

2.10 Mineral Resources

This section evaluates the existing mineral resources relative to the Proposed Project, including the loss of availability of a known mineral resource or the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site from the County's existing supply of mineral resources, and the potential effects that implementation of the Proposed Project may have on such resources. Information contained in this section has been incorporated from the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance Mineral Resources (DPLU 2008); County of San Diego General Plan (County 2011a), and the Guidelines for Classification and Designation of Mineral Lands (SMGB 2008).

A summary of the mineral resources impacts identified in Section 2.10.3 is provided below.

Mineral Resources Summary of Impacts

Issue Topic	Project Direct Impact	Cumulative Impact	Impact After Mitigation
Mineral Resource Availability	Potentially significant	Potentially significant	Significant and unavoidable
Mineral Resource Recovery Sites	Potentially significant	Potentially significant	Significant and unavoidable

2.10.1 Existing Conditions

Section 2.10.1 of the 2011 PEIR included a discussion of existing conditions related to mineral resources in the unincorporated County. The existing conditions described for mineral resources in the 2011 PEIR are the same as the existing conditions evaluated in this SEIR. No changes to the existing conditions have been identified that would alter the conclusions from the 2011 PEIR. All references used from the 2011 PEIR were reviewed to ensure they are still valid today, and are hereby incorporated by reference. To provide context for the analysis of project impacts, a brief overview of the applicable mineral resource zones is discussed below.

Mineral Resource Zones

In 1975, the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act required the classification of land into mineral resource zones (MRZ), according to known or inferred mineral resource potential. The process was based solely on geology, without regard to existing land use or land ownership. The primary goal of classification was to ensure that the mineral potential of land is recognized by local government decision-makers and considered before they make land use decisions that could preclude mining. The intent was that when resources were identified and the scarcity was verified, those lands would be protected for future extraction. PSR Analysis Areas contain land uses designated as mineral resource zone-2 (MRZ-2) and mineral resource zone-3 (MRZ-3).

MRZ-2 areas are defined as areas underlain by mineral deposits where geologic information shows that significant measured or indicated resources are present. A typical MRZ-2 area would include an operating mine, or an area where extensive sampling has indicated the presence of a significant mineral deposit. MRZ-3 areas contain known mineral deposits that could qualify as mineral resources. Further exploration work within these areas could result in the reclassification of specific localities into the MRZ-2 category.

2.10.2 Regulatory Framework

Section 2.10.2 of the 2011 PEIR included a discussion of regulatory framework related to mineral resources in the unincorporated County. The existing conditions described in the 2011 PEIR are the same as the existing conditions evaluated in this SEIR. No changes to the existing conditions have been identified that would alter the conclusions from the 2011 PEIR. All references used from the 2011 PEIR were reviewed to ensure they are still valid today, and are hereby incorporated by reference.

2.10.3 Analysis of Project Impacts and Determination of Significance

2.10.3.1 Issue 1: Mineral Resource Availability

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and County Guidelines for Determining Significance Mineral Resources (DPLU 2008), the Proposed Project would have a significant impact if it would 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, such as proposing incompatible development:

- On or within the vicinity (generally up to 1,300 feet from the site) of an area classified as MRZ-2;
- On land classified as MRZ-3;
- On land underlain by Quaternary Alluvium; or
- On or within the vicinity of areas containing industrial material and gemstone resources.

Impact Analysis

The primary adverse effect to mineral resources in the County is the loss of availability by placement of incompatible land uses, which either directly or indirectly make the resource inaccessible for future extraction. Mining operations require an adequate setback from these land uses due to a variety of environmental issues associated with mining activities, which include, but are not limited to, noise, traffic, air quality, and visual resources impacts. At the State level, Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) establishes policies for conservation and development of mineral-containing lands. SMARA requires all cities and counties to incorporate their policies and mapped MRZ into their general plans.

At the local level, the County screens development projects for the potential loss of availability of mineral resources using MRZ classification data within the County GIS mapping applications. Mineral resource potential is evaluated for project sites, and land use compatibility is reviewed for sites on or near an important MRZ. Using the County Guidelines for Determining Significance Mineral Resources (DPLU 2008), County decision makers can limit the encroachment of incompatible land uses in areas containing mineral resources.

In addition, Sections 2820 through 2825 of the County of San Diego Zoning Ordinance preserve areas with valuable mineral deposits until the deposits can be extracted. These sections are known as the Extractive Use Regulations and would be applied to areas of known mineral deposits, to signify the presence of such a deposit and notify adjacent or affected properties of the intention to allow extraction of minerals within the area. These regulations identify and create zones within the County where mining and quarrying uses are permitted. Special regulations governing the conduct of mineral extraction, associated operating characteristics, and care of the

site at the conclusion of the extraction operation are also imposed. The following use types are permitted by the Extractive Use Regulations: essential public services, fire protection services, and agricultural uses. Additionally, Section 6550 of the San Diego County Zoning Ordinance provides the means for public review and regulation of mineral extraction and associated on-site processing operations. However, as described above, the General Plan Update designated land uses in areas that contain or potentially contain mineral resources would not be considered compatible uses.

Compatible land uses are defined in Article 6, Section 3675, of the State Mining and Geology Board Reclamation Regulations (SMGB 2008) as land uses that require a minimum public or private investment in structures and land improvements and allow mining because of the relative economic value of the land and its improvements. Examples of compatible uses include, but are not limited to, very-low-density residential, geographically extensive but low impact industrial, recreational, agricultural, timber harvesting, grazing, and open space land uses.

Incompatible land uses are also defined in Article 6, Section 3675, of the State Mining and Geology Board Reclamation Regulations as land uses that require public or private investment in structures, land improvements, and landscaping that would prevent mining because of the greater economic value of the land and its improvements. Examples of such uses would include, but are not limited to, high density residential, low density residential with high unit value, public facilities, geographically limited but impact-intensive industrial, and commercial land uses.

The PSR Analysis Areas contain semiprecious, diamond, and quartz deposits, as well as other industrial material and gemstone resources, that are not included in the MRZ classifications, which are primarily for aggregate resources. Figure 2.10-1 depicts the location of existing mineral resource deposit sites in relation to the PSR Analysis Areas and the former CGSP Area. The former CGSP Area is not known to contain these types of mineral resources. As shown in Table 2.10-1, mineral resource deposits are located in PSR Analysis Areas BO18+, ME26, ME30A, and PP30; however, these are not associated with active mines. These PSR Analysis Areas propose semi-rural residential uses. The proposed land use changes in PSR Analysis Areas BO18+, ME30A, and PP30 would reduce the availability of mineral resources in those areas. Additional industrial materials and gemstone resources that have not been mapped are also potentially available within the PSR Analysis Areas and the former CGSP Area. Therefore, the Proposed Project has the potential to reduce the availability of non-aggregate mineral resources and would result in a potentially significant impact (**Impact MR-1**).

The locations of PSR Analysis Areas in relation to lands designated as MRZ-2 are shown in Figure 2.10-2. Table 2.10-2 shows the acreage of the PSR Analysis Areas located within an area designated as MRZ-2. As shown in this table, PSR Analysis Areas located in designated MRZ-2 lands include FB2+ (26 acres) and PP30 (418 acres). The former CGSP Area does not include any land located within MRZ-2. The portion of PSR Analysis Area FB2+ that is within MRZ-2 is proposed for RL-20, which is low density, enough to be compatible with mineral resource extraction. The MRZ-2 area within PP30 is proposed for split designation of RL-40 and SR-2, with the SR-2 being incompatible with mineral resource extraction. The proposed land use designation changes in PSR Analysis Area PP30 would result in a potentially significant impact associated with mineral resource availability (**Impact MR-1**).

The locations of PSR Analysis Areas in relation to areas designated as MRZ-3 are shown in Figure 2.10-3. Table 2.10-3 presents the acreage of the PSR Analysis Areas and the former CGSP Area located within an area designated as MRZ-3. PSR Analysis Areas located in an area designated as MRZ-3 include BO18+ (921 acres), CD14 (99 acres), FB17 (107 acres), FB19+ (29 acres), NC3A (1,018 acres), NC18A (93 acres), NC22 (155 acres), NC37 (131 acres), NC38+

(4 acres), SD15 (69 acres), and VC57+ (<1 acre). Additionally, former CGSP Subareas CG1, CG2, CG3, CG4, CG5, CG6, CG7, and CG8 include 108 acres of land designated as MRZ-3.

PSR Analysis Areas FB17, NC18A, NC38+, SD15, and VC57+ are currently designated for SR-4 or higher densities, which are incompatible with mining operations. However, the change in land use designations for these PSR Analysis Areas would not further prevent the use or extraction of mineral resources and, therefore, would not have an impact associated with mineral resources located in MRZ-3. The proposed land use designation changes in PSR Analysis Areas BO18+, CD14, FB19+, NC22, and NC37 would result in potentially significant impacts associated with mineral resource availability due to changes from SR-10 or lower density (compatible) to higher density than SR-10 (incompatible) (**Impact MR-1**).

As shown on Figure 2.5-2 (Paleontological Sensitivity Map) in Section 2.5 of this SEIR, several of the PSR Analysis Areas are underlain by Quaternary Alluvium; however, no former CGSP Subareas are underlain by Quaternary Alluvium. Quaternary Alluvium is sediment that has the possibility to contain mineral resources. PSR Analysis Areas located atop Quaternary Alluvium include DS8, DS24, FB2+, ME30A, NC3A, NC38+, PP30, VC57+, and VC67. These PSR Analysis Areas, aside from VC67 (medium impact industrial), propose semi-rural residential use. However, PSR Analysis Areas DS8, NC38+, and VC57+ are currently designated as higher density than SR-10. Therefore, the proposed land uses would remain incompatible in PSR Analysis Areas DS8, NC38+, and VC57+. The designation change proposed in VC67, from semi-rural (SR-2) to medium impact industrial, would also result in an impact to mineral resources, as both land uses are considered incompatible. The proposed changes in PSR Analysis Areas DS24, FB2+, ME30A, and PP30 would also result in potentially significant impacts associated with mineral resource availability (**Impact MR-1**).

Proposed land use changes would reduce the availability of mineral resources in some PSR Analysis Areas. Despite applying federal, State, and local regulations, the impacts of the Proposed Project would remain significant. **The Proposed Project would result in a potentially significant impact regarding mineral resource availability (Impact MR-1).**

Adoption of the Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would allow for additional minimum lot size flexibility for residential clustering only within SR-2 or SR-4 areas and only within the sewer service area; however, the adoption would not result in an increase in the number of allowed dwelling units. Therefore, implementation of Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would not result in an impact related to mineral resource availability.

2.10.3.2 Issue 2: Mineral Resource Recovery Sites

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

Based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines and County Guidelines for Determining Significance Mineral Resources (DPLU 2008), the Proposed Project would have a significant impact if it would 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. Resource recovery sites are areas where mineral resources could be extracted for use. Locally important resource recovery sites or areas where important resource recovery sites could potentially be located, are designated by California Geological Survey Department of Conservation as MRZ-2 or MRZ-3, or as being underlain by Quaternary Alluvium.

Impact Analysis

Areas designated as MRZ-2 by the California Geological Survey Department of Conservation are areas where mines currently operate and other areas where resources are known or likely to be present. The General Plan includes an extractive land use designation and an impact-sensitive land use designation which were applied to areas with economically extractable mineral resources. The Proposed Project does not include extractive or impact-sensitive General Plan land use designations; however, as mentioned in Section 2.10.3.1 for Issue 1 of this SEIR, PSR Analysis Areas are identified as containing or potentially containing mineral resources by the Department of Conservation. Figure 2.10-2 and Figure 2.10-3 show the locations of MRZ-2 and MRZ-3 lands respectively, and Figure 2.5-2 (Paleontological Sensitivity Map) in Section 2.5 of this SEIR shows the PSR Analysis Areas and former CGSP Area underlain by Quaternary alluvium.

The Proposed Project would result in changes in land use designations in areas classified as MRZ-2 and MRZ-3 that would not be compatible with mineral extraction activities. The only PSR Analysis Areas to potentially result in an impact associated with mineral resource recovery sites are BO18+, CD14, and PP30, as they include proposals for changed densities (in MRZ-2 or MRZ-3 portions) that would not be consistent with mineral resource recovery (where part of the area would be consistent with mineral resource recovery under the current designation). The CD14 area proposed for SR-2 and the BO18+ area proposed for SR-4 are in close proximity to existing homes and other existing land uses that would preclude a future mining operation. PP30 (within MRZ-2) contains a relatively small area (approximately 20-30 acres) that would be within the area proposed for SR-2 but is a sufficient distance (at least 1,300 feet) from existing residences and other uses. This portion of the Analysis Area would be considered as having mineral resource extraction potential, and therefore, the Proposed Project would result in a significant impact. **Therefore, the development of incompatible land uses as part of the Proposed Project would preclude the extraction of mineral resources, thus resulting in a potentially significant impact regarding the loss of availability of mineral resource recovery sites (Impact MR-2).**

Adoption of the Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would allow for additional minimum lot size flexibility for residential clustering only within SR-2 or SR-4 areas and only within the sewer service area; however, the adoption would not result in an increase in the number of allowed dwelling units. Therefore, implementation of Valley Center Community Plan Residential Policy 8 Revision would not result in an impact related mineral resource recovery sites.

2.10.4 Cumulative Impacts

The geographic scope of cumulative impact analysis for mineral resources includes the entire unincorporated County and immediately adjacent areas, depending on the location of mineral deposits or operations, such as City of San Marcos, City of Escondido, City of Carlsbad, City of El Cajon, Camp Pendleton, and the Sycuan, Campo, San Pasqual, Pala, and Rincon Reservations.

2.10.4.1 Issue 1: Mineral Resource Availability

Construction and operation of cumulative projects identified in Chapter 1 (Project Description) would have the potential to result in the loss of availability of known mineral resources. Urbanization and growth in the jurisdictions adjacent to the unincorporated County would have the potential to result in land uses that are incompatible with mining and resource recovery and

would result in a cumulative loss of available resources. Similar to portions of the unincorporated County, the California Geological Survey Department of Conservation has classified land in Riverside County, Orange County, and the incorporated areas in the County of San Diego into MRZs. Adjacent jurisdictions have included protections in their general plans or other planning documents to protect these and other mineral resources. However, planned and projected growth in the region would result in a reasonably foreseeable loss of mineral resources due to the encroachment of incompatible uses that would limit future areas from being permitted for mining operations. For example, the Warner Ranch Project in the Pala-Pauma region where PSR Analysis Area PP30 is located, is a private project that proposes 900 dwelling units in an area that has been classified as containing known mineral resources (MRZ-2). It is reasonably foreseeable that other cumulative projects in the region would also result in the loss of availability of known mineral resources. Therefore, cumulative projects would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact to mineral resource availability.

As discussed in Section 2.10.3.1, the Proposed Project would result in a potentially significant direct impact to mineral resource availability. **Therefore, the Proposed Project, in combination with other cumulative projects, would have a cumulatively considerable contribution to a regionally significant impact related to the loss of availability of known mineral resources (Impact MR-3).**

2.10.4.2 Issue 2: Mineral Resource Recovery Sites

Urbanization and growth in the jurisdictions adjacent to the unincorporated County would have the potential to result in land uses that are incompatible with mineral resource recovery. Projected growth in the region would result in a reasonably foreseeable loss of mineral resource recovery sites due to the encroachment of incompatible uses that would preclude the extraction of mineral resources. For example, the Harmony Grove Meadows Project in the North County Metro Subregion Plan Area where PSR Analysis Areas NC3A, NC18A, NC22, NC37, and NC38+ are located, proposes 207 dwelling units in an area that has been classified as containing known mineral resources (MRZ-3). It is reasonably foreseeable that other cumulative projects in the region would also result in the loss of availability of known mineral resource recovery sites. Therefore, cumulative projects would have the potential to result in a significant cumulative impact to locally important mineral resource recovery sites.

As discussed in Section 2.10.3.2, the Proposed Project would result in a potentially significant direct impact to mineral resource recovery sites. **Therefore, the Proposed Project, in combination with other cumulative projects, would have a cumulatively considerable contribution to a regionally significant impact related to loss of locally-important mineral resource recovery sites (Impact MR-4).**

2.10.5 Mitigation

2.10.5.1 Issue 1: Mineral Resource Availability

Implementation of the following adopted General Plan policies and 2011 PEIR mitigation measures would reduce **Impact MR-1** and **Impact MR-3** but **not to a level below significant; therefore, the impacts would remain significant and unavoidable**. Additional mitigation measures have been identified that would reduce impacts but the County has determined these measures are infeasible, as discussed below.

Infeasible Mitigation Measures

The County has determined the following measures to be infeasible; these measures will not be implemented.

- The County has determined the following measures to be infeasible; these measures will not be implemented. Prohibit incompatible uses that would be located on or near significant mineral resource sites. This measure would result in restrictions on future development in areas identified for increased growth in the Proposed Project because significant or potentially significant mineral resources sites have been identified throughout the western portion of the unincorporated County, where the majority of development under the Proposed Project would take place. Thus, this measure would conflict with the goal of the Housing Element to provide sufficient housing stock.
- For projects that propose incompatible uses near significant mineral resource sites, require the applicants to mine the site prior to project development. This measure would result in undue hardship on the entitlement process as extraction activities often take decades to complete and may make the site unusable for the proposed land use. In some cases, incompatible land uses may already exist in the vicinity of the mineral resource site that would make extraction at the site infeasible.
- Use public funds to initiate new mineral extraction operations. This measure would require voter or BOS approval to appropriate funds toward mineral extraction operations, which cannot be guaranteed. Moreover, this would initiate extraction sites in many areas of the County, which would potentially result in numerous environmental impacts, and conflict with the Project objective to minimize public costs of infrastructure and services.

Because the measures listed above have been found to be infeasible by the County and would not be implemented, impacts would remain significant and unavoidable. Chapter 4 (Project Alternatives) provides a discussion of land use alternatives to the Proposed Project that would result in some reduced impacts associated with mineral resources and requirements as compared to the Proposed Project.

Adopted General Plan Policies

Policy COS-10.1: Siting of Development. Encourage the conservation (i.e., protection from incompatible land uses) of areas designated as having substantial potential for mineral extraction. Discourage development that would substantially preclude the future development of mining facilities in these areas. Design development or uses to minimize the potential conflict with existing or potential future mining facilities. For purposes of this policy, incompatible land uses are defined by SMARA Section 3675.

Policy COS-10.2: Protection of State-Classified or Designated Lands. Discourage development or the establishment of other incompatible land uses on or adjacent to areas classified or designated by the State as having important mineral resources (MRZ-2), as well as potential mineral lands identified by other government agencies. The potential for the extraction of substantial mineral resources from lands classified by the State as areas that contain mineral resources (MRZ-3) shall be considered by the County in making land use decisions.

Policy COS-10.3: Road Access. Prohibit development from restricting road access to existing mining facilities, areas classified MRZ-2 or MRZ-3 by the State Geologist, or areas identified in the County Zoning Ordinance for potential extractive use in accordance with Surface Mining and Reclamation Act Section 2764.a.

Policy COS-10.4: Compatible Land Uses. Discourage the development of land uses that are not compatible with the retention of mining or recreational access to non-aggregate mineral deposits.

Policy COS-10.6: Conservation of Construction Aggregate. Encourage the continued operation of existing mining facilities and streamline the permitting of new mining facilities consistent with the goal to establish permitted aggregate resources that are sufficient to satisfy 50 years of County demand.

Policy COS-10.8: New Mining Facilities. Develop specific permit types and procedures for the authorization of new mining facilities that recognize the inherent physical effects of mining operations and the public necessity for available mineral resources adequate to meet local demand, in accordance with PRC Section 2762.

Policy COS-10.9: Overlay Zones. Provide zoning overlays for MRZ-2 designated lands and a 1,500-foot-wide buffer area adjacent to such lands. Within these overlay zones, the potential effects of proposed land use actions on potential future extraction of mineral resources shall be considered by the decision-makers.

Adopted 2011 PEIR Mitigation Measures

Min-1.1: Assess the impact of new development on mineral resources as required by the County Guidelines for Determining Significance for Mineral Resources. Update the CEQA Guidelines for Determining Significance for Mineral Resources to include the requirement to evaluate whether access is being maintained to existing mining sites.

Min-1.2: Revise and update the County ordinances to designate areas of known importance for mineral resources as follows:

- Update the Zoning Ordinance with the addition of a Mining Compatibility Designator or Overlay that identifies parcels with a high potential for mineral resources. The purpose is to take into account the potential mineral resources not to preclude the potential mining use. In addition, specify that notification of potential mining use is provided to all parcels within a 1,500-foot radius of parcels with a Mining Compatibility Designator/Overlay.
- Revise the Zoning Ordinance to facilitate recycling of salvaged concrete, asphalt, and rock at permitted mining facilities.
- Revise the Zoning Ordinance and Grading Ordinance to authorize surface mining operations with a Surface Mining Permit rather than a MUP. Incorporate findings of approval that reflect Mineral Compatibility Designator, SMARA Sections 2762 and 2763, and the inherent nature of surface mining operations. Parcels with a high potential for mineral resources could include those areas designated as MRZ-2 or other areas identified as containing mineral resources that are located where a sufficient buffer is available so that extraction activities are feasible.

Min-1.3: Request that the State Geologist identify mineral resources in previously unmapped areas of East and North County.

2.10.5.2 Issue 2: Mineral Resource Recovery Sites

Implementation of the adopted General Plan policies COS-10.1, COS-10.2, COS-10.3, COS-10.4, COS-10.6, COS-10.8, and COS-10.9 and 2011 PEIR mitigation measures Min-1.1, Min-1.2, and Min-1.3 listed above in Section 2.10.5.1 for Issue 1 would reduce **Impact MR-2** and **Impact MR-4** but **not to a level below significant; therefore, the impacts would remain significant and unavoidable.**

2.10.6 Conclusion

The discussion below provides a synopsis of the conclusion reached in each of the above impact analyses, and the level of impact that would occur after adopted General Plan policies and 2011 PEIR mitigation measures are implemented.

2.10.6.1 Issue 1: Mineral Resource Availability

Implementation of the Proposed Project would result in potentially significant impacts associated with the loss of availability of mineral resources. Implementation of the adopted General Plan policies and 2011 PEIR mitigation measures would reduce impacts, although not to a level below significant. Impacts associated with mineral resource availability (**Impact MR-1**) would remain significant and unavoidable. Additionally, the Proposed Project would result in a cumulatively considerable and unavoidable contribution to a significant cumulative impact associated with the loss of mineral resource availability (**Impact MR-3**). To achieve all project objectives of the Proposed Project, **impacts related to the loss of mineral resource availability would remain significant and unavoidable.** Alternatives that would further reduce this impact are discussed in Chapter 4 (Project Alternatives).

2.10.6.2 Issue 2: Mineral Resource Recovery Sites

Implementation of the Proposed Project would result in potentially significant impacts associated with the loss of locally important mineral resource recovery sites. Implementation of the adopted General Plan policies and 2011 PEIR mitigation measures would reduce impacts, but not to a level below significant. Impacts to mineral resource recovery sites would remain significant and unavoidable (**Impact MR-2**). Additionally, the Proposed Project would result in a cumulatively considerable and unavoidable contribution to a significant cumulative impact (**Impact MR-4**) associated with the loss of mineral resource recovery sites. To achieve all project objectives of the Proposed Project, **impacts related to the loss of mineral resource recovery sites would remain significant and unavoidable.** Alternatives that would further reduce this impact are discussed in Chapter 4 (Project Alternatives).

Table 2.10-1 Mineral Resource Sites within PSR Analysis Areas

PSR Analysis Area	Site Name	Primary Resource	Development Status
BO18+	Vista Chief	Gemstone	Inactive
ME26	Golden Star No. 1 Claim	Gold	Inactive
ME30A	Campo Milling Corp.	Sand, gravel	Inactive
PP30	Prospect	Gemstone	Inactive

Table 2.10-2 PSR Analysis Areas within Designated MRZ-2

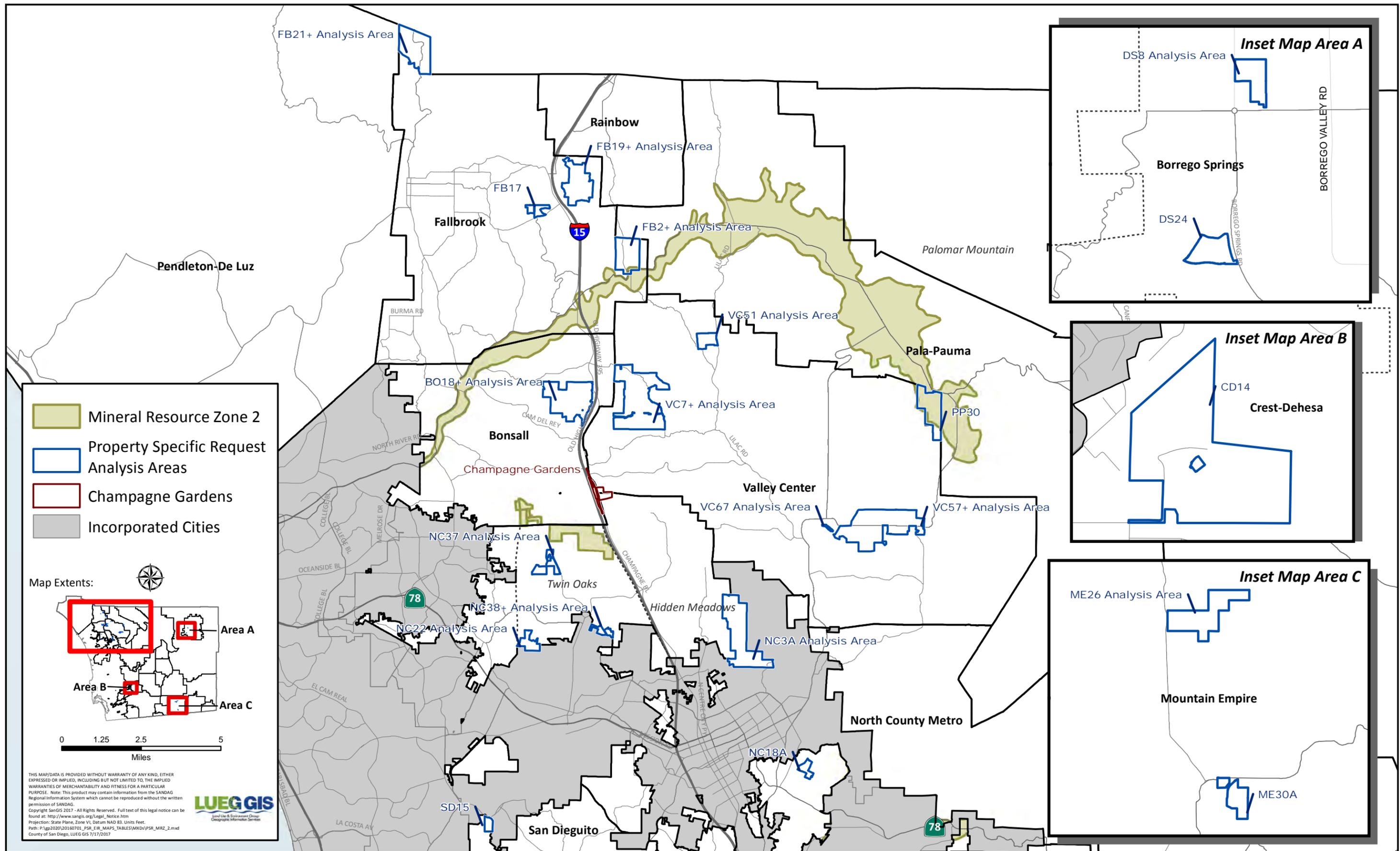
PSR Analysis Area	Acreage	Existing Land Use	Proposed Land Use
FB2+	26	RL-20/RL-40	SR- 4/RL-20
PP30	418	RL-40	SR- 2/RL-40
Total:	444		

Note: Data has been rounded to nearest whole number.
Source: County 2017

Table 2.10-3 PSR Analysis Areas/Former CGSP Subareas within Designated MRZ-3

PSR Analysis Area/ Former CGSP Subarea	Acreage	Existing Land Use	Proposed Land Use
BO18+	921	SR-10	SR-4
CD14	99	SR-1/RL-20	SR-2/RL-20
FB17	107	SR-2	SR-1/SR-2
FB19+	29	RL-20	SR-10
NC3A	1,018	RL-20	SR-10
NC18A	93	SR-2	SR-1/SR-2
NC22	155	SR-10	SR-1/SR-10
NC37	131	SR-10	SR-4
NC38+	4	SR-2	SR-1
SD15	69	SR-1	GC/SR-0. 5/VR-10.9
VC57+	<1	SR-4	SR-2
CG1-8	108	SPA/SR-4/RL-20	C-4/SR-2/SR-4/SR-10
Total:	2,734		

Note: Data has been rounded to nearest whole number.
Source: County 2017



Source: SanGIS, County of San Diego, 2017

Mineral Resource Zone 2 Map

Figure 2.10-2

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