

## B. Open Space, Conservation & Recreation Element

## **B. OPEN SPACE, CONSERVATION & RECREATION ELEMENT**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Open Space, Conservation and Recreation Element provides a description of the lands and water that are unimproved and are to be devoted to natural uses through General Plan land use designations, and a description of existing and planned recreation sites and facilities. Open Space, Conservation and Recreation are combined in one element because the topics they cover are closely related.

The Open Space and Conservation Elements are mandatory elements of the General Plan (they must be included). The Recreation Element is an optional element. Including it in the City's General Plan reflects the importance of parks and recreational facilities and programs to the City of Rocklin. It also establishes park standards that provide the basis for requiring new development to dedicate park lands or pay fees toward acquisition and development of new parks.

The Conservation Element addresses the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources. Conservation of water resources, heritage trees, soils and geologic features, creeks and riparian habitat, plants and wildlife, flood protection, energy, air quality, minerals and cultural resources is relevant to the Rocklin planning area and included in this Element. The goals and policies for this Element reflect an increased emphasis on protection of valued natural resources as the community continues to develop, and provide specific direction as to how that protection should occur. Policy OCR-7 of this Element makes specific reference to the role the City should take with regard to the Placer Legacy program. Placer Legacy is a voluntary County program that has as its purpose the protection of the County's open space and agricultural resources.

The Open Space Element is intended to guide the comprehensive and long-range preservation and conservation of "open space land," which is defined in State law as any parcel or area of land or water that is essentially unimproved and devoted to open space use. The Open Space Element must address the following topics to the extent that they are locally relevant:

- Open space for the preservation of natural resources
- Open space for the managed production of resources
- Open space for outdoor recreation
- Open space for public health and safety
- Demands for trail-oriented recreational use
- Retention of all publicly-owned City and County trail routes with appropriate segments of the California Recreational Trails System

Planning for the preservation of the natural environment and the development and maintenance of parks and recreation facilities enhances the quality of life in a community. Providing open space area benefits the environment through the preservation of critical lands, combating air

pollution, and attenuating noise. The local community also benefits from the recreational and educational opportunities that parks and open spaces provide. Finally, natural areas and parks can help to shape urban growth in a community and bolster local economics by increasing property values.

The City has taken a leading role in preserving open space corridors and other natural features in newly developing areas. This approach is reflected in the open space goals and policies, which in turn reflect the high interest expressed by Rocklin residents in the community survey in preserving remaining areas for open space and outdoor recreation. The survey showed that Rocklin residents value open space, park and recreation facilities, and the natural amenities of the community. Construction of streets, schools and parks, protecting creeks and waterways, preserving open space, and providing recreational programs and facilities were all ranked as “very important” in the survey. Connectivity of habitat and open space areas is another important issue that is addressed in the General Plan policies related to the preservation of open space for natural resources. In addition to traditional parks, Rocklin contains areas of open space that are rugged and undeveloped. Linear green space along creeks and other corridors is encouraged, while recognizing that issues related to maintenance, security and access must also be addressed. Linear open space areas can also be multi-purpose, including bicycle and pedestrian paths.

This Element establishes a standard for developing 5 acres of parkland for each 1,000 residents. It also establishes park location guidelines and park standards, which are intended to set forth City requirements for future park and recreational facilities.

Cultural resources (archaeological and historical) are also addressed in this Element. The City of Rocklin has a proud past, as described briefly in the section that follows. Identifying and protecting the community’s cultural and historic resources benefits those who will follow in future generations by protecting a sense of history and ensuring that an historic perspective is retained. Such activities also benefit those who live in the City today by providing a longer-term perspective that may encourage balance in making planning decisions for the type of community to be created through the ongoing development process. This Element includes policies that encourage recognition of historic structures and a stronger recognition of the City’s history.

This Element also recognizes the unique role of mineral resources in the City of Rocklin, both in the past and in the present day, as evidenced by the presence of granite quarries in the community. Although no quarries remain active, the former quarry sites help shape the physical form and appearance of Rocklin.

In addition to the goals and policies, the Open Space Diagram is a part of the Open Space, Conservation and Recreation Element. In the Rocklin General Plan, the Land Use Diagram (found in the pocket inside the back cover of this document) depicts the Open Space Diagram. Areas depicted on the General Plan Land Use Diagram as open space, conservation or recreation shall be considered conceptual in dimension. The actual limits of these areas are further defined when specific development projects are proposed and approved. Applications for development entitlements are required to show the actual boundaries of open space, resource and conservation

areas or items such as slopes, floodplains, riparian areas, wetlands, treed areas, significant habitat and other topographic features, as well as the buffer areas necessary to protect them.

## **DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS**

This section provides a description of the lands and waterways in the planning area that are unimproved. This section addresses the natural resources of the planning area, including natural habitats, vegetation and wildlife, soils, and mineral resources. Cultural resources and parks and recreation are also described in this section.

## **MAJOR WATER COURSES**

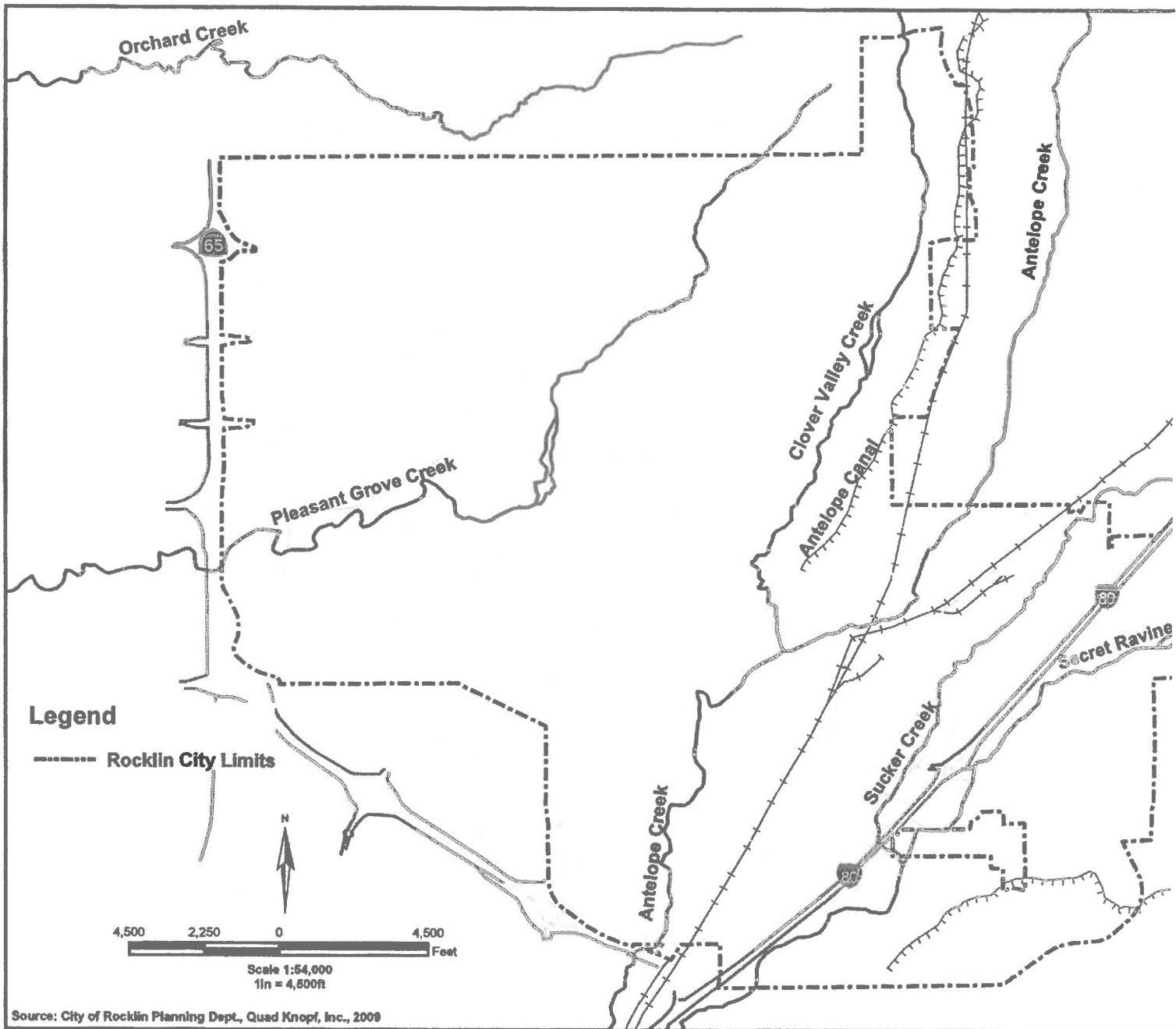
In 1972 the U.S. Congress enacted the Clean Water Act to maintain and restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the United States. Water bodies, water ways and wetlands are protected under the Clean Water Act, which gives authority to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to regulate activities that could discharge fill or dredged material into the waters of the United States. Under the Clean Water Act, wetlands are defined as areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas (*Wetlands Delineation Manual*, Corps of Engineers, 1987).

The City of Rocklin contains a variety of water-oriented sites including creeks, abandoned granite quarries, ponds, riparian forested wetlands, and seasonal wetlands. Antelope Creek, Secret Ravine Creek and Sucker Creek are perennial streams that provide riparian habitat for a variety of animals. Pleasant Grove Creek and Clover Valley Creek are also significant streams in the community. Other ephemeral streams exist during the rainy season. Seasonal wetlands in the Rocklin area commonly occur within the grassland habitat areas. Vernal pools are seasonal depression wetlands that are covered by shallow water for variable periods from winter to spring. The water-oriented environments found within Rocklin provide important resources to a wide variety of species. A map of major water courses, creeks and drainages is included as Figure 4-3.

## **VEGETATION/WILDLIFE**

The City of Rocklin planning area supports a variety of habitat types with numerous plant and wildlife species. The predominant habitats included within the City limits are urban, annual grassland, and oak woodlands. Riparian and streamside habitats and seasonal wetlands also provide important habitats. These habitats are generally described as follows:

**Urban:** Common species of mature trees, shrubs and herbaceous vegetation are associated with urban areas. Typically, the plants integrated into landscape designs are non-native species, although many native oaks have been integrated into landscapes throughout the City of Rocklin. The habitat value of these areas has been altered by the development of residential and commercial structures, roadways and other urban facilities. Common wildlife species occurring in the urban areas of Rocklin include: lesser goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*), scrub jay



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CITY OF ROCKLIN  
**Area Hydrology**

(*Aphelocoma caerulescens*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and a variety of small rodents.

**Annual Grasslands:** Annual grassland habitats support relatively low plant diversity, and are commonly dominated by wild oats, soft chess, and brome. Non-native species have invaded much of the grasslands in California, and only scattered islands of native grasslands continue to exist. The dominant plants in the planning area are introduced species that have largely replaced native species due to intentional and unintentional introduction, changes in grazing pressures and fire abatement practices. Common bird species supported by annual grasslands in the Rocklin area include: western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) and Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*). Predatory birds such as white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), burrowing owl (*Athene cuniculari*), and great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) are typical of annual grasslands in the Rocklin area.

**Seasonal Wetlands:** Seasonal wetlands in the Rocklin planning area are characterized by vernal pools that form in some areas during the rainy season in shallow hardpan depressions. A variety of distinctive plant species flourish along the margins of these pools as water recedes in the spring. A number of brackish, alkaline springs, known as salt seeps, exist within these grassland areas. During the dry season, wildlife in these areas is similar to that described for annual grassland habitats. However, when these pools fill with water, they provide habitat for aquatic invertebrates, including a variety of insect larvae, and breeding sites for amphibians such as the pacific tree-frog (*Hyla regilla*) and the western toad (*Bufo boreas*).

**Riparian and Streamside Habitats:** These habitats occur along the creeks, drainages, and adjacent to ponds and marshy areas throughout the Rocklin planning area, and support a variety of vegetation including various willow species, Himalayan blackberry, California buckeye, Valley oaks, Fremont's cottonwood and coyote brush. These habitats are an important resource in the life cycle of many vertebrate species and can be expected to support a higher density of birds and mammals. Typical riparian species include wood duck (*Aix sponsa*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), belted kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).

**Oak Savannah/Oak-Foothill Woodlands:** Oak savannah/oak-foothill woodland habitats in the Rocklin planning area are dominated by blue oaks, valley oaks, and live oak species, and underlain with herbaceous annual species found in the annual grassland communities. Associations of predominately blue oak and digger pines are typical of oak-foothill woodland habitats. Typical bird species found in these habitats include: western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), western scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*), and American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*). Other species typical

of this habitat include: black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*), western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), arboreal salamander (*Aneides lugubris*), California newt (*Taricha torosa*), southern alligator lizard (*Gerrhonotus multicarinatus*), Gilbert's skink (*Eumecis gilberti*), raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), coyote (*Canis latrans*) and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).

## **WILDLIFE**

### **Special-Status Species**

Special-status species are those species that have been designated by federal, state, or local agencies for special recognition. Listed and special-status species are defined as:

- Listed as rare, threatened, or endangered by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS);
- Listed by CDFG as Species of Special Concern;
- Protected under local regulations and policies.

### **Federal Endangered Species Act/California Endangered Species Act**

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) was enacted in 1973 in order to provide a means of conserving endangered and threatened species and the ecosystems that support those species. In 1984, California enacted a similar law, the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). These acts work in conjunction with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to conserve the ecosystems upon which threatened and endangered species depend. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is responsible for implementing FESA; the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) has authority over CESA.

### **Species of Special Concern**

The CDFG maintains a list of species of special concern that receive additional consideration. Species of special concern are not protected under FESA or CESA, but are species whose numbers are declining at a rate that could lead to listing, or have historically occurred in low numbers and there are known threats to their continued existence.

### **Listed Special Status Species**

The California Department of Fish and Game maintains the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), an inventory of the location and condition of California's rare, threatened, endangered, and sensitive plants, animals, and natural communities. On November 19, 2008 a search of the CNDDDB was performed for the Rocklin, Roseville, Clarksville, Folsom, Lincoln, Citrus Heights, Pilot Hill, Auburn, and Gold Hill 7.5 USGS Quadrangles. A list of special-status species is also maintained by the USFWS, and was searched by USFWS on September 11, 2008 for the same 7.5 USGS Quadrangles identified above.

## **Local Regulations and Policies**

In addition to several General Plan policies related to special status species, the City of Rocklin maintains an Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance regulating the protection and preservation of oak trees along with mitigation measures for trees allowed to be removed. The ordinance applies to oaks with a trunk diameter at breast height of six inches or more. Prior to removal of any native oak, an application must be submitted for an Oak Tree Removal Permit. A certified arborist report may be required prior to removal. Mitigation for removal may include replacement on a one-to-one basis or greater ratio based on the diameter of the tree removed, payment into the City's Oak Tree Preservation Fund, or dedication of land. On finished single family residential lots, oak trees can be removed with mitigation measures established in the ordinance to allow the owner to build on the lot. On developed multifamily, commercial and industrial lots, oak trees can be removed without mitigation only if dead or diseased. On property proposed for development, preservation and removal of healthy oak trees is addressed during the development application review process.

## **CULTURAL RESOURCES**

The Rocklin planning area has a rich history, and the value of the area's cultural and historical resources is recognized in the General Plan. The following discussion is based on information collected by Peak and Associates for the Open Space, Conservation and Recreation Element.

### **Prehistory**

In the past, few archeological studies have been conducted in the planning area region. Early excavations had focused either on the large, rich village sites in the Delta region and along the major waterways in the Central Valley or on the higher elevation sites in proposed reservoir areas, along major Sierran waterways. In general, research first established the patterns of human development for each region, with later work emphasizing refinement of these patterns.

Increasing urbanization in the Sacramento region over the past twenty years has pushed development further from the major drainages and into the margin of the Sacramento Valley and the Sierran foothills. There is no pattern of human development through time, as defined by studies of archaeological excavation for the region, but the cultural ties seem to be stronger to the Sierra Nevada.

The City of Rocklin is located between three areas with defined patterns of human development: the Oroville locality to the north, the Central Sierra area to the east and the Central Valley/Delta area to the west. These prehistorical areas include many similar artifact types and dates for major cultural changes, but there are also significant differences between them. It is not clear at present which of these nearby patterns of development best reflects the prehistory of the City of Rocklin, or if a separate local prehistorical description is necessary to adequately describe the area.

An excavation project by Chavez (1982) on sites on Linda Creek and Strap Ravine corroborated the findings of earlier work that indicated that the strong Central Valley association characteristic of the late prehistoric cultures in the foothill area might not extend to earlier cultures in the Rocklin



## **OPEN SPACE, CONSERVATION AND RECREATION ELEMENT GOALS AND POLICIES**

**GOAL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF OPEN SPACE LAND FOR NATURAL RESOURCES:** To designate, protect, and conserve open space land in a manner that protects natural resources and balances needs for the economic, physical and social development of the City.

### **Policies for the Preservation of Open Space for Natural Resources**

- OCR-1 Encourage the protection of open space areas, natural resource areas, hilltops, and hillsides from encroachment or destruction through the use of conservation easements, natural resource buffers, building setbacks or other measures.
- OCR-2 Recognize that balancing the need for economic, physical, and social development of the City may lead to some modification of existing open space and natural resource areas during the development process.
- OCR-3 Define the actual limits of the conceptual dimensions for open space areas as depicted on the General Plan Land Use Diagram during processing of development projects.
- OCR-4 Require that detached single family residential development projects provide some useable yard areas outside all conservation easements or established natural resource buffers.
- OCR-5 Utilize the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) as the primary regulatory tool for identifying and mitigating, where feasible, impacts to open space and natural resources when reviewing proposed development projects.
- OCR-6 Look for opportunities to interconnect open space and natural areas to accommodate wildlife movement and sustain ecosystems and biodiversity.
- OCR-7 Consult with other jurisdictions concerning open space planning programs, including the County's Placer Legacy program and other similar regional programs, to the extent feasible.
- OCR-8 Encourage public utility companies and agencies to consult with the City prior to undertaking projects that may affect open space and natural resource areas to minimize impacts to these areas.

**GOAL FOR OPEN SPACE USED FOR THE MANAGED PRODUCTION OF RESOURCES:** To designate, protect, and conserve open space utilized for the managed production of resources while maintaining compatibility with neighboring uses and other open space preservation goals.

### Policies for Open Space Used for the Managed Production of Resources

- OCR-9 Consider allowing mineral extraction, in accordance with the use permit process and Rocklin Municipal Code Chapter 17.65, Surface Mining and Reclamation, on land suitable for such activities until such time as development occurs, as long as such activities are compatible with an urban environment.
- OCR-10 Permit the continued use of open space land for established agricultural activities until such time as development occurs, as long as such activities are compatible within an urban environment.
- OCR-11 Protect the groundwater recharge value of riparian and wetland areas while recognizing that minor modifications to such areas may be a necessary outcome of the development process.

**GOAL FOR OPEN SPACE FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION:** Provide sufficient improved and unimproved outdoor recreation sites to meet the needs of the City on a continuing basis and at residential buildout.

### Policies for Open Space for Outdoor Recreation

- OCR-12 Provide for park and other outdoor recreational needs, both active and passive, through methods including but not limited to: collection of park user fees, dedication of parkland, or a combination of both; rehabilitation of existing park and recreation facilities; requiring the installation of park improvements; and requiring that financial mechanisms be created for long-term park and/or open space operation and maintenance.
- OCR-13 Require dedication of parkland, payment of in lieu fees for parkland, or a combination of both, as a condition of approval in the early stages of the development process, including approval of rezonings, where it is necessary to insure consistency with or implementation of the goals and policies contained in this General Plan.
- OCR-14 Provide developed as well as undeveloped parkland, recognizing that certain unique open space attributes may be best preserved by retaining them in a natural condition.
- OCR-15 Look for opportunities to establish linear parklands and/or open space areas that link open space and outdoor recreation areas, providing passage for pedestrians, bicycles, and wildlife.
- OCR-16 Encourage the location of parks adjacent to open space corridors.
- OCR-17 Encourage developers to dedicate and build parks that are integral to new development in turnkey fashion or other appropriate manner wherever feasible.
- OCR-18 Provide park facilities in a timely manner.

- OCR-19 Utilize locational and size guidelines that will allow the City to maintain a minimum of 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents.
- OCR-20 Co-locate parks with schools whenever feasible, through joint use and development agreements.
- OCR-21 Co-locate parks within or adjacent to storm water detention basins, whenever feasible.
- OCR-22 Require new development to mitigate its impact on park development and maintenance.
- OCR-23 Seek outside funding from local, State and Federal agencies, as well as the private sector, for new park development and rehabilitation of existing park facilities.
- OCR-24 Consider acquisition and development of small areas along creeks at convenient and safe locations for use by the general public.
- OCR-25 Protect designated outdoor recreation sites from incompatible urban development.
- OCR-26 Maintain a Park Repair and Development Fund that receives revenues from a variety of sources.
- OCR-27 Establish Class I bikeways where feasible along public roadways when roadways are adjacent to open space and parkland.
- OCR-28 Integrate, to the extent practical, the City's bike and trails network with trails in adjacent jurisdictions and the region.
- OCR-29 Encourage participation by community volunteers in park development, repair and maintenance.

**GOAL FOR RECREATION PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES:** Provide opportunities for organized recreational activities and programs.

**Policies for Recreation Programs and Facilities**

- OCR-30 Provide recreation programs that meet resident needs.
- OCR-31 Provide recreation programs that foster financially self-supporting recreational facilities.
- OCR-32 Support and cooperate with Rocklin-based volunteer groups and organizations that provide recreation activities to all citizens, particularly young people and senior citizens.
- OCR-33 Provide active recreation facilities and related infrastructure within community parks, such as lighted athletic fields, soccer fields, softball diamonds and parking areas.

OCR-34 Provide recreation facilities for neighborhood residential areas in neighborhood parks that include informal turf areas, playgrounds, and passive recreation opportunities.

OCR-35 Seek funding sources for a variety of recreational programs and facilities, including program fees, lease agreements and concessions, State and Federal funds, and the City Americans with Disabilities Act Superfund.

OCR-36 Participate on a regional level (with other local jurisdictions) in hosting sports tournaments and recreational events that promote tourism, whenever feasible.

OCR-37 Encourage joint use of City and school facilities for recreational programs.

OCR-38 Provide additional active recreational opportunities such as community centers, a performing arts center, swimming pools and gymnasiums.

**GOAL FOR THE CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES:**  
Conserve and protect natural resources while permitting their managed use, consistent with City, State and Federal requirements.

**Policies for the Conservation, Development and Utilization of Natural Resources**

OCR-39 Require the protection of wetlands, vernal pools, and rare, threatened and endangered species of both plants and animals through either avoidance of these resources, or implementation of appropriate mitigation measures where avoidance is not feasible, as determined by the City of Rocklin.

OCR-40 Require compliance with the State and Federal Endangered Species Acts and the Clean Water Act as conditions of development project approval.

OCR-41 Recognize that onsite protection of natural resources may not always be feasible and that offsite methods, such as use of mitigation banks, may be used.

OCR-42 Encourage projects to be designed in a manner that protects heritage oak trees and other botanically unique vegetation designated to be retained.

OCR-43 Mitigate for removal of oak trees and impacts to oak woodlands in accordance with the City of Rocklin's Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance, or for projects located in zones not directly addressed by the Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance mitigation measures, on a project-by-project basis through the planning review and entitlement process.

OCR-44 Support continued development of an urban forest within the City by incorporating appropriate tree species and implementing proper planting and maintenance practices within public rights-of-way and public and private development projects.

- OCR-45 Encourage development projects to incorporate natural resources such as creeks, steep hillsides, and quarries in restricted ownership by an appropriate entity that provides for the protection of the natural resource and also allows for access by the public, where appropriate.
- OCR-46 Participate as appropriate in a regional approach to the management of drainage basins and flood plains with regional agencies such as the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.
- OCR-47 Protect designated 100-year floodplains from encroachment by development that would impede flood flows or pose a hazard to occupants.
- OCR-48 Promote, where appropriate, the joint use of creeks for flood control, open space, conservation of natural resources, and limited recreation activities.
- OCR-49 Minimize the degradation of water quality through use of erosion control plans and Best Management Practices.
- OCR-50 Maintain a grading ordinance that minimizes erosion and siltation of creeks and other watercourses.
- OCR-51 Evaluate development along stream channels to ensure that it does not create any of the following effects in a significant manner: reduced stream capacity, increased erosion or deterioration of the channel.
- OCR-52 Consult with other agencies to develop public education programs that will encourage residents to minimize pollutants and sediments reaching receiving waters.
- OCR-53 Encourage measures promoting proper disposal of pollutants to the sanitary sewer or hazardous waste facilities rather than to the storm drainage system.
- OCR-54 Establish and coordinate operations and maintenance procedures for all City departments to assure that water quality objectives are not threatened by City operations and to serve as an example for the community.
- OCR-55 Consider the visual qualities of development projects and project compatibility with surrounding areas, especially when projects are proposed in urbanizing areas abutting rural or semi-rural areas where significant natural resource values exist.
- OCR-56 Encourage energy conservation in new developments.
- OCR-57 Encourage urban design and form that conserves land and other resources.

- OCR-58 Require development projects to incorporate stationary and mobile source control measures recommended by the Placer County Air Pollution Control District and approved by the City for protection of air quality during construction and subsequent operations.
- OCR-59 Continue to consult with the Placer County Air Pollution Control District in the development of stationary and mobile source control measures affecting the City of Rocklin.
- OCR-60 Work with the Placer County Water Agency to ensure that available methods and techniques to conserve potable water supplies are applied in Rocklin.
- OCR-61 Encourage the use of untreated water for landscaping and other similar applications, when a feasible source of untreated water exists.

**GOAL FOR THE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF HISTORIC, GEOLOGIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES:** Conserve and protect unique community features such as geologic, historic and culturally significant sites.

- OCR-62 Preserve historically significant resources in place if feasible, or provide mitigation (avoidance, excavation, documentation, curation, data recovery or other appropriate measures) prior to further disturbance.
- OCR-63 Encourage preservation and incorporation of existing rock quarries and major rock outcroppings and geologically unique areas in future development projects.
- OCR-64 Encourage reuse rather than demolition/replacement of historic structures where feasible.
- OCR-65 Preserve significant archaeological resources (including Native American remains) and paleontological resources in place if feasible, or provide mitigation (avoidance, excavation, documentation, curation, data recovery, or other appropriate measures) prior to further disturbance.

#### **OPEN SPACE, CONSERVATION AND RECREATION ACTION PLAN**

Please refer to Chapter II, Summary of Goals and Policies and Action Plans, for the Open Space, Conservation and Recreation Action Plan.