

4. OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION ELEMENT

4.1 Open Space and Conservation Introduction

Valuable resources in the City of Anderson include biological resources, open space resources, scenic resources, agricultural resources, cultural and historic resources, and air quality. The Open Space and Conservation Element focuses on the protection and enhancement of such resources to ensure a high quality living environment for years to come.

The Open Space and Conservation Element expresses community goals to protect environmental resources, open space, and scenic resources. Specifically, resources addressed in this element include the following:

- a) Biological resources, including significant habitat areas and special status plant and animal species.
- b) Open space resources, including natural and improved open space areas that are physical, functional, and visual.
- c) Scenic resources as predominant physical characteristics of the community.
- d) Agricultural resources, including quantity and quality of agricultural lands within the Planning Area.
- e) Cultural resources in terms of known and potential archaeological and paleontological resources.

- f) Historic resources that are nationally designated, recognized by the State of California or locally significant.
- g) Energy conservation
- h) Air quality in terms of local and regional compliance with air pollutant standards.

This combined Open Space and Conservation Element meets the State requirements for Open Space and Conservation Elements as defined in Sections 65301, 65302(d), 65302(e), and 65560 of the California Government Code, respectively. According to these requirements, the Open Space Element must contain goals and policies to manage open space areas, including undeveloped lands and outdoor recreation areas.

Specifically the Open Space Element must address several open space categories such as those used for the preservation of natural resources and managed production of resources, as well as open space maintained for public health and safety reasons. Open Space for outdoor recreation is addressed within the Recreation Element.

The Conservation Element must contain goals and policies to protect and maintain natural resources such as water, soils, wildlife and minerals, and prevent wasteful resource exploitation, degradation and destruction.

In adopting the requirement that all jurisdictions must prepare an Open Space Element, the Legislature found that the preservation of open space land is necessary not only for the maintenance of the economy of the State, but also for the continued availability of land for the production of food and fiber, for the enjoyment of scenic beauty, for recreation, and for the use of natural resources.

The Legislature further found that discouraging premature and unnecessary conversion of open space land to urban uses is in the public interest because it discourages non-contiguous development patterns that tend to increase the costs of community services to community residents. Finally, the Legislature found that the anticipated increase in the population of the State demands that cities, counties, and the State make plans at the earliest possible date for the preservation of valuable open space land and take positive action to carry out such plans by the adoption and strict administration of laws, ordinances, rules and regulations.

4.2 Environmental Protection and Enhancement

Anderson's environmental setting is both the object of affection and concern for the citizens of Anderson. The area's valley setting, the Sacramento River, streams, trees, and wetlands draw and captivate residents. But these same natural features are sensitive to alteration, and may be destroyed or seriously impaired in the course of land development.

Environmental challenges and opportunities are many; setting aside environmentally sensitive areas; preserving open space; park and nature trail development; and restoring or reclaiming abused areas. All are addressed effectively in the 2007 General Plan.

Rare botanical species and their supporting environs in and near Anderson have been identified and described by the California Native Plant Society.

Anderson's existing park system consists of land donated or purchased by the City over the years. While attractive and pleasant, City parks are unevenly distributed, resulting in some areas being well served while others are underserved. The 2007 General Plan contains a framework for a park and recreation system, designed to meet current and future needs throughout the City and expanded in scope to include natural areas, open space and passive parks as well as active parks and play fields.

4.3 Objectives, Policies and Implementation Program

Open Space Objective:

To establish open space areas for the following:

- a) the preservation of natural resources,
- b) the managed production of resources,
- c) outdoor recreation, public health and safety, and
- d) to ensure the preservation and maintenance of these spaces consistent with community need.

Conservation Objective:

To ensure the planned management of the community's natural resources, their permanency consistent with community goals and prevention of their misuse.

4.3.1 Biological Resources

The City's Plan Area supports a diverse assemblage of plant and wildlife species throughout several habitat types. It is characterized by the river valley landscape that rises to the west into rolling foothills. The area is

sprinkled with large oak trees, including Valley Oaks, Blue Oaks, and Live Oaks. The Sacramento River, Anderson Creek, other streams and man-made canals and waterways traverse the area. These waterways have created delightful riparian corridors that support a wide variety of plants and animal communities.

Sensitive habitat areas in Anderson contain valuable biological resources. Efforts to identify and preserve these valuable resources will improve the quality of the environment for Anderson residents. Protection of biological resources requires design with sensitivity to existing landforms and vegetation and includes protection of soil and water quality.

The following habitat types exist within the Anderson Planning area:

Seasonal Wetlands

Seasonal wetlands allow water to pond for a long enough period of time to support hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils and include both vernal and non-vernal wetlands. Seasonal wetlands tend to lack standing water during the late summer months, or during prolonged dry periods. They support hydrophytic species, such as spike-rush (*Elocharis sp.*) that require longer and typically deeper inundation periods than those of vernal species. Accordingly, seasonal wetland lack underlying hardpan common with vernal pools and swales.

Vernal pools form where there is a soil layer below or at the surface that is impermeable or nearly impermeable. Vernal pools gradually dry during the spring, often forming a unique “bathtub ring” of flowers from endemic vernal pool plants blooming successively at the pool margins. Vernal swales differ from vernal pools in their function as shallow conveyance channels.

Fresh Emergent Wetland

This wetland type is a mixture of erect, rooted herbaceous hydrophytes that prosper in anaerobic, frequently flooded areas. Fresh emergent wetlands often occur around lake edges and areas with standing water for most of the year. Edge vegetation includes sedges, rushes, and nut grasses. Areas that are slightly deeper and wet for longer periods of time consist of cattail, bulrush and arrowhead. Birds, reptiles, and amphibians rely on fresh emergent wetlands for protection, breeding and nesting, and foraging.

Pond

Palustrine or pond habitats are inland depressions or dammed riverine channels containing standing water, which is removed only by percolation, evaporation, or transpiration.

Blue Oak Woodland

Blue Oak Woodlands generally have an overstory of scattered trees, but the canopy can be nearly closed on better quality sites. Blue Oak is the dominant tree species. Common associates in the

canopy include Coast Live Oak and Valley Oak. Associated shrub species include poison oak, California coffeeberry, buckbrush, redberry, California buckeye and manzanita species. The ground cover usually consists of annual grasses.

Hardwood habitats, including Blue Oak Woodlands, are documented to provide breeding habitat for more wildlife species than any other habitat in California, supporting important breeding habitat for numerous amphibian and reptile, bird and mammal species.

Annual Grassland

Introduced annual grasses are the dominant plants species in this habitat. These include wild oats, soft chess, ripgut brome, red brome, wild barley and foxtail fescue. Many wildlife species; including reptiles, mammals, and birds, use annual grasslands as foraging or breeding habitat.

Valley-foothill Riparian

Riparian habitats provide food, water, migration and dispersal corridors and escape, nesting and thermal cover for California's wildlife. Dominant vegetation in the canopy includes Cottonwood, California Sycamore, and Valley Oak.

Riverine

Intermittent or continually flowing water distinguishes rivers and streams. The majority of fast stream inhabitants (typically insects) live in the riffles, on the underside of rubble and gravel, sheltered from the current. Riverine habitats include the watercourse and associated wetland edge.

Many laws are involved in the protection of biological resources. These laws include the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Clean Water Act (CWA). Two laws related to the protection of Endangered Species are the Federal Endangered Species Act and the California Endangered Species Act.

A. Biological Resources Conservation Policies (BRP)

BRP-1 Retain the riparian vegetation along the main water-ways in the City.

BRP-2 Protect areas that have significant wildlife habitat resources or, if impacts cannot be avoided, require appropriate mitigation.

BRP-3 Avoid soil erosion from flooding. (Health and Safety Element)

BRP-4 Address development of sloping land with the Planned Development Combining District and the Hillside Slopes Combining District.

BRP-5 Maintain high levels of water quality and quantity in rivers, streams and groundwater basins. (Health and Safety Element)

BRP-6 Preserve water rights of all sources; rivers, streams, groundwater and ACID water for the benefit of the City.

BRP-7 Preserve trees where possible and mitigate for the loss of trees to be removed.

BRP-8 Minimize impacts to special-status species and sensitive habitats to the maximum extent feasible.

B. Biological Resource Conservation Implementation (BRI)

BRI-1 Treat areas adjoining Anderson Creek, Spring Gulch, Tormey Drain, Sacramento Gulch, Olinda Creek and the Sacramento River as high value resource areas providing an amenity to the City where feasible.

BRI-2 Maintain the flood damage prevention requirements while retaining biological resource values.

BRI-3 Continue application of the Hillside Slopes Combining Zone or the Planned Development Combining Zone where development is planned in areas with steep slopes.

BRI-4 Develop and implement a grading ordinance to addresses the issues of site grading, mass grading, tree removal and storm water run-off.

BRI-5 Prohibit significant reduction of water quality or quantity through implementation of erosion prevention programs. (Health and Safety Element)

BRI-6 Develop storm drain facilities which enhance biological resources.

BRI-7 Tree removal shall be compensated by the planting of street, parkland, recreational area or other urban area trees or other appropriate means of conservation.

BRI-8 Provide an educational program including signs and maps to inform the public of biological resources within the City.

BRI-9 Cooperate with Shasta County and State agencies on water related issues.

BRI-10 If, during CEQA review of a proposed project, the Initial Study indicates that a project has the potential for significant impacts on biological resources, the City may require a biological resource assessment to evaluate the impacts and recommend appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or lessen impacts to those resources.

BRI-11 The City will develop guidelines for protection of special-status species and sensitive habitats that exist in the vicinity. The guidelines will recommend species-specific and habitat-specific mitigation measures that can be used by project developers, and by the City in approving particular projects, to avoid or lessen the impacts to biological resources.

4.3.2 Open Space Resources

Open space resources in Anderson consist of designated parkland, natural and recreational open space areas and waterways (Sacramento River, Anderson Creek, Sacramento Gulch, and Tormey Drain). Generally, open space land is unimproved and used for habitat preservation, recreation, public safety, and/or managed production of resources.

Many of the City's open space resources are addressed in other sections of the Plan and this Element. For example, additional goals, policies and programs for parklands and recreational open space are discussed in the Recreation Element. Similarly, natural habitat areas are discussed in the Biological Resource section of this Element and agricultural lands are discussed in the Land Use Element and in the Agricultural Resources section of this Element.

Goals, policies and programs in this section address the City's desire to preserve, enhance, and expand open space resources to maintain the natural physical and visual quality of Anderson. Permanent open space areas

may include active recreation areas, habitat protection areas, and scenic open spaces. Resources preserved within open space include creek corridors, steep slopes, oak woodlands, wetlands, grasslands, and viewsheds.

The Open Space Resources Implementation and Action Plan shown below shall meet the requirement for the Open-Space Action Program required by California Government Code Section 65564.

A. Open Space Resources Policies (OSP)

OSP-1 Encourage public access in multiple forms and improvements along the City's water ways, particularly the Sacramento River. (Circulation Element)

OSP-2 Establish buffers from adjoining land uses to protect the natural open space resources in the City.

OSP-3 Encourage preservation and enhancement of the watershed, natural waterways, and areas important for the maintenance of natural vegetation and wildlife populations.

OSP-4 Where feasible and desirable, major open space components shall be combined and linked to form a visual and physical system in the City. (Housing Element) (Land Use Element)

B. Open Space Resources Implementation and Action Plan (OSI)

OSI-1 Adopt land use controls that prevent incompatible uses for parcels adjacent to existing open space resources. (Land Use Element) (Noise Element)

OSI-2 Pursue opportunities for additional open space land in the form of parkland dedication, and public open space easements, leaseholds, land donations/dedications, and gift annuities.

OSI-3 Participate with regional, State and Federal entities and agencies to establish open space areas that include wildlife habitat and provide passive recreational opportunities.

OSI-4 All Open Space Preserve areas that are specifically created to set lands aside for the continued protection of wetlands and seasonal drainages will be placed in a conservation easement that will restrict or prevent future development of these areas.

OSI-5 The dedication of parkland for new development will be changed to 5 acres per 1,000 people. (Health and Safety Element) (Recreation Element)

4.3.3 Scenic Resources

Scenic resources in Anderson include predominant natural landscape features of the Sacramento River and views of surrounding mountains including Mount Shasta to the north and Mount Lassen to the east. Trees and landscaping are valuable scenic resources. The City supports the preservation of scenic resources and views.

A. Scenic Resources Policies (SRP)

SRP-1 Encourage preservation and enhancement of views of the Sacramento River and Mount Shasta and Mount Lassen to the extent possible.

SRP-2 New development and redevelopment along the Sacramento River and throughout the City should take advantage of view opportunities.

SRP-3 Encourage preservation of trees and landscaping as a scenic resource.

B. Scenic Resources Implementation Measures (SRI)

SRI-1 Develop guidelines, as funding becomes available, for development along scenic waterways to maintain the visual quality of these areas.

SRI-2 Review development applications for discretionary actions to determine aesthetic impacts and visual compatibility with surrounding property.

SRI-3 Develop a tree preservation mitigation plan with a priority for tree replacement areas.

SRI-4 Work with applicants to implement heritage and scenic tree preservation mitigation plans for each development.

4.3.4 Agricultural Resources

Anderson has historically been an agricultural community with a wide variety of agricultural crops. While much of the land used for agriculture has been developed into urban uses, there are remaining private parcels that continue in agricultural production, if only on a hobby basis. The City hopes to encourage low-impact, high-value agricultural crops such as herbs, fruits and vegetables, nuts and wine grapes on smaller parcels.

These agricultural areas help to preserve the traditional “small town” character of the community, maintain open space, and reduce congestion within the City. While the City recognizes the historic role of agriculture within the Anderson community and supports continued agriculture, the transition from agriculture to urban uses limits the potential for large-scale commercial agriculture within the City Limits of Anderson. Outside the City Limits, agriculture will continue for the life of this Plan. The City will work to ensure that new development is compatible with adjacent agricultural uses.

A. Agricultural Resource Policies (AP)

AP-1 Agricultural land can best be preserved outside the City Limits by encouraging development within the City Limits so that viable agricultural operations in the unincorporated area can continue.

AP-2 Allow keeping and raising of animals in undeveloped areas (planned for future growth) which are suitable for such use and compatible with established neighborhoods.

AP-3 Avoid conflicts between agriculture and urbanization within the City’s area of influence. Reduce the negative impacts resulting from urban uses and neighboring agricultural uses in close proximity. (Land Use Element)

- AP-4 Protect and retain areas suitable for supplemental farming. The focus will be on high-value crops such as herbs, fruits, vegetables, nuts and wine grapes in the Rural Estate Land Use Designation. (Land Use Element)
- AP-5 Promote community gardens, herb gardens, or tree nurseries on vacant lots in developed areas.
- AP-6 Encourage the promotion and marketing of locally grown agricultural products.
- AP-7 Incorporate parks, open space and trails between urban and agricultural uses to provide buffer and transition between uses. (Recreation Element)
- AP-8 No agriculture shall be undertaken in areas of preserved wetlands.

B. Agricultural Resource Implementation (AI)

- AI-1 Require landowners close to agricultural uses (even those outside the City Limits) to sign and record a “Right-to-Farm” statement at the time of development.
- AI-2 Use the California Department of Conservation Important Farmland Map in the review of development applications.
- AI-3 Provide land use buffers of parks, open space and trails, for proposed major subdivisions adjacent to prime agricultural lands.
- AI-4 Continue enforcement of animal density codes.

4.3.5 Cultural Resources

The Anderson area was originally the home of the Wintu, the northern branch of the Wintun Tribe. The use of the area may have begun as early as 16,000 to 20,000 years ago according to archeological researchers. The Wintu represent the most northerly group of Penutian speakers in California. Main villages located along the Sacramento River and its tributaries were occupied year around. Seasonal food-gathering sites located in the foothills and grasslands were occupied temporarily. The territory of the Wintu encompassed western Shasta County and eastern Trinity County.

The basic unit of the Wintu was the family. Several families made up a village which was considered the social, political and economic unit. A village would have had from four to thirty bark houses and from twenty to 150 inhabitants. Leadership among the Wintu was, in theory, hereditary from father to eldest son—but only if the son was considered fit for the position. The men hunted deer, bear and smaller animals. The women gathered acorns, berries, plants and roots. Salmon was also a significant part of the Wintu diet.

In the early 1800s, there were approximately 12,000-15,000 members of the Wintun Tribe. Spanish settlers arrived in Wintun territory by 1808, and the Hudson Bay Company trappers arrived sometime before 1832. Tribal unity was destroyed by the taking of land and the destruction of traditional food and material-gathering areas. Approximately 75 percent of the Wintu populations

living along the Sacramento River were lost to malaria and influenza epidemics brought about by the arrival of European and American trappers and settlers in the mid 1800's. Along with the introduction of cattle, hogs, and sheep, the construction of dams, and the Copper processing plants in the 1880s and early 1900s, the Wintun suffered a heavy toll on their health and survival.

A. Cultural Resources Policy (CRP)

CRP-1 Preserve areas that have identifiable and important archaeological or paleontological significance.

CRP-2 Consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)

to determine religious, historical or cultural significance of site and notification of appropriate tribal group or descendants as identified by NAHC in accordance with the guidelines presented in Senate Bill (SB) 18.

B. Cultural Resources Implementation (CRI)

CRI-1 Assess development proposals for potential impacts to significant archaeological resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Require a study conducted by a professional archaeologist for projects located near creeks or identified archaeological sites to determine if significant archaeological resources are potentially present and if the project will significantly impact the resources. If significant impacts are identified, either require the project to be modified to avoid the impacts, or require measures to mitigate the impacts. Mitigation may involve archeological investigation or recovery in consultation with both the professional archaeologist and Tribal representatives.

CRI-2 Consult with local Indian tribes to monitor all development projects during grading and excavation. If a cultural resource is identified or uncovered, construction will be redirected or stopped until the archaeologist monitor has evaluated the significance of the find and identified the appropriate mitigation measures.

CRI-3 If human remains are encountered, work in the immediate vicinity of the remains will be halted until the Shasta County coroner, who must be contacted within 24 hours, has

evaluated the remains. If the coroner determines that the burial is Native American in origin, the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted to determine the most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD should be involved with the disposition of the remains following scientific analysis.

4.3.6 Historic Resources

History continues to live in Anderson. Anderson exhibits the settlement and progression of western communities from the late 19th century through the early 20th century. The City of Anderson is located within the original Rancho Buenaventura, a land grant given to Major Pierson B. Reading in December 1844 by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltoarena.

Reading received a patent for this grant from the United States government in 1854. The rancho contained six square leagues of land on the west side of the Sacramento River, from Salt Creek (at Redding) on the north, to the mouth of Cottonwood Creek on the south.

During his lifetime, Reading sold approximately 5000 acres of land and the remainder of the rancho was mortgaged when he died in 1868. The mortgage was foreclosed in 1871 and the majority of the land was bought by James Ben Ali Haggin, a San Francisco financier and land speculator.

Anderson began as a community in 1872 with the successful negotiation with the Southern Pacific Railroad for the railroad right-of-way. Haggin and his partner, Edward Frisbie, a local banker and real estate promoter, laid out the original town of Anderson.

A twelve square block plat was filed. Anderson was named after Elias Anderson, the first resident, in 1872. The town quickly began to grow into an actual community with businesses, residences, hotels, post office, schools and churches. The community has had episodic growth spurts related to agriculture, railroad shipping and lumber. By 1880, the population had grown to about 800 people.

Ball's Ferry, established in 1868, was part of the transportation network between the east and west sides of the Sacramento River. Ball's Ferry Road and the ferry connected the towns of Cottonwood and Anderson on the north, and Jelly's Ferry Road and Red Bluff on the south. This road carried traffic from the west side of the Sacramento River toward Shingletown, Burney Valley, Hat Creek Valley, Big Valley, Aden, Alturas and eastern Oregon. The segment of the Balls Ferry Road that intersected North Street was renamed Stingy Lane some time in the early 20th century.

Cattle and sheep ranching, as well as agriculture, formed the economic base around Anderson. Grain crops were important, and fruit businesses flourished. Peaches, plums, and apricots were the main fruit crops grown in the North Valley in the early days, as well as pears, nuts, and smaller crops of citrus fruits and figs. Prunes were picked and dried by the grower and his family, placed in sacks and sent by wagon to the railroad for shipping to the market.

Although there was little mining around Anderson, the Shasta County mining districts, and later the copper mines north of Redding, drew many fortune-seekers to the area. Pioneer settlers commonly tried their hands at mining before settling down to farm around Anderson, and the town was a major supplier of agricultural products to the mining communities further north.

While the Shasta County copper boom gave employment for thousands of mine workers, many North Valley fruit growers were impacted by toxic smoke from the smelters. Smelter smoke killed native vegetation for miles around and was blamed for widespread devastation of fruit orchards in Happy Valley and Anderson. Fruit growers eventually prevailed in the courts in their suit to have the smelters shut down. By this time, however, many fruit growers had turned to diversified farming, or had taken up other occupations.



Anderson, as an unincorporated community, grew until a decline in the lumber industry beginning in 1910; began the first modification in the City’s focus. Construction of the Anderson Cottonwood Irrigation District (ACID) Canal changed the agricultural basis of this area from orchards, grazing and dry land crops to irrigated fields. The City began a period of limited development following World War I. Between the two world wars Anderson existed as a relatively stable agricultural community.

Following World War II Anderson began a second period of expansion resulting from the growth of the lumber products industry. The largest employer was Shasta Plywood Corporation. By 1950 the population of Anderson was 2,500. Anderson became an incorporated City on January 16, 1956. In 1967, the Anderson River Park was dedicated. The City Hall was built in 1977 and was the City’s first three-story building.

This expansion continued until the decline in the lumber industry in the late 1980s. The economic downturn for Anderson continued with the national recession in the 1990s. The City is currently experiencing resurgence in economic vitality and a migration of people from other parts of California seeking a “small town” atmosphere. The City celebrated 50 years as an incorporated city in January 2006 and the City’s population reached 10,529.

A. Historic Resources Policies (HP)

HP-1 Protect and preserve historic resources within the City of Anderson.

HP-2 Promote the compatibility of new development located adjacent to existing structures of historic significance with the architecture and site development of the historic structure.

HP-3 Respect the character of the building and its setting during the remodeling and renovation of facades of historic buildings.

HP-4 Encourage the use of the State Historic Building Code for historic buildings and other structures that contribute to the City's historic character. Use flexibility when applying zoning regulations to historic sites and buildings.

HP-5 Recognize the value of Anderson's historic resources as an economic development tool.

HP-6 Ensure that the integrity of historic structures and the parcels on which they are located are preserved through the implementation of applicable design, building and fire codes.

B. Historic Resources Implementation Programs (HI)

- HI-1 Encourage owners of eligible historic properties to apply for State and Federal registration of these sites and to participate in tax incentive programs for historic restoration.
- HI-2 Identify funding mechanisms, including funding from the City to the extent possible, to support programs to preserve, restore, and enhance unique historic sites.
- HI-3 Assess development proposals for potential impacts to significant historic resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.
- HI-4 Develop an inventory of historic sites within the Old Town Core.
- HI-5 Work with property owners to preserve historic features within the community.

4.3.7 Energy Conservation

Energy conservation is the practice of increasing the efficiency of use of energy in order to achieve higher useful output for the same energy consumption. This may result in increase of national security, personal security, financial capital, human comfort and environmental value. Individuals and organizations that are direct consumers of energy may want to conserve energy in order to reduce energy costs and promote environmental values. Industrial and commercial users may want to increase efficiency and maximize profit.

On a larger scale, energy conservation is an element of energy policy. The need to increase the available supply of energy (for example, through the creation of new power plants, or by the importation of more energy) is lessened if societal demand for energy can be reduced, or if growth in demand can be slowed. This makes energy conservation an important part of the debate over climate change and the replacement of non-renewable resources with renewable energy. Encouraging energy conservation among consumers is often advocated as a cheaper or more environmentally sensitive alternative to increased energy production.

A. Energy Conservation Policy (ECP)

ECP-1 Promote resource conservation and energy efficiency through water conservation and water quality practices, recycling, green building technology, cool community design features and use of solar and energy renewable technologies. (Housing Element)

ECP-2 Encourage car-pools, public transportation, telecommuting, walking and bicycling.
(Circulation Element) (Health and Safety Element) (Air Quality Element)

ECP-3 Encourage efficient appliances, windows, lighting, insulation, solar heating, and programmable thermostats in residential buildings. (Housing Element)

ECP-4 Encourage energy conservation in commercial buildings through programmable lighting and thermostats, solar energy and efficient appliances.

ECP-5 Encourage location of commercial buildings to reduce driving and promote walking and biking. (Land Use Element) (Circulation Element) (Health and Safety Element)

ECP-6 Encourage recycling in all residential, commercial and industrial buildings.

B. Energy Conservation Implementation Program (ECI)

ECI-1 Make energy conservation information available when building permits are issued.

ECI-2 Develop a program to reduce permit fees for building and businesses using energy conservation procedures and materials.

ECI-3 Require recycling facilities to be integrated into the design of commercial developments. These facilities shall be well-screened and integrated into building architecture and site planning.

4.3.8 Air Quality Resources

Air Quality Resources are dealt with more completely in the Air Quality Element of the General Plan adopted in 1998. The Air Quality Element is still part of the General Plan and the City is committed to all of the policies in the Air Quality Element.

A. Air Quality Policies (AQP)

AQP-1 Support efforts to maintain and improve the air quality of the area. (Air Quality Element)

AQP-2 All roads and parking areas shall be paved to reduce dust and fugitive emissions.

AQP-3 Review development projects for impacts on air quality.

AQP-4 Support improvements to existing and new industries which reduce negative impacts to air quality.

AQP-5 Encourage compliance with the Air Quality Attainment Plan.

B. Air Quality Implementation (AQI)

AQI-1 Periodically update the Air Quality Element of the General Plan.

AQI-2 Cooperate with the Air Pollution Control District to maintain and improve air quality of the Anderson area.

AQI-3 Implement zoning and subdivision standards requiring that all roads and parking areas be paved.

AQI-4 In order to encourage car pooling and ultimately mass transit, high density development should be located along major transportation routes and shall follow smart growth principles.

AQI-6 Support Shasta County policies and projects relating to improvement of the area's air quality.

