects anticipated to occur under the Plan would require substantial amounts of aggregate resources for construction purposes, constituting a significant impact. The six-county and 191-city SCAG region has approximately 1,832 million tons of permitted aggregate reserves (**Table 3.12-1**). The CGS estimates that the SCAG region would need

approximately 4,406 million tons of aggregate over the next 50 years.¹⁸ The difference of 2,574 million tons would need to be permitted over the next 50 years to meet the projected demand. **Table 3.12-1** indicates that, of the eight areas of permitted aggregate resources, one is projected to have less than 10 years remaining (San Fernando Valley/Saugus-Newhall) and three have 11 to 20 years left (Palmdale P-C Region, San Bernardino P-C Region, and Ventura County). The SCAG region's construction industry is greatly dependent on readily available aggregate deposits that are within a reasonable distance to market regions. Aggregate is a low-unit-value, high-bulk-weight commodity or material required for construction of most transportation projects and development projects that must be obtained from nearby sources in order to minimize costs to the consumer. If nearby sources do not exist, then transportation costs quickly could exceed the value of the aggregate.

Table 3.12-1 shows that just under 42 percent of the projected 50-year demand is currently permitted in the SCAG region (excluding mines in Imperial County). The Plan includes transportation system improvements, such as new or expanded highway/arterials, high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes and connectors, new light and heavy rail, goods movement projects, and infrastructure that would require substantial amounts of aggregate resources. In addition, the regional land use strategies identified in the Plan would influence population distribution by focusing growth in HQTAs, existing suburban town centers, and more walkable, mixed-use communities. The development projects encouraged by these land use strategies included in the Plan would also result in a demand for aggregate resources for construction.

As a programmatic, long-range planning document, the Plan does not include specific construction information related to transportation projects or potential land use development. However, transportation projects included in the Plan and potential development could require substantial amounts of aggregate resources for construction. Therefore, impacts would be significant, requiring mitigation.

Mitigation Measures

SCAG Mitigation Measures

SMM MIN-1: SCAG shall coordinate with the Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey to maintain a database of (1) available mineral resources in the SCAG region including permitted and unpermitted aggregate resources and (2) the anticipated 50-year demand for aggregate and other mineral resources. Based on the results of this survey,

¹⁸ California Geological Survey (CGS). 2018. *Aggregate Sustainability in California*. Available online at: https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/Documents/MS_052_California_Aggregates_Map_201807.pdf accessed August 19, 2019.

SCAG shall work with local agencies on strategies to address anticipated demand, including identifying future sites that may seek permitting and working with industry experts to identify ways to encourage and increase recycling to reduce the demand for aggregate.

Project Level Mitigation Measures

PMM MIN-1: In accordance with provisions of sections 15091(a)(2) and 15126.4(a)(1)(B) of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, a Lead Agency for a project can and should consider mitigation measures to reduce the use of mineral resources that could be of value to the region, as applicable and feasible. Such measures may include the following or other comparable measures identified by the Lead Agency:

- a) Provide for the efficient use of known aggregate and mineral resources or locally important mineral resource recovery sites, by ensuring that the consumptive use of aggregate resources is minimized and that access to recoverable sources of aggregate is not precluded, as a result of construction, operation and maintenance of projects.
- b) Where avoidance is infeasible, minimize impacts to the efficient and effective use of recoverable sources of aggregate through measures that have been identified in county and city general plans, or other comparable measures such as:
 - 1) Recycle and reuse building materials resulting from demolition, particularly aggregate resources, to the maximum extent practicable.
 - 2) Identify and use building materials, particularly aggregate materials, resulting from demolition at other construction sites in the SCAG region, or within a reasonable hauling distance of the project site.
 - 3) Design transportation network improvements in a manner (such as buffer zones or the use of screening) that does not preclude adjacent or nearby extraction of known mineral and aggregate resources following completion of the improvement and during long-term operations.
 - 4) Avoid or reduce impacts on known aggregate and mineral resources and mineral resource recovery sites through the evaluation and selection of project sites and design features (e.g., buffers) that minimize impacts on land suitable for aggregate and mineral resource extraction by maintaining portions of MRZ-2

areas in open space or other general plan land use categories and zoning that allow for mining of mineral resources.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

As previously discussed, regulations and policies would reduce impacts but given the regional scale of the analysis in this PEIR, it is not possible to determine if all impacts would be fully mitigated by existing regulations and policies. Therefore, this PEIR identifies project-level mitigation measures consistent with applicable regulations and policies designed to reduce impacts. Lead Agencies may choose to include project-level mitigation measures in environmental documents as they determine to be appropriate and feasible. However, because of the regional nature of the analysis and the lack of project specific-detail, including project components and locations, and SCAG's lack of authority to impose project-level mitigation measures, this PEIR finds impacts related to the loss of availability of known mineral resources that could be of value to the region and the residents of the state could be significant and unavoidable even with implementation of mitigation.

IMPACT MIN-2: Potential to result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

Significant and Unavoidable Impact – Mitigation Required.

Transportation projects contained in the Plan and development projects anticipated to occur under the Plan have the potential to impact availability of mineral resources if they are constructed in mineral resource zones. Improvements and modifications to existing rights-of-way, such as HOV lanes, high-occupancy toll (HOT) lanes, new bus-ways and capacity enhancement facilities, mixed flow lanes, and right-of-way maintenance would have less potential to impact mineral resources because these transportation projects improve facilities that already exist and are already impeding access to resources. Construction of new transportation projects, like new freeways, and even additional lanes, have the potential to impact availability of aggregate and mineral resources.

As noted in **Section 3.12.1.2** above, each county within the SCAG region contains mineral resources of local importance as noted in their respective general plans. These mineral resources generally include aggregate resources that are used in construction activities throughout the region. The Plan's transportation projects and anticipated development have the potential to reduce the availability of these resources, either directly by locating projects within mineral resource zones or indirectly through the use of aggregate and mineral resources in project development that may result in depletion of aggregate supply. Therefore, impacts would be significant, requiring mitigation.

Mitigation Measures

SCAG Mitigation Measure

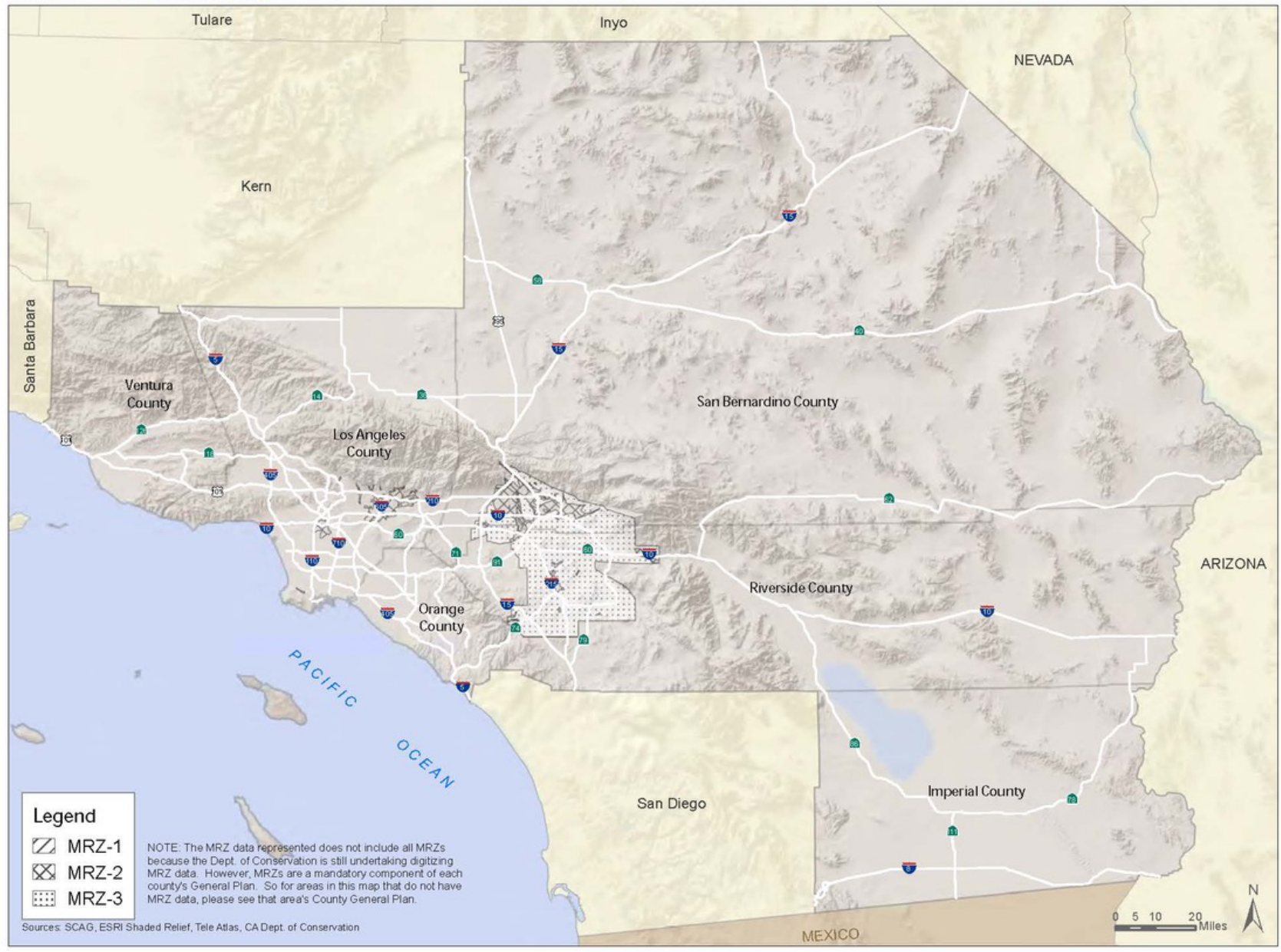
See SMM MIN-1.

Project Level Mitigation Measure

See PMM-MIN-1.

Level of Significance after Mitigation

As previously discussed, regulations and policies would reduce impacts but given the regional scale of the analysis in this PEIR, it is not possible to determine if all impacts would be fully mitigated by existing regulations and policies. Therefore, this PEIR identifies project-level mitigation measures consistent with applicable regulations and policies designed to reduce impacts. Lead Agencies may choose to include project-level mitigation measures in environmental documents as they determine to be appropriate and feasible. However, because of the regional nature of the analysis and the lack of project-specific detail, including project components and locations, and SCAG's lack of authority to impose project-level mitigation measures, this PEIR finds impacts related to loss of availability of delineated locally important mineral resource recovery sites could be significant and unavoidable even with implementation of mitigation.



SOURCE: SCAG, ESRI Shaded Relief, TeleAtlas, CA Department of Conservation, 2015

FIGURE 3.12-1

Mineral Resources in the SCAG Region

3.12.5 SOURCES

- California Department of Conservation (DOC). 2017. *California's Non-Fuel Mineral Production in 2017*. Available online at: <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/Documents/california-non-fuel-mineral-production-2017.pdf>, accessed June 12, 2019.
- California Department of Conservation (DOC). *Guidelines for Classification and Designation of Mineral Lands*. Available online at: <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/smgb/Guidelines/Documents/ClassDesig.pdf>, accessed August 19, 2019.
- California Department of Conservation. 2018. *Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 Statutes and Regulations*. Available online at: <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/smgb/Regulations/Documents/SMARA-statutes-regs-7-2018.pdf>, accessed August 19, 2019.
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- California Legislative Information. 1965. *ARTICLE 5. Authority for and Scope of General Plans [65300-65303.4]*. Available online at: https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=GOV§ionNum=65302, accessed August 19, 2019.
- Imperial County. *Imperial County General Plan: Conservation & Open Space Element*. Available online at: <http://www.icpds.com/CMS/Media/Conservation-&-Open-Space-Element-2016.pdf>, accessed June 24, 2019.
- Orange County Public Works. *General Plan Chapter VI: Resources Element*. Available online at: <https://www.ocgov.com/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?blobid=40235>, accessed June 24, 2019.
- Riverside County Planning Department. *General Plan: Multipurpose Open Space Element*. Available online at: https://planning.rctlma.org/Portals/14/genplan/general_Plan_2017/elements/OCT17/Ch05_MOSE_120815.pdf?ver=2017-10-11-102103-833, accessed June 24, 2019.
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- Ventura County Resource Management Agency. *Ventura County General Plan*. Available online at: <https://docs.vcrma.org/images/pdf/planning/plans/Goals-Policies-and-Programs.pdf>, accessed June 24, 2019.