

IV. CONSERVATION/OPEN SPACE/ RECREATION ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION TO THE CONSERVATION/ OPEN SPACE/RECREATION ELEMENT

The California Government Code mandates that all general plans include a Conservation and Open Space Element. For the City of Cypress General Plan, these two elements have been combined, along with the optional Recreation Element, primarily due to the overlapping nature of issues addressed in these elements, as they relate to Cypress.

PURPOSE

This Element meets State requirements concerning the conservation and open space elements as defined in Sections 65302(d) and 65302(e) of the Government Code. According to these requirements, the conservation element must contain goals and policies that further the protection and maintenance of the State's natural resources; such as water, soils, wildlife, minerals, and other natural resources; and prevents their wasteful exploitation, degradation, and destruction.

The Open Space Element must contain goals and policies concerned with managing all open space areas, including undeveloped lands and outdoor recreation areas. Specifically, the Open Space Element includes open space that is left undeveloped for public health and safety reasons, and open space that is used for the preservation of natural resources, for the managed production of resources, and for outdoor recreation.

The Recreation Element identifies planned park and recreation facilities designed to support the recreational needs of Cypress' population.

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER GENERAL PLAN ELEMENTS

All elements of a general plan must be internally consistent. This assumes a relationship between each element. The Conservation/Open Space/Recreation (COSR) Element contains goals and policies which support goals and policies within each of the other elements.

The COSR Element relates to other elements in a variety of ways. The Land Use Element directly relates to the COSR Element by designating areas of the City where open space/recreational opportunities exist and by designating resources that should be preserved.

The COSR Element's relationship to the Housing Element is conditioned by the need to serve a growing population's recreational needs. Also, housing requirements for land must be balanced by the need to conserve natural resources.

Utilizing basic design standards, the Circulation Element designs plans for an efficient and well balanced circulation system. The COSR Element may establish some of the roadway landscaping standards, thereby supplementing the Circulation Element's guidelines.

The Safety Element relates to the COSR Element by designating areas within the City that are unsafe for development such as fault line areas and floodplains. Although these areas are unsafe for intensive development, such lands may be suitable for recreation and open space purposes. The open space resources preserved for the public's health and safety are discussed in the COSR Element.

Similar to the Safety Element, the Noise Element relates to the COSR Element by discussing a health and safety issue area. Techniques for reducing noise often involve open space or some buffer zone between noise sources and noise-sensitive land uses.

The Growth Management Element accommodates growth at a slower rate that is more sensitive to the natural environment. Tiered growth patterns give a community the opportunity to plan open space networks and preserve natural resources.

The Air Quality Element and COSR Element are closely related because both are concerned with preserving or conserving natural resources. The Air Quality Element focuses on protecting the air from further contamination by reducing vehicle trips and source point emissions. The City of Cypress has elected to create a separate Air Quality Element to adequately address air quality issues confronting the community.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

CONSERVATION RESOURCES

The following section inventories conservation resources in Cypress including water resources, biological resources, energy resources, solid waste, land resources, and cultural resources. This inventory will provide the basis to identify issues to be addressed in this Element.

WATER RESOURCES

Water resources are diminishing throughout Southern California with increased development. As the native water supply decreases, the region's dependence on imported water grows. This section describes the quantity and quality of surface and ground water resources within Cypress.

Surface Water. No naturally occurring permanent surface water features exist within Cypress. The Los Alamitos Race Track and Cypress Golf Course in southwestern Cypress and Willow Park in the northwest portion of the City do, however, contain a number of man-made lakes. In addition, six storm drain channels intermittently carry water: Moody Creek Coyote Creek 2A, Carbon Creek, Stanton Creek and Bolsa Chica Creek. Moody and Coyote Creek Channels provide drainage facilities for northern Cypress. The central portion of the community drains into 2A and Carbon Creek Channels. Drainage of the southern portion of Cypress is accommodated by the Stanton Creek and Bolsa Chica Channels.

Ground Water. The Southern California Water Company (SCWC) is responsible for water distribution in Cypress. Approximately 75 percent of Cypress' water use is obtained from the ground water basin managed by the Orange County Water District (OCWD). The remaining 25 percent of water is imported through the Municipal Water District of Orange County. Created by the State legislature in 1933, OCWD is responsible for maintaining the quantity and quality of ground water underlying Cypress and much of northern Orange County. The OCWD prevents local water companies from overdrafting the basin's water supply. Each jurisdiction is allowed to extract only 75 percent of their water needs from ground water.

Conservation of Water Resources. Southern California suffered a severe drought during the 1980s and early 1990s and has had to import water to meet the growing demands of the region. The Metropolitan Water District imports water from the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct and from northern California via the State Water Project to obtain water supplies from sources outside of southern California.

In recognition of California's limited water supply, the Southern California Water Company (SCWC) has created voluntary measures to promote water conservation in Cypress. Current programs include the distribution of low flush toilets and offering feedback to residential customers regarding their water use patterns.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Cypress is almost completely urbanized and landscaped with mostly non-native species. No known rare or endangered plant or animal species have been identified within the City. The community's most significant plant resources are its ornamentals. The urban landscaping within Cypress provides habitat for smaller rodents and birds. However, the frequent disruptions caused by urban activities and the frequent cultivation of such plant life make these plant communities less than an ideal habitat for wild animals.

Cypress Nature Park. The Cypress Nature Park located between Denni Avenue and Via Largo contains both native and non-native plants and is the city's most valuable habitat for plants and animals. Examples of native plants include the Toyon and Willow trees. Non-native examples are the Orange and Eucalyptus trees.

Landmark Trees. The City has identified a number of landmark trees within its jurisdiction. Many large and majestic trees were at one time contained on the large farms and dairies in Cypress. As development occurred in the community, many of these trees were lost.

Cypress has created an ordinance controlling the disposition of "Landmark Trees". The Ordinance prohibits any individual from cutting, destroying, or removing any landmark tree without a permit from the City Council. A permit is also required to prune, trim, or otherwise modify a landmark tree. In addition, no structures shall be constructed within 30 feet of any landmark tree unless the City Council approves a permit.

ENERGY RESOURCES

Limited supplies and environmental concerns regarding conventional energy resources, such as oil, electricity, and natural gas, require their conservation. Domestic oil supplies continue to dwindle and has required the U.S. to become increasingly dependent on foreign oil imports. Though the current supply of electricity and natural gas is sufficient, there are disadvantages. First, expansion of the electrical supply may require additional nuclear facilities, thereby creating environmental pollution costs. Second, natural gas is a finite resource.

Given the area's warm climate, the most important alternative and renewable energy resource in Cypress is solar energy. This energy source has considerable potential and can be developed to substitute for oil, gas, and other energy supplies. Because of solar energy's ability to substitute for fossil fuels, it can be an important tool in the battle against air pollution.

Solar radiation in the form of sunlight can be utilized for energy production in two ways. The first method, active solar systems, involves the use of mechanical devices to convert solar energy to heat or electricity. The second, passive solar systems, utilizes natural heating and cooling from the sun through proper orientation and building design. The amount and quality of solar radiation received by Cypress is adequate for the use of solar technologies.

SOLID WASTE

Landfill sites throughout the State are nearing capacity. In Southern California, this is especially a problem because new landfill sites are difficult to locate due to limited land resources. In 1989, the State legislature passed AB 939, the California Integrated Waste Management Act. AB 939 requires all cities and counties within the State to prepare integrated waste management plans to attain solid waste reduction goals of 25 percent reduction by 1995 and 50 percent reduction by 2000. These plans were to include components for source reduction, recycling, and composting. In July 1992, Cypress prepared and adopted a source reduction and recycling element (SRRE). The City has implemented the SRRE through the programs identified below.

Residential Curbside Recycling Program. In 1991, the City of Cypress implemented a curbside recycling program. Residents utilize green containers for recyclable¹ items and tan containers for non-recyclable² items. Briggeman Disposal, the City's franchise trash hauler, picks up recycling containers bi-weekly in accordance with a recycling schedule.

Yearly Recycling Calendar. The City prepares an annual calendar identifying recycling weeks, and when waste removal would occur one day behind schedule as a result of holidays.

Commercial On-Site Recyclable Pick-Up. Briggeman Disposal offers recyclable pickup for commercial businesses in the City.

Household Hazardous Wastes. The City informs residents and businesses what types of materials constitute household hazardous wastes, as well as where and how to dispose of these types of materials.

Best Management Practices for Construction Activities. The City's Department of Public Works has developed a one-page information sheet outlining the minimum standards to be used. The standards listed on the information sheet are based upon the Best Management Practices detailed in the *California Storm Water Best Management Practices Handbook* dated March 1993.

¹ Recyclable materials include aerosol cans, aluminum cans, aluminum foil, beverage cans, bottle caps, brochures, cardboard boxes, cereal boxes, computer paper, coupons, drink boxes, egg cartons, food cans, glass food containers, juice containers, junk mail, laundry bottles, magazines, metal coat hangers, milk cartons, newspapers, paper, paper tubes, phone books, pizza boxes, all recyclable plastics (#1-6), plastic bags, plastic bottles, plastic containers, plastic milk jugs, styrofoam cups and plates, tin cans, tissue boxes, unused envelopes, wrapping paper and yogurt containers.

² Non-recyclable materials include animal waste, bathroom waste, carbon paper, carpet, car parts, cat litter, ceramic or glass plates/cups, cigarette butts, dirt/cement/rocks, disposable razors, disposable diapers, drinking glasses, electronic equipment, flooring, food waste, freezer/refrigerator food boxes, mirrors, old clothes/shoes, plastic toys, sponges, soiled paper plates, tires, toothpaste tubes/pumps, waxed paper, window glass, and yard waste/trimmings.

Guidelines for Cleaning Automotive Service Facilities. The City's Department of Public Works has developed a one-page information sheet outlining guidelines to be used for cleaning automotive service facilities.

Public Education Program. The City informs its residents and businesses through a variety of mediums about the ongoing recycling programs and efforts, including the City Newsletter/Quarterly Recreation Brochure, City website, and local newspaper.

The California Integrated Waste Management Board is still focused on assisting local officials around the State in meeting the 50 percent diversion requirement in 2000. As of August 2000, neither the California Integrated Waste Management Board nor the State Legislature have introduced new legislation to set diversion requirements beyond 2000.

Cypress generated 56,222 tons of solid waste in 1990, of which 4,959 tons were diverted through individual business and household efforts. According to the Orange County Integrated Waste Management Department, Cypress diverted 62 percent of its waste stream in 1995, 66 percent in 1996 and 84 percent in 1997.³ The City of Cypress Public Works Department reports that in 2000 63 percent of the trash generated in the City was diverted from landfills. The difference in percentage numbers generated by the City and Orange County are most likely attributed to composting.

LAND RESOURCES

Cypress is an urban community with little vacant land left for development. The largest remaining acreages of undeveloped land are primarily in the southern portion of the City, which are currently either vacant or utilized for agricultural production. All of these vacant lands are planned for business park development. The following section describes the City's land resources including the area's soils, agricultural production, and mineral resources.

Soils. The following discussion is based on information contained in the Soil Survey of Orange County and Western Part of Riverside County conducted by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. The U.S. Soil Conservation Service identifies a number of soils in Cypress. These soils include the San Emigdio Series, Metz Series, Hueneme Series and Bolsa Series, all of which are suitable for urban development.

San Emigdio Series: These soils are found throughout the northern and central portions of Cypress. They are nearly level and consist of well drained soils on floodplains and alluvial fans.

Metz Series: These soils are also nearly level. They include somewhat excessively drained sands on alluvial fans and flood plains. They are predominantly located in northeastern Cypress.

Hueneme Series: This series consists of poorly drained soils on alluvial fans and floodplains, which are located in northern Cypress.

³ Source: Orange County Integrated Waste Management Division (IWMD). Information from IWMD website, page titled City Reduction of Landfill Waste. The percentage of trash that has been diverted from landfill disposal includes waste prevention, recycling and composting.

Bolsa Series: The Bolsa Series consists of somewhat poorly drained soils on alluvial fans. These soils are situated in southern Cypress near the Los Alamitos Race Track and Cypress Golf Course.

Agriculture Production Resources. Cypress was originally an agriculture and dairy community, featuring row crops and citrus trees. However, like much of Orange County, Cypress developed rapidly during the 1960s and 1970s, and agricultural acreages were converted to urban uses. A few row crops (predominantly strawberries) remain in southern Cypress. This land is, however, planned and zoned for business park development.

Mineral Resources. The State Division of Mines and Geology identifies mineral resource areas throughout the State. According to the Geologic Map of Orange County showing Mines and Mineral Deposits, Cypress does not contain any mineral resources as defined.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Historic Resources

Historic Overview. The following historical overview of Cypress is summarized from a historical account presented in *A Thumbnail History of Cypress, California 1565-1991*.

The entire region grew quickly in the 1880's, leading to the creation of Orange County. In 1905, Waterville (now recognized as Cypress) responded to its growing population by creating an eight block subdivision. This area was bounded by Lincoln on the south, Crescent on the north, Walker on the east, and Watson on the west. During this time of economic and population growth, the Pacific Electric Railway passed through the community, providing a link to surrounding communities.

Accompanying the population boom, the community of Waterville supported a rural, yet diversified economy. The dairy industry became established in the community and the town was soon referred to as the "Dairy Capital of Southern California." Meanwhile, with innovations in irrigation, the citrus industry also flourished, and a mill producing sorghum (grass cultivated as a grain) located within the community.

World War II brought a new kind of growth to the areas surrounding the area that became Cypress. Military installations in Los Alamitos, Seal Beach, El Toro, and Irvine created many jobs, which were desperately needed after the Depression. Many individuals traveled to these locations to be involved with the military effort. Meanwhile, workers to tend the fields were in short supply. Thus, German prisoners of war and people from Mexico were brought in to cultivate the fields.

After World War II, rural industries once again flourished in the area. Dairy owners looking for land not threatened by the growing urbanization pressures of Los Angeles moved to the area that became Cypress. The dairy owners decided to incorporate to protect their lifestyle from encroaching development. Later, they sold their property as the area gradually changed from an agrarian area to a bedroom community serving Los Angeles.

Waterville, named after its artesian wells, became known as Dairy City in 1956. On August 6, 1957, based on a citizen vote, Dairy City changed its name to Cypress. The name was chosen because of the long established Cypress School District. Cypress supplanted Waterville as the preferred site name.

Historic Resources. A record search was conducted by the Regional Information Center at UCLA on November 1, 1991. The record search was negative for any recorded prehistoric or historic sites. The search also included a review of maps dating from 1896, 1942, and 1943. The maps showed extensive development commencing in the period between 1896 and 1942.

There are no National Register listed or eligible properties or State Landmarks in the City. The only survey which has been conducted was done by Archaeological Associates (Van Horn 1978) for a parking lot at Cypress College. Van Horn's survey was negative.

Archaeological and Paleontological Resources

Cultural History. When dealing with a cultural history for Southern California, it is important to view the prehistoric and ethnographic periods for the range of human occupation. Three main sequences for prehistoric through European contact and occupation have been delineated by William Wallace (1971; 1978), and Claude Warren (1961), and are shown in Table COSR-1, *Regional Native American Chronology*. Refer to the General Plan Environmental Impact Report for a more detailed discussion of the prehistoric and ethnographic time periods.

**Table COSR-1
REGIONAL NATIVE AMERICAN CHRONOLOGY**

Wallace (1978)	Wallace (1971)	Warren (1961)
	Historic – A.D. 1800 –	
	Horizon IV Late Prehistoric A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1800	Shoshonean Tradition A.D. 500 to European Contact
	Horizon III Intermediate 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1000	Campbell Tradition 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1
Period III Diversified Subsistence 3000 to 2000 B.C.	Horizon II Millingstone 5500 to 1000 B.C.	Encinitas Tradition 5500 B.C. to A.D. 1
Period II Food Collecting 6000 to 3000 B.C.	Horizon I Early Man (?) to 5500 B.C.	San Diegito Tradition (?) to 5500 B.C.
Period I Hunting 9000 to 600 B.C.		
Sources: William Wallace, <i>The California Indians: A Sourcebook</i> , 1971. William Wallace, <i>California</i> , 1978. Claude Warren, <i>Eastern New Mexico University Contributions to Anthropology</i> , 1961.		

Local Ethnohistory. Bean and Smith (1978:540 citing Kroeber 1925) believe the level of Gabrielino culture that was encountered by the Spanish in the eighteenth century was a continuation of a culture formation originating as far back as 1200 A D. Prior to Spanish contact, the Gabrielino population was in excess of 5,000. Various Spanish explorers had been in the region earlier, but in 1769, the Spanish under Gaspar de Portola began their colonization of the region. The people were given the name “Gabrielino” by the Franciscan Priests for their association with the Mission San Gabriel Arcangel, which was constructed by 1771. As a result of their induction into the mission, the Gabrielino population was decimated through disease and ceased to exist as a cultural entity.

The bulk of knowledge that is obtainable concerning Gabrielino culture is from the remains of their material culture. Unfortunately, much of it was perishable and therefore not available for research purposes. We do know they had abundant marine resources, terrestrial animals, and a heavy reliance on acorns. They also engaged in trade networks that included the exchange of resources from the Channel Islands, the mainland, and inland to Arizona. Over 89 percent of the Gabrielino's physical environment was within the extremely rich Sonoran life zone (Bean and Smith 1978).

During construction of the Cypress Library in 1965, a skeleton was found. The skeleton was identified by Dr. Polk from Compton College. In a clipping from the Long Beach Press Telegram, Dr. Polk stated that the skeleton was Chumash. He claimed that this burial was proof that the Chumash came down the coast in canoes on hunting ventures (Johnson 1991).

OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION RESOURCES

Cypress' open space and recreation resources include parks, schools, community facilities, and privately owned recreation facilities. Combined, these resources offer the community's residents a number of recreational opportunities.

RECREATION FACILITIES

The Cypress Recreation and Park District operates 19 park sites encompassing approximately 82 acres (refer to Exhibit COSR-1, *Existing Recreation Facilities*.) The City classifies parks as community, neighborhood, or mini facilities based on size. Each park classification has a general area of service and typical park facilities, as described in Table COSR-2.

**Table COSR-2
CYPRESS PARK STANDARDS**

Park Type	Typical Minimum Size	Service Area	Typical Facilities
Community	10 acres	1 to 1½ miles	Athletic fields, picnic areas, community centers
Neighborhood	3 to 5 acres	½ mile	Tot lots, public facilities, multi-use court
Mini	Less than 1 acre	¼ mile	Tot lot, open space
Source: City of Cypress Recreation and Park District.			

INSERT 11" x 17" EXHIBIT COSR – 1
"Existing Recreation Facilities"

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Community Parks. A community park serves neighborhoods within one to one and one-half miles of the site and generally encompasses over ten acres. Both active and passive uses are generally provided at these parks, offering recreation opportunities for large groups of people. Field sports, individual and group picnicking, play areas, and community centers are commonly found at these large parks.

Cypress contains two community park facilities, Arnold/Cypress Park and Oak Knoll Park, encompassing approximately 14.5 and 22 acres, respectively. Both parks include a variety of facilities, listed in Table COSR-3. Arnold/Cypress Park offers active recreation opportunities through ball fields, volleyball courts, playground facilities, lighted roller hockey rink and lighted softball field. This park also includes a multi-purpose room available for public use, which can accommodate 75+ individuals. Additionally, Oak Knoll Park offers a number of active recreation opportunities and includes an exercise course, lighted sports fields, lighted sand volleyball court and courts. The Cypress Community Center is also located at Oak Knoll Park.

Neighborhood Parks. Neighborhood parks are typically smaller in size than community parks, generally covering three to five acres in area. This type of park serves the immediate neighborhood within one-half mile walking distance, or a population ranging between 2,500 and 5,000. Many neighborhood parks are located adjacent to elementary schools to benefit from the additional open space acreage available at school sites. These parks normally include tot lots, picnic facilities, and a multi-use court.

Cypress has 14 neighborhood parks, contributing approximately 45 acres to the City's recreation/open space land. Table COSR-3 outlines the facilities available at the City's neighborhood parks.

The Cypress Nature Park is a unique neighborhood park, which is a passive nature facility that also serves as a flood control retention basin. Some of the City's most significant native and non-native plants and animals are located in the Nature Park.

Mini-Parks. Mini-parks encompass less than one acre of land and are usually located near schools or residential developments. In Cypress the land that is designated for mini-parks is owned by the Cypress Elementary School District, while the Cypress Recreation and Parks District owns and maintains the mini-park equipment. These sites serve as playgrounds for children or as a place for workers to relax in an urbanized environment. Cypress has three mini-park sites.

Schools. The City also has access to recreational facilities at 12 school sites, contributing an additional 119 acres to the City's open space and recreation resources (refer to Table COSR-4). School sites are available for public recreational use after school hours and on weekends. During school hours, only students can occupy the school premises.

One elementary school in Cypress, MacKay, is currently closed. The School District currently leases the MacKay School site property to the Head Start Program, ABC Development and Alton School (Special Education). Despite the "closed" status of this elementary school site, City residents are able to utilize the open space land.

Oxford Academy is a six-year college preparatory secondary school (grades 7-12) open to students that live within the boundaries of the Anaheim Union High School District. During the school hours, the school facility and adjoining open space are available only to the Academy. However, the Cypress Recreation and Park District schedules youth sports leagues at Oxford Academy during off-school hours.

Table COSR-3
EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

		Acres	Facilities														
			Community Room(s)	Baseball Field	Softball Field	On-Site Parking Lot	Volleyball court	Picnic Facilities	Tot Lot	Multi-Use Court	Exercise Course	Roller Hockey Facility	Horseshoe Pit	Restroom	Nature Facility	Basketball Court	
Community Parks	Arnold/Cypress Park	14.55	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●		●		
	Oak Knoll Park	22.00	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●		
Neighborhood Parks	Baroldi/Sycamore Park	1.50						●	●								
	Cedar Glen	2.54				●		●	●	●							
	Eucalyptus	2.50						●	●	●			●				
	Evergreen	5.06				●		●	●	●				●			
	Manzanita	4.04						●	●	●							
	Maple Grove North	3.14						●	●	●							
	Maple Grove South	1.87						●	●	●							
	Peppertree	2.61						●	●	●							
	Pinewood	2.41						●	●	●							
	Rosen/Acacia	1.00						●	●								
	Darrel Essex	2.50	●				●		●	●				●			
	Willow	2.90							●	●	●				●		
	Nature Park	5.75														●	
Veterans	6.40				●	●		●	●	●				●		●	
Mini-Parks	Damron	0.46							●								
	Laurel	0.17															
	Vessels	0.63							●								
Total Park Acreage		82.03															
Source: City of Cypress Recreation and Park District, August 2000.																	
● = Existing Facility																	

In addition to these schools, Cypress Community College contains 93 acres of open space (inclusive of parking) and includes large playing fields, a running track, tennis courts, a swimming pool, and handball courts among its recreational facilities. Cypress College is part of the North Orange County Community College District and permits public use of its facilities during specified hours by reservation. Fees are charged for use of certain facilities, such as reserving playing fields for organized practices.

**Table COSR-4
SCHOOL FACILITIES IN CYPRESS**

	Acreage	
	Total	Open Space
Anaheim Union High School District		
Cypress High	39.70	21.89 ²
Lexington Junior High	20.30	13.30 ²
Oxford Academy	24.00	16.33 ²
Cypress Elementary School District		
Arnold Elementary	13.08	6.84
Cawthon, Robert Elementary	10.19	7.62
Damron, Charles Elementary	9.81	7.13
King Elementary	12.68	8.81
Landell, Margaret Elementary	10.50	7.55
MacKay, Daniel Elementary ¹	10.00	6.51
Morris, Juliet Elementary	10.17	7.62
Swain, Christine Elementary	10.95	8.15
Vessels, Mildred Elementary	10.26	7.36
Total	181.64	119.11
Source: Correspondence with Jill Evans from Anaheim School District and Terry Scott from Cypress Elementary School District on January 11, 2000.		
Notes:		
1. The School District currently leases the MacKay School site property to the Head Start Program, ABC Development and Alton School.		
2. Open Space numbers were taken from the 1993 General Plan Update and the 1986 General Plan.		

Bike Paths. Bicycle trails provide access to schools, parks, and other open space areas within a community. An inventory of existing and proposed bicycle paths are included in Exhibit COSR-1, *Existing Recreation Facilities*. The trail system includes Class I, II, and III paths. Class I bike paths are separate from the street and are the highest quality bike path. Class II and III are both located on the street. Class II paths include a designated bike lane and Class III paths are only marked by a sign.

RECREATION PROGRAMS

Cypress has a number of facilities and programs that supplement the City's recreation resources. The City coordinates with many groups to provide these recreational programs to Cypress residents. Programs include sports activities, youth services, classes, cultural arts, and senior

citizen/human services. A schedule listing available recreation classes is published quarterly by the Cypress Recreation and Park District.

The Cultural Arts Commission is dedicated to improving cultural arts in the City. The Cultural Arts Commission operates as an advisory commission to the City Council. In addition to the Commission’s advisory role, they support a number of programs including an Arts Week, Quarterly Arts Recognition and High School Recognition, Holiday Home Decorating Contest, and various excursions. The Commission along with Friends of Cultural Arts (FOCCA) and assistance of the City’s Recreation and Park District, sponsors or supports the following events: Summer Concert Series, Scholarships and Oktoberfest.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities host many of the City's recreation and cultural programs.

Community Center. The Cypress Community Center, located in Oak Knoll Park, is 18,000 square feet in size. A number of classes, including art, exercise, and etiquette, are regularly held at the Community Center, along with special festivities such as the Community Festival. The Community Center is also available for private rentals (wedding receptions, etc.) on weekends. According to the Recreation and Parks District, the Community Center is actively utilized and reservations must be made well in advance for City activities and private rentals.

Civic Center. The Civic Center is located near the geographic center of the City and is surrounded by expanses of landscaped open space. Facilities located at the Civic Center include the City Hall, council chambers, City police department, library, and tennis courts. The open space at the Civic Center serves as a visual relief from the urban environment and also functions as a place for recreational and cultural programs, such as Concerts on the Green and the Holiday Sing.

The Cypress branch of the Orange County Library, containing approximately 112,566 volumes, sponsors a number of programs including Pre-School Storytime and the Fun Club for Children.

Senior Center. The Cypress Senior Center is located on Grindlay Street, just north of the Civic Center. The facility features a social galleria, exercise room, crafts room, billards room, social services office areas, large meeting room, kitchen, and office areas. The City offers a variety of educational, recreational, and social service programs through the Senior Center to address the needs of senior citizens.

Cultural Arts Facility. Space for the Cypress Civic Theater, located at the Oxford Academy, just southwest of the Civic Center. The open space at the Oxford Academy is maintained by the City in lieu of lease payments. The Cypress Civic Theatre Guild, a private organization, coordinates six theatre performances annually. The City supports the theatre by allowing the Guild to utilize the cultural arts facility at no cost.

A number of other programs provided by the City’s Recreation and Park District are conducted at the Community Center. Classes in the arts are provided by the Recreation and Park District, including dance, art and music classes. The Cultural Arts Commission supports a number of community events, such as Arts Week, Juried Art Exhibit and the Elementary Art Program. Currently, no Cultural Arts Facility is available; the activities the Cultural Arts Commission support are hosted at the Community Center.

Community Art Gallery. The Community Art Gallery is located at the Community Center. A number of displays are shown throughout the year and are sponsored by the Cypress Art League and the City.

REGIONAL PARKS

A regional park typically serves several communities and contains substantially more acreage than parks in individual communities. Regional parks have a variety of recreation facilities including golf courses, a lake for boating, swimming facilities, and both winter and summer sports centers.

While there are no regional park facilities within Cypress, nearby jurisdictions operate a number of regional recreational facilities. Five regional parks within close proximity to Cypress include:

- El Dorado Park/Nature Center,
- Heartwell Park,
- Cerritos Regional Park,
- Rynerson Park, and
- El Rancho Verde Park and Bicycle Path.

El Dorado Park in Long Beach includes four fishing lakes, an archery course, five miles of biking/walking trails and picnic facilities. The adjoining Nature Center includes two lakes (no fishing), trails, and a small museum. Heartwell Park also located in Long Beach, is a more active park with baseball fields, soccer fields, tennis courts, basketball courts, and volleyball facilities. Adjacent to both El Dorado Park and Heartwell Park are public golf courses.

Other nearby regional park facilities include Cerritos Regional Park (84 acres), Rynerson Park (55 acres situated adjacent to the San Gabriel River north of Lincoln Avenue), and El Rancho Verde Park and Bicycle Path (a 12-mile strip park running through the communities of La Palma and Buena Park). A public golf course, Old Ranch Country Club, is located in Seal Beach.

PRIVATE FACILITIES

In addition to public facilities, several private recreational facilities in Cypress contribute to the open/recreational resources within the community.

Commercial/Industrial Open Space Facilities. Many companies provide on-site recreation and open space areas for employees to promote the employee's well being.

The Cypress Business Park contains a number of large businesses, some of which offer indoor recreational facilities or outdoor open space areas with informal seating that offer a place for workers to relax. The City will continue to encourage developers to provide on-site recreation and open space facilities.

Commercial Recreation. Three private commercial recreation uses are located within the Cypress boundaries: the Cypress Golf Club, the Los Alamitos Race Track, and the Navy Golf Course.

Cypress Golf Club: Is a 106-acre public golf course located in the southwestern portion of the City, adjacent to the Los Alamitos Race Track. The facility includes an 18-hole course, driving range and clubhouse. The clubhouse is a two-level 25,000 square foot facility housing administrative offices, a lounge, a pro shop, and a restaurant.

Los Alamitos Race Track: The track is adjacent to the Cypress Golf Club, is home to quarter horse and harness racing and is visited by approximately 1.2 million people annually. As the only commercial racetrack facility in Orange County, Los Alamitos functions as a significant regional recreation resource for the City.

Navy Golf Course: A portion of the golf course is located in southern Cypress and is available for use by military personnel and their relatives.

Cemetery. The Forest Lawn Cemetery serves as the western entrance to the City along Lincoln Avenue. Forest Lawn's 144 acres of rolling green lawns serve as visual relief from the surrounding urbanized area. In addition, people utilize the area daily for quiet strolls and private reflection.

KEY CONSERVATION/OPEN SPACE/RECREATION ISSUES

The previous inventories of conservation, open space and recreation resources identified a number of issues relevant to Cypress. These issues are summarized in this section and provide the basis for the development of the Element's goals and policies.

WATER RESOURCES

- Despite the Orange County Water District's extensive management practices, overdraft of the ground water basin continues. The availability of water is vital to Southern California's water intensive lifestyle.
- New development in Cypress will increase the demand on limited water resources. While the majority of water is extracted from local ground water supplies, there are limits on the amount of additional water that can be taken from the basin. Water conservation is, thus, essential to preserve the ground water table and minimize dependence on imported water supplies.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

- Cypress has been extensively urbanized over time. As a result, preservation of the limited remaining habitat is important. Ornamental plants are found throughout Cypress in the landscape designs of homes and businesses.
- The City's landmark trees are scattered throughout Cypress. These majestic trees are reminiscent of the city's farming days when many of them were planted. The landmark trees are a unique vegetative resource in Cypress, and shall be preserved whenever possible.

ENERGY RESOURCES

- Cypress' population and business community are growing, placing additional demands on energy resources, including fossil fuels. Conservation of these resources through land use planning and development of alternative energy forms is important to the region's environmental quality.

SOLID WASTE REDUCTION

- Available landfill space is quickly diminishing. It is essential that the City continue to implement source reduction and recycling programs to minimize the production of solid waste.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

- Archaeological and paleontological resources assist humankind in understanding their history and the history of the world in which they live. Although there are no known archaeological or paleontological resources located in Cypress, methods of protecting new resources that may be discovered, while permitting development, must be addressed.

PARK FACILITIES

- Based on the City's adopted park standards, the current park system falls short of providing enough acreage for City residents. The City will need to identify additional park sites and/or augment existing facilities or programs to address this shortfall.
- While there is a strong desire by community residents for expanded senior activities, a cultural arts/theatre center, a public swimming pool, and other facilities, funding sources for these items is extremely limited. Additional funding sources will need to be explored.
- Parks are fairly evenly distributed throughout Cypress, creating a well dispersed park system. The exceptions are the Cypress Business Park and portions of northwestern Cypress, which do not lie within the service area of any park.
- Limited land is available for new parks or the expansion of existing parks. Approximately 3.5 percent of the City's land area is currently undeveloped. The majority of vacant land is located in the business park.
- Increased employment in the business park may increase demand for open space and park facilities in the area. The additional daytime population in Cypress will likely require open space and recreation facilities, or at least access to such facilities.

OPEN SPACE

- The Cypress Golf Club, the Los Alamitos Race Track, and the Forest Lawn Cemetery are privately owned facilities that provide visual relief from the urban environment and are valuable open space resources.
- As the City of Cypress, especially the business park, continues to develop, the community's density will increase. Open space areas will serve as visual relief from the urban environment and will also provide recreational opportunities.
- Flood control facilities, including the Nature Park, protect the public from possible flooding hazards.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSERVATION/
OPEN SPACE/RECREATION PLAN**

THE CONSERVATION PLAN

The Conservation Plan addresses preservation of the City's remaining natural resources.

WATER RESOURCES

The 1993 Ground Water Management Plan outlines strategies for conserving water resources in Orange County. The Plan outlines the following five goals for conserving water in Orange County: 1) increasing basin water supplies, 2) protecting and enhancing water quality, 3) improving basin management, 4) improving relations with constituents, and 5) improving Orange County Water District management and operation.

There are several programs being implemented to improve basin management and decrease reliance upon imported water. The MWD Seasonal Storage Program gives local agencies financial incentives to store water through the winter months, thus reducing peak loads in the drier summer months. The OCWD Conjunctive Use Well Program offers local agencies low interest loans for construction of up to three wells.

Cypress, in conjunction with the Southern California Water Company (SCWC), will promote voluntary water conservation strategies to be implemented year round. Methods to reduce water consumption include drought-resistant landscaping and water saving irrigation, especially for City projects and new developments. Other measures include low-flow shower heads and toilets, flow restrictors, and drip irrigation. The City will provide information about these programs at City Hall.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Cypress' existing biological resources primarily include ornamentals utilized for landscaping purposes. The City will promote the use of native plants and continue its street tree planting program to preserve water resources and enhance landscaping throughout the community.

An important biological resource in Cypress is the landmark trees that are preserved through a Landmark Tree Ordinance. The Ordinance prohibits any person from removing or pruning a landmark tree without a permit from the City. In addition to limitations on pruning and removing landmark trees, no one may construct any building within 30 feet of a landmark tree.

ENERGY

The Land Use, Housing, Growth Management, and Air Quality Elements all have goals and policies to create a jobs/housing balance. The Conservation/Open Space/Recreation Element intends to conserve resources such as fossil fuels through a jobs/housing balance, thereby reducing the number of home to work trips. The City will also require that new developments utilize energy saving devices and that existing structures be retrofitted to conserve energy.

Cypress' location in southern California makes it well suited to take advantage of solar power. The design of buildings and subdivisions should take the mostly sunny winters and the hot summers into consideration. Southern exposures in the winter and limited western exposure in the summer are both important. Streets that run east-west are more adaptable to solar energy practices than north-south streets. The ideal building orientation recommended for the Southern California coastal inland regions is a 35 degree variation to the southwest of the building's long axis. State Title 24 Energy Regulations establish energy performance Building Code requirements that the City will follow and implement.

SOLID WASTE

To reduce the amount of solid waste generated in Cypress, the City prepared and adopted a Source Reduction and Recycling Element and is currently implementing its programs. Strategies to

reduce waste include source reduction, recycling, composting, public education, and special waste and household hazardous waste provisions. Specific programs were implemented under each of these strategies that were projected to reduce the amount of waste generated in Cypress by 25 percent in 1995 and 50 percent by 2000.

Source reduction concentrates on eliminating waste before it is created. The City has a program to support state and federal legislation calling for less packaging or other pre-waste measures. Other City programs address land use/zoning modifications, public education, rate structure modification and on-site composting.

Recycling focuses on retrieving goods that can be processed into new products. Recyclable waste is collected from multi-family, commercial and industrial uses and taken to a sorting facility by the City's contract waste hauler. In addition, composting material may be retrieved through curbside collection to later be transferred to a regional processing facility. The City of Cypress is in the process of preparing a Green Waste Program, which is projected to reduce green waste by 20%. This Program was established in accordance with AB 939 and anticipated to be implemented in 2000. Another City program involves assessing modifications to the building code, requiring new developments to contain both recycling and solid waste trash bins. This is implemented through site plan review.

Special and household hazardous waste collection involves the City's cooperation with County programs. Items included in this special collection are household hazardous waste, tires, construction/demolition debris, asbestos, and medical waste.

Ultimately, all of these programs rely on public education through printed materials, community outreach, mass media, and school programs. The City has established a program to educate the public about source reduction, recycling, and composting.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Even though there are no historic, archaeological or paleontologic resources known to currently exist in Cypress, there is still a potential for finding historic properties in some limited capacity. Certainly, the discovery of an Indian skeleton by a construction crew in 1965 suggests that there could be additional Native American burial sites in the area. New development on land areas not previously covered by impervious surfaces shall require a literature search and strict adherence to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 for environmental documentation and mitigation measures.

THE OPEN SPACE/RECREATION PLAN

The Open Space/Recreation Plan addresses how the City will provide adequate open space and recreation resources to City residents and workers. The Element emphasizes coordination among the City, local agencies, and community groups to provide recreation opportunities. Through the joining of efforts of these groups, some of the organizational and financial demands are removed from the City and a well developed recreational system is secured.

PARKS

The Open Space/Recreation Plan contains measures to ensure that adequate recreational opportunities are provided for City residents. The City has approximately 82 acres of parks, including community, neighborhood, mini, and nature parks.

According to Cypress' adopted park standards, the City has a shortfall of almost 46 acres of public open space. Meeting these standards seems infeasible, if not physically and financially impossible for the City. Only a few scattered parcels remain in residential neighborhoods that could become park land, and financial resources are limited for acquisition of these sites.

Park Site Selection Standards

The State of California Planning and Zoning law and the Subdivision Map Act Code Section 66477 (The Quimby Act) indicate that the legislative body of a City or County may, by ordinance, require the dedication of land, the payment of fees in lieu thereof, or a combination of both for park recreational purposes as a condition to the approval for a final tract map or parcel map. In cases where such dedications or fees have not been obtained for particular lots through a map, they may be imposed at the time that building permits are issued.

Among other requirements, the following conditions must be met:

- The Ordinance must include definite standards for determining the proportion of a subdivision to be dedicated and the amount of any fee to be paid in lieu thereof; and
- The legislative body has adopted a General Plan containing a Recreation Element, and any proposed park and recreational facilities are in accordance with definite principles and standards contained therein.

In conformance with this statute, the City of Cypress Conservation/Open Space/Recreation Element includes standards determining land requirements for future park sites. Table COSR-5 lists shortfalls/surpluses in park acreage based on the City's adopted standard.

Despite the shortage of vacant land, Cypress may obtain parkland through the following methods: parkland dedication requirements, specific plans, parkland lease arrangements, assessment districts, developer land dedications and exactions, and the urban open space and recreation program.

Parkland Dedication Requirements. The parkland dedication requirements (or fees-in-lieu) in the subdivision ordinance should remain at three acres per 1,000 residents. The remaining one and one-half acres per 1,000 residents are provided at school sites.

Funds for park development are limited and financing mechanisms for future facilities must be explored. Financing options to investigate include assessment districts and developer land dedications and exactions.

Specific Plans. The specific plan process currently employed to review development on the large parcels in the business park area can be used to set aside parkland for future development. Some cities require significant public amenities from industrial developers, similar to the requirements placed upon residential developers. This concept could be expanded to include the dedication of public parkland near employment centers, which could be used by local employees.

Parkland Lease Arrangements. The City can explore the potential for long-term leases of vacant school sites for use as public parks. A long-term lease of at least 20 years is necessary to ensure that it is economically feasible to develop the site as a park. This option is becoming less feasible as many "closed" school sites are needed to accommodate growing student populations or are being utilized for other purposes. However, if vacant school sites occur in the future, parkland lease arrangements are an option.

**Table COSR-5
EXISTING AND FUTURE PARK ACREAGE NEEDS**

	Acreage Required			Available Acreage from Existing and Proposed Parkland		Surplus/Shortfall	
	Population	Parks/ 3.0 Acres/1,000	School Playground 1.5 Acres/1,000	District Parks	School Playgrounds	District Parks	School Playgrounds
Building	49,031 ¹	147 acres	73.5 acres	82.03 acres	119.11 acres	64.97 acres	+45.61 acres
Future	51,524 ²	154.6 acres	77.3 acres	82.03 acres	119.11 acres	72.57 acres	+41.81 acres

Source: City of Cypress Recreation and Park District.

1. State of California, Department of Finance, January 1, 2000 Estimate.
2. General Plan Buildout population projection.

Assessment Districts. State law provides for the establishment of special assessment districts to provide public facilities. Certain types of these districts (Mello-Roos) can be used to develop and maintain public parks in newly developing areas based upon a vote of current land owners.

Developer Land Dedications and Exactions. The City should implement mechanisms to require dedication of land and/or payment of exactions by developers for the purpose of providing and preserving open space and recreational facilities and improvements in developing areas and for the preservation of such facilities and improvements in already developed areas.

California Department of Parks and Recreation Local Assistance Grants. The Local Services Section of the State Department of Parks and Recreation administers grant programs that provides funds to local and state agencies and other organizations. Grants are generally for park, recreation and resources related projects.

The passage of the “Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air and Coastal Protection Bond of 2000” (Proposition 12) provides funds for local assistance grants, as provided for in Sections 5096.310, 5096.331 through 5096.345 and 5096.348 of the Public Resources Code. The following grant programs to be administered by the California Department of Parks and Recreation include: 1) Grant Program for Improvement to those units of the State Park System administered by Local Agencies; 2) California Heritage Grant Program; 3) Per Capita Grant Program I (Statewide); 4) Per Capita Grant Program II (Small Cities and Districts); 5) Roberti-Z'bert-Harris Grant Program; 6) Riparian and Riverine Habitats Grant Program; 7) Non-motorized Trails Grant Program; 8) Murray-Hayden (Urban Youth Services) Grant Program; 9) Dr. Paul Chaffee Zoological Program; 10) National Marine Sanctuaries Grant Program; 11) Urban Centers and Education Grant Program; and 12) Regional Youth Soccer/Baseball Facilities Grant Program.

The City is eligible for funds through the per capita grants, and could compete for other funds such as the Roberti-Z'bert-Harris Grants.

Recreational Programs and Services

Cypress should continue to expand recreational programs and services to serve the City's growing population. The following recommendations help to continue a high level of recreational service for the Cypress community.

- Develop cooperative arrangements with adjacent park departments and park and recreation districts for providing a coordinated set of recreational programs and a broader range of recreational resources than currently available.
- Continue to employ cooperative use arrangements with the Anaheim Union High School District and the Cypress Elementary School District to provide additional recreational resources. If necessary, these cooperative use arrangements can be formalized into written agreements. Past practice has been to cooperate on a regular, but informal, basis.
- Continue to work with various civic and recreation-oriented private groups (e.g., Boys Club and YMCA) to provide a recreational program that is well coordinated and responsive to changing community needs.

OPEN SPACE

The City of Cypress is almost completely urbanized. However, the City contains privately owned open space land that is used for recreation or to protect public safety.

Four open space areas are privately owned: Cypress Golf Club, Navy Golf Course, Los Alamitos Race Track and Forest Lawn Cemetery. These resources provide visual relief from the urban setting.

In addition to these open space areas, the Safety Plan identifies areas within Cypress that pose a potential threat to the community's health and safety. The implementation of proper planning techniques that minimize the threat to the public includes the designation of some of these areas for use as open space.

Cypress' flood control facilities are comprised of the flood control channels, shown in Exhibit COSR-2, *Flood Control Facilities*, and the Nature Park. This latter facility serves not only as a park, but also as a flood retention basin that collects storm runoff at its low point and pumps it to the nearby Carbon Creek Channel. Due to the adequacy of these flood control facilities, no structures in the City are subject to inundation during a 100-year flood.

GOALS AND POLICIES

The goals and supporting policies contained in this Element focus on ensuring that the City's natural resources are preserved, and that adequate park and recreation facilities continue to be available to City residents.

WATER RESOURCES

COSR-1: Conserve ground water and imported water resources.

COSR-1.1: Pursue agreements with Southern California Water Company and Orange County Water District to design and implement water conservation measures.

COSR-1.2: Promote the use of native trees in landscaping to conserve water resources.

Insert **8½" x 11" Exhibit** COSR-2
"Flood Control Facilities"

- COSR-1.3: Protect ground water resources from depletion and sources of pollution.
- COSR-1.4: Conserve imported water by utilizing water conservation techniques, water conserving appliances, and drought-resistant landscaping.
- COSR-1.5: Support the expansion of reclaimed water production and use wherever possible and economically feasible.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

- COSR-2: Preserve the few remaining native plant and animal species, as well as the non-native plants, utilized in landscaping throughout the City.
 - COSR-2.1: Enforce the Landmark Tree Ordinance that prohibits destroying or pruning landmark trees without a permit.
 - COSR-2.2: Prohibit the construction of any structure within 30 feet of any landmark tree.
 - COSR-2.3: Provide for the consistent use of street trees along all sidewalks and property frontages.
 - COSR-2.4: Provide the opportunity to continue using land for agricultural crops as an interim use prior to further development.

ENERGY RESOURCES

- COSR-3: Conserve energy resources through the use of available technology and conservation practices.
 - COSR-3.1: Encourage innovative site planning and building designs that minimize energy consumption by taking advantage of sun/shade patterns, prevailing winds, landscaping, and building materials.
 - COSR-3.2: Encourage new development and existing structures to install energy saving features.

SOLID WASTE REDUCTION

- COSR-4: Reduce solid waste produced in the City.
 - COSR-4.1: Implement the Source Reduction and Recycling Element as required by State legislation.
 - COSR-4.2: Continue to comply with the requirements mandated by AB 939.
 - COSR-4.3: Maximize public awareness of all source reduction programs, including opportunities for community feedback and school education.
 - COSR-4.4: Maximize integration of all source reduction programs.

COSR-4.5: Encourage composting as an alternative to disposal for organic wastes.

COSR-4.6: Coordinate with the County and surrounding jurisdictions to dispose of special waste including tires, construction/demolition debris, medical waste, asbestos, and household hazardous waste.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

COSR-5: Preserve Cypress' archaeologic and paleontologic resources.

COSR-5.1: Update records of resource finds and locations when required.

COSR-5.2: Prior to development in previously undeveloped areas, require strict adherence to the CEQA guidelines for environmental documentation and mitigation measures where development will affect archaeological or paleontological resources.

PARK FACILITIES

COSR-6: Provide recreation/park facilities and programs for all those who live and work in Cypress.

COSR-6.1: Continue to require new developments to provide recreational opportunities for their residents in accordance with the City's park standard, three acres of parkland per 1,000 residents.

COSR-6.2: Preserve existing recreational and park facilities and develop new park and recreational facilities (including skating-oriented facilities) and/or programs as necessary to maintain an adequate level of service and a wide variety of programs.

COSR-6.3: Maximize the recreational opportunities offered by existing open space and recreation resources so that they serve the greatest portion of the community.

COSR-6.4: Where feasible, community, neighborhood and mini-parks should be located adjacent to school sites, but the prime locational criterion will be how well local neighborhoods are served.

COSR-6.5: Continually reassess the community's recreational and open space standards and opportunities in relation to satisfying the needs of the population.

COSR-6.6: Design new and renovated parks for convenient and accessible use by handicapped, elderly, and otherwise less mobile persons within the community.

COSR-6.7: Evaluate and, where feasible, utilize the opportunities offered by abandoned road and railroad rights-of-way and similar environmentally impacted or unused linear open space to construct low maintenance greenbelts and multi-use trails.

- COSR-6.8: Preserve public and private open space lands for active and passive recreational opportunities.
- COSR-6.9: Continue to cooperate with the Anaheim Union High School and Cypress School Districts for the maximum feasible use of public facilities to meet recreational needs. In addition, pursue joint-use agreements with Cypress College.
- COSR-6.10: Encourage all future public neighborhood and community parks in the City to be designed as joint-use facilities contiguous with public schools, sharing playfields, playgrounds, and other amenities wherever possible.
- COSR-6.11: Encourage and, where appropriate, require the inclusion of recreation facilities and open space within future residential, industrial and commercial developments.
- COSR-6.12: Implement mechanisms to cause developments in Cypress to include recreation, cultural, and open space facilities and improvements by the dedication of land or property for such purposes, or the payment of contributions (exactions) to the City for the provision and preservation of such amenities.
- COSR-7: Provide a range of informal opportunities and organized recreational, cultural, sports, and life enrichment programs and services that will enable community residents of all ages, interests, and abilities to participate and experience self-satisfaction, personal growth, and fulfillment in leisure activities.
 - COSR-7.1: Continue to work closely with various appointed citizen groups and service organizations to help assure that the city's recreation program meets the community's needs in the breadth and quantity of programs offered.
 - COSR-7.2: Work closely with other public agencies, including other parks and recreation departments and school districts, in developing cooperative park and recreation programs.
 - COSR-7.3: Work closely with private employers to develop and finance the costs of joint recreational programs and facilities for those working in Cypress.
 - COSR-7.4: Provide as wide a range of recreational opportunities as possible, including athletics, arts, crafts, and cultural arts programs and facilities for all ages and interest groups.
 - COSR-7.5: Ensure that parks and recreation facilities are developed with facilities appropriate to all ages, including athletic fields, active play areas, passive open space, tot lots and picnic areas.
 - COSR-7.6: Develop long-term agreements with the School District and, as appropriate, other agencies that will maximize joint-use and multiple-use of facilities, eliminate program uncertainty, and reduce overall operations and maintenance costs.

COSR-7.7: Provide appropriate recreation programs and park facilities for those with specialized needs including senior citizens and the handicapped.

OPEN SPACE

COSR-8: Preserve open space resources to maintain the high quality of life in Cypress.

COSR-8.1: Continue to ensure that adequate useable private open space is provided in residential developments, and that such areas are maintained as open space in perpetuity.

COSR-8.2: Promote visually pleasing landscaped corridors and a sense of spaciousness throughout the community.

COSR-8.3: Reinforce a sense of form and positive civic image by preserving older trees where possible, by requiring integrated landscaping plans within areas of newer development, and by providing bicycle trails that link cultural, educational, civic, and recreational uses.

COSR-8.4: Encourage individual school sites to maintain open space areas.

COSR-9: Promote the preservation of the Cypress Golf Club, Los Alamitos Race Track, and Forest Lawn Cemetery.

COSR-9.I: Work with the owners of large, privately owned open space resources that are unique in nature and hard to replace.

COSR-10: Protect the public health, safety, and welfare by preserving areas as open space that pose a potential threat to the community.

COSR-10.1: Conserve Cypress' flood control facilities as appropriate to protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

COSR-10.2: Preserve Nature Park as a flood control facility.