



Laguna Hills GENERAL PLAN Conservation and Open Space Element

July 14, 2009





Laguna Hills GENERAL PLAN

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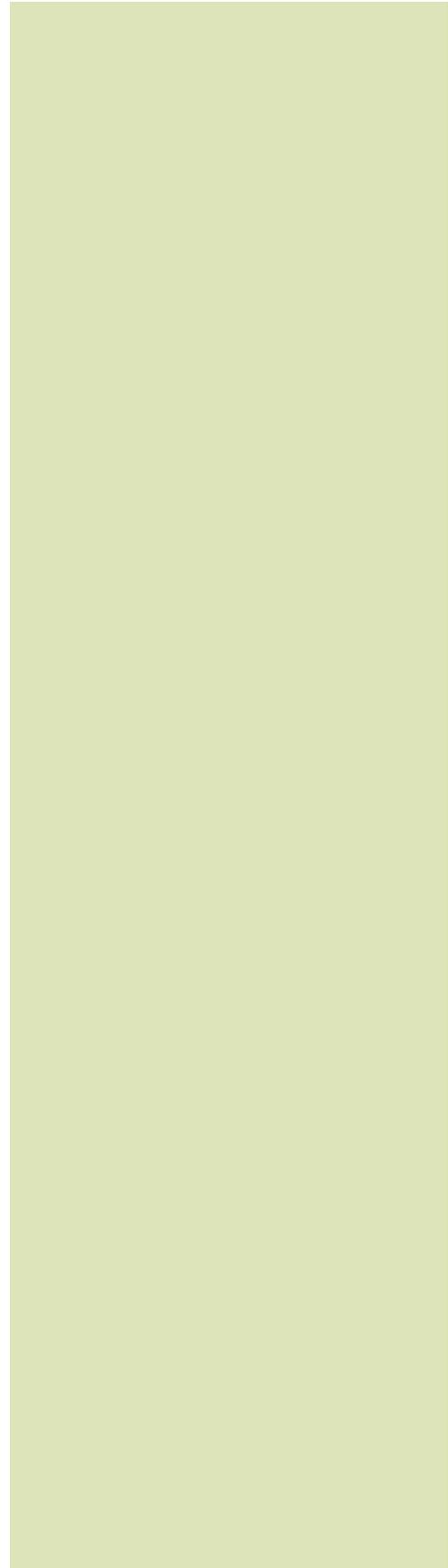
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Conservation and Open Space



Introduction

The presence of natural open spaces, well-designed parks, and appealing recreational trails and facilities greatly contributes to the quality of life in Laguna Hills. Some of the most valuable assets of the community include open space areas, such as the Aliso Creek Corridor, and the existing system of recreational trails and bikeways that serve to provide internal community linkages. The City recognizes the finite value of the area's environmental resources and is committed to their protection and enhancement as they help to define Laguna Hills' character and identity. The Conservation and Open Space Element sets forth goals and policies that allow the City to take an active role in the management of these resources for the benefit of residents for years to come.

“The purpose of conservation: The greatest good to the greatest number of people for the longest time”

Gifford Pinchot, U.S. Forest Service

Purpose and Scope of the Conservation and Open Space Element

The purpose of the Conservation and Open Space Element is to identify natural, cultural, and open space resources, ensuring a high-quality living environment for residents of Laguna Hills. This Element provides goals, policies, and programs related to open space and conservation as well as a wide range of other topics that together comprise the natural setting of Laguna Hills, including biological, scenic, cultural, and historical resources. The goals and policies contained in this element also address global climate change and sustainable practices related to water conservation, energy conservation, air quality, and water quality.



Background

Of the 4,234 acres of land that comprise Laguna Hills, approximately 590 acres are dedicated and used for a variety of open space and/or recreational purposes, including parks; pedestrian and equestrian trails; recreational facilities; natural open space corridors; hillsides; canyons; and various utility, roadway, and buffer easements. The majority of Laguna Hills is urbanized with residential developments, commercial shopping centers, schools, and other office/professional uses. Yet, there are coveted open spaces and recreational areas throughout Laguna Hills that function as an integral part of the community as they exhibit the City's natural environmental resources and offer "get away" areas for community members and their families. These natural amenities are highly valued by the community and the Conservation and Open Space Plan discusses how Laguna Hills can continue to protect, enhance, and preserve these resources for future generations.

Conservation and Open Space Plan

The Conservation and Open Space Element sets forth an approach to protect and enhance Laguna Hills' natural, open space and recreational resources. The City has established goals and policies to conserve and preserve these environmental resources. The Conservation and Open Space Plan identifies the major issues and concerns surrounding these topics and establishes goals and policies that enable the just stewardship and the proper management of the community's environmental resources.

SUSTAINING OUR RESOURCES

Water Supply, Conservation, and Quality

Water is considered a limited natural resource given climate conditions and because southern California communities rely on domestic water supplies imported from as far away as the Colorado River. Laguna Hills recognizes the critical nature of water resources relative to regional growth and is committed to protecting water quality and conserving water supplies for the City's current residents and visitors, as well as future generations.

Water Supply

Laguna Hills obtains water services from the Moulton Niguel Water District (MNWD) and the El Toro Water District (ETWD). Water



services are provided in the northern portion of the City by the ETWD and in the southern portion of the City by the MNWD. The division line runs through a neighborhood north of Alicia Parkway and south of Aliso Creek (see Figure CSF-2 in Community Services and Facilities Element). Water from both Districts comes from the Colorado River and the State Water Project (which draws water from the San Francisco-San Joaquin Bay Delta) and travels hundreds of miles to the local water districts through an intricate aboveground and underground delivery system operated by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Due to the nearly built-out nature of Laguna Hills, basic infrastructure and adequate capacities for water services currently exist. Both the MNWD and ETWD updated their Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) in 2005 and determined that current water supplies, facilities, and storage will be adequate to meet future demands with all areas under their jurisdictions. However, the City would continue to work with the Districts to implement their UWMPs and actively look for opportunities to promote the development of water efficient practices and to implement water conservation programs to ensure adequate water supplies for the future.

Water Conservation

Water conservation represents the most cost-effective and environmentally sound way to reduce current and future demand. Residents of Laguna Hills can take many actions to reduce water use, such as using water-conserving toilets and washers, fixing leaks, planting low water use landscaping, and simply avoiding overwatering plants. Gardens and turf consume a high percentage of residential water. Landscaping with low water use plants represents an effective method of conserving water. The City continues to encourage the residents of Laguna Hills to reduce water consumption and promote water conservation through these methods above.

In addition, reclaimed or recycled water (water that has received at least secondary treatment and basic disinfection at a domestic wastewater treatment facility) can be used for landscape irrigation and industrial use. Within the boundaries of Laguna Hills, wastewater flows via gravity and pumping to the local wastewater treatment facilities operated by the South Orange County Wastewater Authority where it can be treated and made available through MNWD and EWD for nonpotable uses, primarily landscape irrigation. The City continues to support the expansion of reclaimed water use in the community and is committed to working closely with each water district to manage and conserve water resources within Laguna Hills.





Water Quality

Maintaining water quality is essential for the health of residents and the sustainability of the environmental resources in Laguna Hills. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board implements federal and State laws to ensure the proper planning, management, and enforcement of water quality standards. These laws include the federal Clean Water Act, National Environmental Policy Act, California Water Code, California Environmental Quality Act, California Health and Safety Code, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, and other laws.

The most prominent concern affecting water quality for Laguna Hills is stormwater runoff. Stormwater runoff is one of the most common sources of water pollution. Stormwater that drains from streets, parking lots, businesses, private yards, and agricultural land may contain grease, oil, pesticides and herbicides, heavy metals, paint, household chemicals, and other pollutants. Polluted stormwater can affect plants and wildlife, as well as increase the cost of treating water.

As required under the Orange County National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Discharge Permits with the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board north of El Toro Road and the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board south of El Toro Road, Laguna Hills is required to develop and implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control the discharge of pollutants. These BMPs would be required of all new development and redevelopment both during and after construction, and consist of both structural and nonstructural measures, including retention basins, first flush diversion devices, porous pavements, public education, street sweeping, and neighborhood toxic waste collection plans.

In addition, the City encourages the incorporation and use of Low Impact Development (LID) standards in the design of new development and redevelopment as it occurs in Laguna Hills. LID is a stormwater management and land development strategy applied at the parcel scale that emphasizes conservation and use of on-site natural features integrated with engineered, small-scale hydrologic controls to more closely mimic predevelopment, or natural hydrologic functions. LID aims to decrease stormwater runoff by treating it at the source and can include actions such as minimizing paved areas and soil compaction, preserving natural open spaces, locating open space areas to absorb overflows, directing runoff to natural and landscaped areas and filtration devices, and harvesting or reusing rain water as an irrigation source. Examples of LID design techniques include the following:



- Bioretention (plant- and soil-based water retention)
- Vegetated swales
- Vegetated buffer strips
- Green rooftop systems
- Rooftop rainwater collection systems
- Stormwater cascades

The incorporation of one or more of these LID design techniques results in a decrease of impervious (paved) materials and an increase of permeable materials and water infiltration, ultimately decreasing stormwater runoff and reducing water pollution. These techniques should be limited to locations not susceptible to geotechnical instability. The City will continue to implement the required BMPs in accordance with the NPDES Stormwater Discharge Permit as well as encourage the use of natural drainage solutions and LID standards, such as vegetated swales and stormwater cascades to slow flows and filter out contaminants.

Energy

Energy is essential to maintaining the existing quality of life, economic development, and sustainability of the region. Recognizing the sources of our energy—particularly those sources that are nonrenewable—and understanding the consequences associated with energy waste would assist in more efficient use. With limited, nonrenewable resources providing the major source of energy, Laguna Hills recognizes the importance of efficient energy use and conservation by all community residents.

Electricity and Natural Gas

The primary sources of energy in Laguna Hills are electricity and natural gas. Southern California Edison and San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) provide electricity services to Laguna Hills, while Southern California Gas Company and SDG&E are the providers for natural gas. Efficient energy use can be encouraged by changing customer behavior, rewarding use of energy-saving appliances, and employing building design and construction approaches that reduce electric power and natural gas usage.

Alternative Energy Resources and Conservation

Laguna Hills residents, the business community, and institutions can use less energy through simple conservation techniques, thereby contributing to environmental enhancements locally and throughout the region. Energy requirements and pollutants associated with the generation of energy can be reduced through innovative architectural design, building construction, structural orientation, and landscaping. Alternative/renewable energy sources, such as solar (both active and passive), provide opportunities to reduce reliance on more traditional sources. The Land



Use and Mobility Elements also discuss the importance of incorporating sustainable land use and transportation planning as well as urban design techniques that promote energy efficiency for existing buildings as well as new development and redevelopment projects. Refer to these Elements for further discussion.

The City implements standard State Title 24 energy performance requirements through building codes. In addition, the relationship between project design and future energy requirements will be considered when reviewing proposals for new public and private development and redevelopment projects. Promotion of utility company incentive programs to retrofit existing development with energy efficient lighting, air conditioning and heating systems can be beneficial, saving energy and residents money. The City also supports the purchase of high fuel efficiency vehicles when acquiring new City vehicles.

Open Spaces and Limited Resources

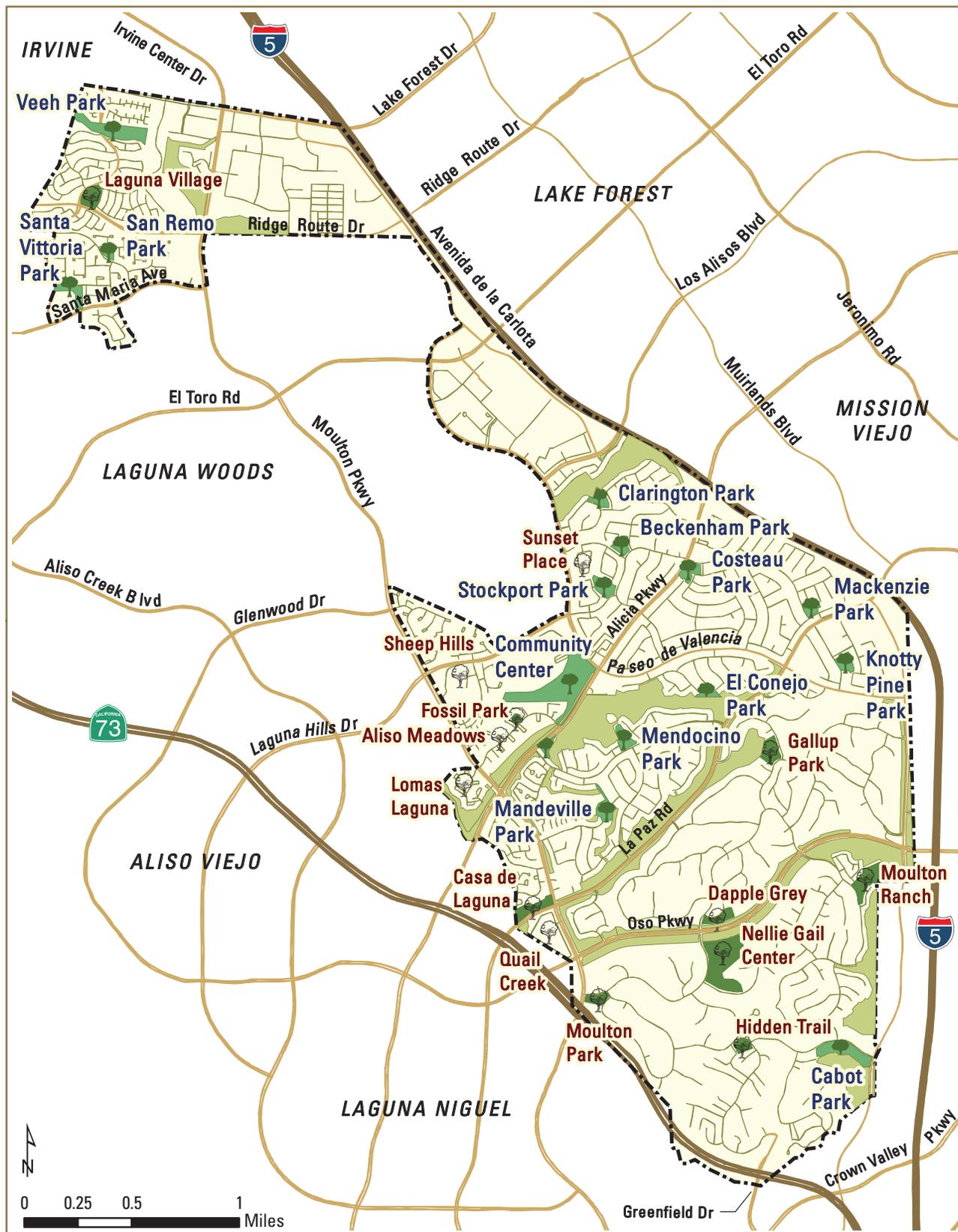
Open Space

Open spaces within Laguna Hills are highly valued by the community as they represent a key component of the City's character. The open space areas within the City include both public and private parks; natural open space corridors; hillsides; canyons; and various utility, roadway, and buffer easements. The purpose of designating these open space areas is to preserve environmental resources and aesthetic attributes, and protect public health and safety. The City plants and maintains many trees in these areas as an aid to reduce green house gases and fight the effects of global climate change.

Because the City was primarily developed as a series of small residential communities, much of the open space consists of steep slopes captured between the residential areas and along utility corridors. Some of the open space is landscaped with ornamental plants; however, there are areas of disturbed European grasses and coastal sage scrub, as well as riparian areas adjacent to Aliso Creek and San Diego Creek. The largest open space area in the southern part of the City is the land through which the Edison Easement traverses (Figure COS-1). In north Laguna Hills, the area adjacent to Veeh Ranch Park is a large, privately owned open space, with man-made lakes, and is surrounded by riparian habitat.

Future connections between the City's open space and trails network and the regional network would serve Laguna Hills residents and visitors, as well as surrounding communities. Providing such connections requires careful collaboration with the applicable agencies responsible for planning, implementing, and managing the various components of





-  Park
-  Open Space
-  City Boundary
-  Major Streets
-  Private Park
-  Local Streets
-  Freeway/ Toll Road

Source: EDAW, 2008.

Figure COS - 1
Open Space and Parklands



the regional open space and trails network. In addition, opportunities for connections to the regional open space and trails network through developments adjacent to the network will be explored.

Biological Resources

The majority of the City of Laguna Hills is urbanized; however, several areas within the community continue to function as important habitat for a variety of native vegetation and wildlife, including several sensitive species. Although the extent of native habitat is limited, various areas in and around residential areas and parks within the City are characterized by lush landscaping and ornamental plantings, or expanses of nonnative plant species that provide “greenbelts” of vegetative cover and separation between developed areas. Wildlife associated with the vegetation communities that occur within the City is also predominantly nonnative or common native species that have adapted to urban settings.

Most of the native habitat in the City is associated with the natural drainages of several creeks that occur within the City or adjacent to City boundaries. Aliso Creek traverses the City. Small tributaries to Oso Creek and Sulphur Creek flow along the City boundaries in the eastern and southern portions of the City. The San Diego Creek flows primarily outside of the City limits to the north; however, a tributary of this drainage connects to Veeh Reservoir in the northwestern portion of the City. Some of these drainages support native riparian vegetation communities,⁹



Scattered patches of disturbed native coastal sage scrub habitat occur within the City. Because these patches are disconnected, they are expected to provide habitat primarily for common or nonnative wildlife and are not expected to provide useful habitat to the many sensitive species that can be associated with this important southern California habitat. Common species expected to be associated with the disturbed coastal sage scrub within City boundaries include western fence lizard, western whiptail, gopher snakes, sparrows, California thrasher, wren, raptors, Audubon cottontail, deer mouse, brush mouse, and pocket gopher. Conversely, larger expanses of this vegetation community can be found west of the City among the hillsides in the Aliso Viejo area, or in small canyons southeast of the City. In these areas, the federally listed threatened coastal California gnatcatcher has been recorded. In addition, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has designated critical habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher in open space approximately 2 to 3 miles southeast and southwest of the City, and approximately 3.5 miles north of the City.

As noted above, nonnative grasslands, disturbed habitat, and ornamental landscaping characterize the majority of the uplands within the City.

Wildlife species associated with these vegetation types in the City include common reptiles, birds, and mammals such as side-blotched lizard, blackbirds, cowbirds, horned lark, and mourning dove, and Beechey ground squirrel. Raptors foraging over these habitats, in particular nonnative grasslands, may include red-tailed hawk and northern harrier.

Despite the developed nature of Laguna Hills and the disturbed or nonnative condition of much of the City's landscape, some of the biological resources described above are considered sensitive by the resource agencies, including the CDFG, USFWS, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). In particular, all federal or State jurisdictional waters, including vegetated wetlands, are regulated by the CDFG, USACE, and RWQCB and thus are considered sensitive or constrained resources when evaluating any proposed actions that may affect these jurisdictional waters, regardless of whether the habitat is disturbed.

If a project were to impact jurisdictional waters, permits would likely be required from the CDFG, USACE, and RWQCB. Native coastal sage scrub habitat, even if disturbed and disconnected, is considered sensitive habitat by the CDFG and USFWS. Although sensitive species (i.e., State or federally listed species, species considered rare or endangered by environmental organizations, State species of concern, or species protected by regulations such as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act) do not have high potential to occur within the City, the potential occurrence of these species could pose a constraint to proposed actions Citywide. Such species include Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, least Bell's vireo, coastal California gnatcatcher, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, and California mastiff bat, among others. Permit authorization from regulatory agencies would be required if a proposed project were to have the potential to impact sensitive species or their habitats. Permit requirements would be determined on a project-specific basis. Protective measures would need to be incorporated into project design and/or construction to minimize adverse effects. In addition, the City will continue to enforce policies to protect and preserve riparian areas, creek corridors and other drainages that support the biological resources discussed above.

Scenic Resources

The City's scenic resources are preserved for the mutual enjoyment of community residents and visitors. The topography of Laguna Hills varies greatly from north to south. Elevations range from approximately 200 feet above sea level at the northern end of the City to over 650 feet above sea level atop prominent ridges in the Nellie Gail Ranch area. Due to this varied topography, view opportunities are present within Laguna Hills (Figure COS-2).

The unique character and aesthetic qualities of the canyons and hillsides in Laguna Hills make preservation of viewsheds and scenic resources an important consideration. The County of Orange Master Plan (Master Plan) contains a Scenic Highway Element that designated several roadways within the County as either Viewscape or Landscape Corridors. The criteria for designating scenic roadways are as follows:

Viewscape Corridor: A route that traverses a corridor within which unique or unusual scenic resources and aesthetic values are found. This designation is intended to minimize the impact of the highway and land development upon the significant scenic resources along the route.

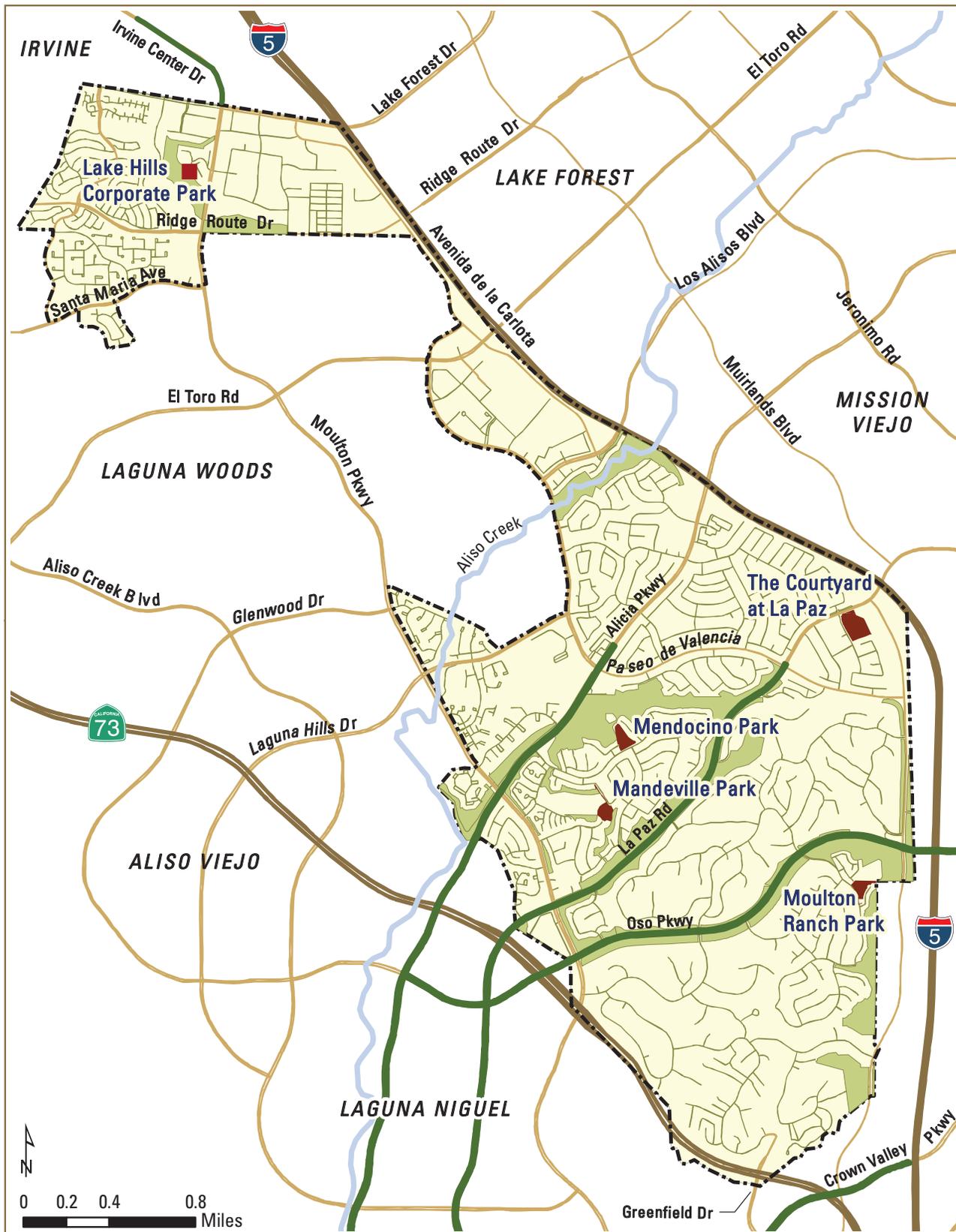
Landscape Corridor: A corridor that traverses developed or developing areas and has been designated for special treatment to provide a pleasant driving environment as well as community enhancement.

According to the Master Plan, there is no designated Viewscape Corridor within Laguna Hills. However, three roadways within the City of Laguna Hills have been identified and designated as Landscape Corridors. They are Alicia Parkway, La Paz Road, and Oso Parkway (Figure COS-2).

In addition to the Landscape Corridors discussed above, several scenic vistas are present throughout the City and represent locations where residents can obtain views and get an overall visual impression of the community. These scenic vistas are described in Table COS-1.

The Zoning Ordinance or any Specific Plan developed following adoption of this General Plan will include standards for development visible from major thoroughfares and identified view corridors. In addition, the City continues to protect and encourage the enhancement of scenic resources.





- Landscape Corridor
- Waterways
- City Boundary
- Major Streets
- Scenic Vistas
- Open Space
- Local Streets
- Freeway/ Toll Road

Source: EDAW, 2008.

Figure COS - 2
Scenic Resources



Table COS-1 Significant Vista Points	
Location	Description
Moulton Ranch Park (private)	Moulton Ranch Park offers 180-degree views across I-5 toward Mission Viejo and beyond. Although Moulton Ranch park is a private park, there are no barriers to prevent public use.
Mandeville Park	Mandeville Park offers 120-degree view opportunities over the Moulton Niguel Water District toward Aliso Viejo, Laguna Niguel, and beyond.
The Courtyard at La Paz	Views from this shopping center include 120-degree views across I-5 toward Mission Viejo, Lake Forest, and the local mountains beyond.
Mendocino Park	Views from this park include 120-degree views to the north and west of the local mountains. The views and park are a common setting for weddings and neighborhood gatherings.
Lake Hills Corporate Park	This office park setting looks down on the Veeh Reservoir and provides sweeping 120-degree views to the north and east, including the evolving Orange County Great Park and the Santa Ana Mountains.

Source: City of Laguna Hills and EDAW, 2008.

Cultural and Historic Resources

Cultural and historic resources refer to the celebration of the people and history that have ultimately shaped the community of the Laguna Hills into what it is today. Laguna Hills was built on one of the major land grants developed during the Rancho Era. Following Mexico’s independence from Spain in 1821, those who had served in the government or who had friends in authority, were given vast lands for cattle grazing. The 13,000-acre Rancho Niguel—which covered a good portion of the Saddleback Valley and would serve as the future site for Laguna Hills—was handed to Don Juan Avila. Decades later, the land was sold to Lewis Moulton in 1874, and the famous ranch was upgraded to cover some 22,000 acres. In the early 1960s, the sprawling Moulton Ranch was divided up and turned into communities, with one of those divisions representing Laguna Hills.

As Laguna Hills has evolved over time into a built-out city, the likelihood of finding new or undiscovered cultural and historic resources is limited. However, artifacts have previously been recovered from archaeological sites and areas in and around Laguna Hills. Thirty-one archaeological sites have been identified within a ½-mile radius of the City. Of these,

14 archaeological sites are located within the City boundaries and 17 are located outside of the City boundaries. In addition, 10 isolates are located within a ½-mile radius of the City boundaries. No isolates are located within the City boundaries.

Two of the 17 sites that are located within the ½-mile radius of Laguna Hills, but not within the City boundaries, were determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Typical resources found at these sites are characterized by a low density shell midden, lithic flaking debris (chert and quartzite), flaked stone tools, groundstone (manos, pestles, and bowl), fire-affected rock, and human remains. The City recognizes the importance of these resources and seeks to identify and protect locally important sites, buildings, and memorabilia that reflect the history of the community.

Laguna Hills assesses and mitigates the potential impacts of private development and public facilities and infrastructure to significant cultural resources pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Pursuant to the State CEQA Guidelines, historical resources are not limited to officially listed resources but also include resources found to be eligible for listing at the local, State, and federal levels. Cultural resources that reflect the history of a community, from descendants of the earliest Native Americans to later explorers, settlers, and immigrants, are important to the community and, therefore, warrant protection by the City. Furthermore, the accessibility of information about important cultural resources to the public for educational, religious, cultural, scientific, and other purposes should be supported and encouraged by the City.

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources, or fossils, are the remains and/or traces of prehistoric (i.e., older than approximately 10,000 years) plant and animal life. Fossils provide direct evidence of ancient organisms and document the patterns of organic evolution and extinction that have characterized the history of life over the past 3.4 billion years. Paleontological resources, like archaeological resources, represent a limited, nonrenewable, and sensitive scientific and educational resource.

The geologic formations present within the Laguna Hills area consist of Sespe Formation, Vaqueros Formation, Monterey Formation, Capistrano Formation, Niguel Formation, Non-Marin Terrace deposits, and Young Alluvium (including slopewash and artificial fill). As shown in Table COS-2, the paleontological resource sensitivity of these formations ranges from no sensitivity to high sensitivity.

Table COS-2 Paleontological Sensitivity within Laguna Hills	
Geologic Formation	Resource Sensitivity
Sespe Formation	Low
Vaqueros Formation	Moderate to High
Monterey Formation	High
Capistrano Formation	High
Niguel Formation	High
Non-Marin Terrace deposits	High
Young Alluvium, Slopewash, Artificial Fill	Low to No Sensitivity

Source: LSA Associates 1994

Given the relatively high resource sensitivity of these underlying geologic formations, hundreds of Pleistocene fossils have been recovered in the Laguna Hills area from the Costeau Pit in the 1960s, and from the excavation for the Laguna Hills Community Center and Sports Complex in 1989 and 1999. Pleistocene taxa from alluvial and terrace deposits include amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals (including ground sloth, dire wolf, sabertooth cat, mammoth, mastodon, horse, camel, antelope, and bison). A collection of these recovered fossils, including the extinct California walrus, can be found in a display case at the Laguna Hills Community Center that serves as an educational tool for community members of all ages.

In addition, the City has highlighted the importance of these fossil resources within the community by incorporating them into the overall theme of the Community Center and associated recreational areas, such as the Prehistoric Playground, Fossil-Reef Park, and Costeau Park. The City is committed to promoting and expanding these links between recreation and education and will continue to explore opportunities to link sites of paleontological interest with other environmentally sensitive areas.

Again, given the urbanized nature of Laguna Hills, the likelihood of finding new or undiscovered paleontological resources is low; however, the City assesses and mitigates the potential impacts of private development and public facilities and infrastructure to paleontological resources pursuant to the provisions of CEQA. Pursuant to Section 15065 of the State CEQA Guidelines, a lead agency must find that a project may have a significant effect on the environment where the project has the potential to eliminate important examples of the major periods of California prehistory, which includes the destruction of significant paleontological resources. The City will continue to review



future development proposals to ensure that cultural resources (including prehistoric, historic, and paleontological) are conserved in compliance with CEQA requirements.

Mineral Resources

Pursuant to the California Mining and Reclamation Act, the California Geological Survey designated areas within the southern and western portions of Laguna Hills as Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) 1, and areas in the northern and eastern portion of the City as Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) 3. The two mineral resource zones are defined as follows:

MRZ 1: Areas where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present, or where it has been determined that little likelihood exists for their presence.

MRZ 3: Area containing mineral deposits of which the significance cannot be evaluated from the available data.

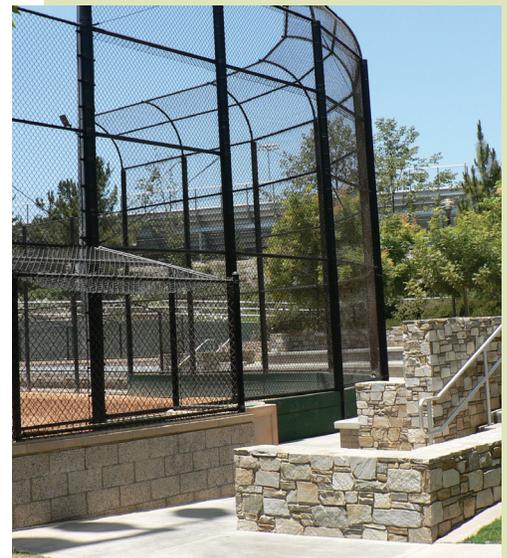
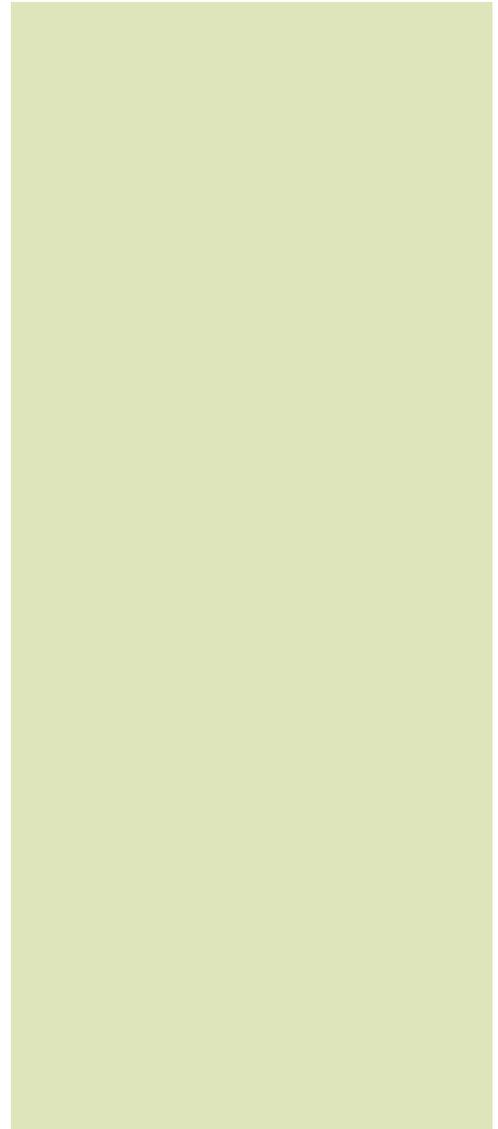
The California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975 does not require local governments to protect land designated as MRZ 1. The remainder of the City is designated MRZ 3, indicating that the significance of mineral resources could not be evaluated from available data. The City is responsible for recognizing lands designated as MRZ 3 and, if significant aggregate resources are ultimately found, State policy favors conservation and development of those resources. Due to the built-out nature of Laguna Hills, areas suited for mineral extraction are extremely limited; however, should mineral resources be discovered in the future, the City will maintain awareness and comply with State policies regarding protection and extraction.

PARKS AND PLAY

Community Parks

Parks fulfill a number of important functions; they are the green, “breathing” spaces of the City, a place for children to play and explore, a staging area for civic functions, and a “get-away” for sports and relaxation that is close to home and work. Parks also help to preserve natural features of the landscape and habitat areas vital to the City’s environmental health and sense of place.

There are 14 public parks within Laguna Hills. Amenities at each include sports fields, ballparks, tennis courts, picnic shelters, Playgrounds, playgrounds, walking trails, fountains, restrooms, and lighting. Nearby golf courses, regional parks, and open space in the coastal foothills offer additional outdoor recreation opportunities.





Various recreation programs are available to City residents, including youth and adult sports leagues; seasonal or special events and classes; cooking, dance, and art classes; gallery exhibits; wellness series and lectures; and fossil exhibits, among other programs. Most recreation programs are coordinated from the Community Center. A list of parks within the Laguna Hills city limits is provided below in Table COS-3 and shown in Figure COS-1).

Table COS-3 Public Parks			
Park Name	Acres	Location	Amenities
Beckenham Park	2.75 acres	Off Alicia Parkway, turn north on Costeau. At intersection of Wilkes/ Camberwell and Beckenham.	Picnic Tables and Shelter. Lighting. Playground. Drinking Fountain. Walkways. Benches. Open Field.
Cabot Park	8.6 acres	At intersection of Cabot Road and Rapid Falls Road	Parking Lot. Restrooms. Playground. Drinking Fountains. Baseball Field. Sports Field. Picnic Tables. Benches. Bike Rack. Walkways. Equestrian Trail.
Clarrington Park	3.49 acres	Off Alicia Parkway. Turn on Hon to Georgia Sue, left to park.	Playground. Picnic Tables. Walkways. Open Field. Access to Regional Trail. Lighting.
Costeau Park	3.67 acres	At intersection of Alicia Parkway and Costeau St.	Basketball Court. Picnic Tables. Playground. Drinking Fountain. Lighting. Benches. Bike Rack. Walkways. Baseball Field. Volleyball Sand.
El Conejo Park	2 acres	Off Paseo de Valencia near La Paz. Turn on Alisal to Linda Vista, go right. Turn left on El Conejo.	Playground. Benches. Picnic Tables. Lighting. Walkways. Open Field. Bike Rack. ½ Basketball Court.
Knotty Pine Park	3.85 acres	At intersection of McIntyre and Knotty Pine.	Volleyball Sand. Playground. Walkways. Drinking Fountain. Picnic Tables. Bike Rack. Open Field.

**Table COS-3
Public Parks**

Park Name	Acres	Location	Amenities
Laguna Hills Community Center and Sports Complex.	30.6 acres	At intersection of Alicia Parkway and Paseo de Valencia.	The 43,000-square-foot Community Center includes a gymnasium, fossil exhibit, Rotating Art Gallery, and Technology Branch of the Orange County Public Library. The Center also provides a large banquet facility referred to as the "Heritage Room," a full-functioning catering kitchen, two classroom facilities, an Art Room, and a Physical Activity Room. The Sports Complex features a softball field, baseball field, soccer fields, skate park, roller hockey rink, snack bar, picnic shelters, and a prehistoric themed playground.
Mackenzie Park	2.85 acres	At intersection of Pike and Mackenzie.	Tennis Court. Walkways. Picnic Tables. Drinking Fountain. Open Field. Playground.
Mandeville Park	3.34 acres	On Mandeville east of Moulton.	Playground. Walkways. Picnic Tables. Drinking Fountain. Open Field. Exercise Circuit.
Mendocino Park	3.93 acres	Intersection of Aliso Hills and Alameda Av.	Playground. Walkways. Benches. Drinking Fountain. Picnic Tables. Open Field. Access to Trail System.
San Remo Park	1.6 acres	At intersection of San Remo and Santa Maria.	Playground. Volleyball Sand. Handball Court. Tennis Court. Benches. Walkways.
Santa Vittoria Park	2.87 acres	At intersection of Santa Maria and Santa Vittoria.	Playground. Volleyball Sand. Handball Court. Tennis Court. Benches. Walkways.
Stockport Park	3.99 acres	At intersection of Wilkes and Stockport.	Picnic Tables. Volleyball Sand. Sports Field. Lighting. Drinking Fountain. Playground. Walkways.
Veeh Park	11 acres	At intersection of Santa Vittoria and Lake Forest.	Basketball Court. Picnic Tables. Playground. Drinking Fountain. Open Field. Benches. Walkways.

Source: City of Laguna Hills and EDAW, 2008.

In addition to public parks, Laguna Hills also contains recreational areas and parks that are designated as private. Most of these private parks have a playground and open grassy areas with picnic tables and benches. These are identified in Table COS-4. Residents and sports organizations have expressed a need for additional public recreational areas, such as sports fields and neighborhood activity centers, to increase physical activity and help foster healthier lifestyles within the community. The City also recognizes the need to improve connections and access to these areas for all community members, from youth and teens to senior citizens and persons with disabilities. The City continues to seek out opportunities to improve and expand these recreational areas and use them to support events and activities that enhance community connections and bring various segments of the community together.

Table COS-4 Private Parks		
Park Name	Acres	Location
Casa de Laguna	5.25 acres	La Paz Rd and Moulton Pkwy
Dapple Grey	3.47 acres	Dapple Grey and Nellie Gail Road
Fossil Park	1 acre	Via Lomas Neighborhood
Gallup Park	5.17 acres	Gallup Circle and Nellie Gail Road
Hidden Trail	2.44 acres	Hidden Trail Road and Stage Line Drive
Laguna Village	4.57 acres	Ridge Route and Mill Creek Dr
Moulton Park	2.77 acres	Moulton and Nellie Gail Road
Moulton Ranch	8.22 acres	Meadow Crest Drive and Bridlewood Drive
Nellie Gail Equestrian Center	20.11 acres	Nellie Gail Rd and Empty Saddle Drive
Sheep Hills	8 acres	Laguna Hills Dr and Moulton Pkwy
Quail Creek	2 acres	La Paz Rd and Moulton Pkwy
Bella Vista	.5 acre	Bridlewood Dr and Oso Pkwy
Lomas Laguna	2 acres	Moulton Pkwy and Alicia Pkwy
Sunset Place	.5 acre	Paseo de Valencia and Avenida Sevilla
Aliso Meadows	1 acre	Via Lomas Neighborhood

Source: City of Laguna Hills and EDAW, 2008.

Regional and Wilderness Parks

Several regional and wilderness parks are easily accessible to the residents of Laguna Hills. Regional parks frequently encompass large areas of land and may include special recreation features such as lakes, trails, and natural open space. These parks play an important part in providing a wider spectrum of recreation opportunities for the residents of the community. Aliso and Wood Canyon Regional Park and Laguna Niguel Regional Park are both located just to the south of the City boundary. Crystal Cove State Park, Laguna Coast Wilderness Park, Salt Creek Corridor Regional Park, Arroyo Trabuco Regional Park, O'Neil Regional Park, Mason Regional Park, Thomas F. Riley Wilderness Park, and Caspers Wilderness Park are additional regional recreation sites within a short drive from Laguna Hills.



Recreational Trails

Recreation is proactive: it promotes wellness of individuals of all ages. The residents of Laguna Hills have become increasingly aware of the benefits of and need for leisure time to regularly exercise the mind and body. Promoting a spirit of play is also important in maintaining a healthy, quality lifestyle.

Currently, the trail system within Laguna Hills is maintained by the City, the County of Orange, the Nellie Gail Ranch Owners Association, and Lomas Laguna Homeowners Association. This system of trails provides both internal trails for walking, biking, and horseback riding as well as external links to trails that lead into nearby wilderness areas and adjacent cities. The trails in Laguna Hills are classified as Pedestrian/Equestrian Trails or Multi-use Corridors. Table COS-5 provides a description of the existing trail types, uses, locations, and linkages to adjacent communities.



Pedestrian/Equestrian Trails

Sidewalks contribute to the walkability of Laguna Hills. Due to the built-out nature of Laguna Hills, these suburban sidewalks constitute the majority of pedestrian by-ways provided within City limits. In addition to sidewalks, many portions of the City are suitable for equestrian uses, which have been long established. The Nellie Gail Ranch Owners Association has built, and continues to maintain, a system of trails in the southeast portion of the city that are primarily intended for equestrian uses. The trail network provides an internal network of private trails intended for Nellie Gail residents but also provides connections to County trails leading into larger wilderness parks in adjacent communities. Signal buttons at equestrian height are provided at several intersections along the trails and there are four tunnels beneath major arterials in the City to provide safer linkages for equestrians.

**Table COS-5
Existing Pedestrian/Equestrian Trails and Multi-Use Corridors within Laguna Hills**

Trail/Corridor		Uses Permitted	Description of Trail/Corridor	Linkages to Adjacent Communities
Aliso Creek	T	Pedestrian/Equestrian/ Off-road Bicycle	County Trail from Paseo de Valencia to I-5 to Clarington Park. Trail located on southeast bank of Aliso Creek.	Trail ends to the west at Paseo de Valencia into Laguna Woods. Trail ends to the east at I-5 into Mission Viejo.
Cabot Road	T	Pedestrian/Equestrian/ Off-road Bicycle	County Trail located on east side of Cabot Road from the south City limits to Oso Parkway to the north.	Trail connects to County Trail located at the south side of Oso Parkway.
	T	Pedestrian/Equestrian	Private Nellie Gail Trail on west side of Cabot Road that traverses to connect with another Nellie Gail trail along the north side of Oso Parkway.	None.
Laguna Hills Drive	T	Pedestrian/Equestrian/ Off-road Bicycle	County Trail located to the north of Laguna Hills Drive from Paseo de Valencia to the western City Limit.	Trail connects to Aliso Creek Trail and into Aliso & Woods Canyon Park.
La Paz Road	MU	Bicycle/ Pedestrian/ Equestrian	County Trail located on north side of La Paz Road from the Nellie Gail tunnel crossing, west under Moulton Parkway, continuing north to the County Aliso Creek Trail into Aliso & Woods Canyons Park.	Trail connects to Aliso Creek Trail and into Aliso & Woods Canyon Park.
Moulton Parkway	T	Pedestrian/Equestrian/ Off-road Bicycle	County Trail from Moulton Parkway and Laguna hills Drive and traversing south to La Paz Road.	Trail connects to Aliso Creek Trail and into Aliso & Woods Canyon Park.
San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor	T	Pedestrian/Equestrian/ Off-road Bicycle	Private Nellie Gail trail from Moulton Parkway just east of Pinestrap Circle. Trail interrupted by fenced-no access area owned by Caltrans. Trail continues just west of Greenfield Drive.	Trail links to County Trail from Laguna Niguel to Aliso & Wood Canyon Park.
Oso Parkway	T	Pedestrian/Equestrian/ Off-road Bicycle	Trail on south side of Oso Parkway from Moulton Parkway to Cabot Road.	Trail connects to southbound County Trail east of Cabot Road in Mission Viejo.
Paseo de Valencia	T	Pedestrian/Equestrian	Trail on east side of Paseo de Valencia from just south of Aliso Creek to Laguna Hills Drive. Trail connects to County Aliso Creek Trails.	None.
La Paz Road /Oso Parkway Connector	T	Pedestrian/Equestrian/ Off-road Bicycle	Private Nellie Gail Trail from Oso Parkway, between Falcon Hills and Nellie Gail, linking to La Paz Road Trail.	Trail links to the Aliso Creek Trail by way of the La Paz Trail.

Source: City of Laguna Hills Bikeways, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan

* Trail Type designated by the City of Laguna Hills and defined as:
T = Pedestrian/Equestrian Trails; MU = Multi-Use Corridors

While most of the pedestrian/equestrian trails are maintained by the County or are privately maintained, opportunities exist for additional City trails and linkages that would increase the livability of the community by connecting parks, open space, schools, and other community activity centers. Opportunities also exist to provide an enhanced trail system that will link adjacent communities and provide opportunities for long-distance equestrian use. Figure COS-3 illustrates the existing collection of trails and multi-use corridors within the City and also identifies areas where potential opportunities exist to increase community connections and provide the missing links in the current network of trails. The City will continue to maintain and make improvements to the existing trail system as a whole to encourage more active use and promote walkability and community connections.

Multi-Use Corridors

Multi-Use corridors include pedestrian and equestrian uses, but also have adequate right-of way to accommodate bikeways. Multi-Use corridors can either be composed of a bikeway and pedestrian/equestrian trail separated by a fence or median, or a bikeway with a soft shoulder wide enough to be used as a pedestrian/equestrian trail. Several arterials have been identified as having the additional right-of-way needed to accommodate bikeways, and are therefore eligible to be multi-use corridors. The proposed multi-use corridors identified in Figure COS-3 are not meant to represent the only possible corridors for this type of recreational trail; rather, they serve as examples of opportunities which could add significant value and enhance the connectivity of the existing trail system. The City will conduct a Recreational Trails Gaps Analysis Report to evaluate the missing links in existing trail system in order to identify areas where linkage opportunities exist that would further increase the livability of the community.

Bikeways

The City has an existing system of bikeways that provides internal community links as well as bicycle access to many of the surrounding communities. The Mobility Element provides a more detailed description of the City's bikeways.



- City Boundary
- Major Streets
- Local Streets
- Freeway/ Toll Road

Figure COS - 3
Trails Plan



Source: City of Laguna Hills, 2001.

Community Gardens and Local Agriculture

A core principle of sustainability involves meeting basic human needs, such as food, shelter, and water, via renewable sources as close to their consumption as possible. Community farms and gardens are places where neighbors and community members can gather to cultivate plants, vegetables, and fruits. Such gardens can improve nutrition, physical activity, community engagement, safety, and economic vitality for a neighborhood and its residents.

Although the City of Laguna Hills has limited options for agriculture because of its urbanized nature, it can help support the availability of sustainable local food choices by supporting local farmers markets and providing opportunities for community farms and gardens to be located in public spaces. The City is committed to improving access to healthy and local foods and continues to seek out opportunities to incorporate community gardens and local agriculture into areas of Laguna Hills.

AIR QUALITY AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Air Quality

Laguna Hills is located in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin), which consists of four counties: San Bernardino, Riverside, Los Angeles, and Orange, including some portions of the area once referred to as the Southeast Desert Air Basin (Figure COS-4).

The Basin is currently classified as a federal and State nonattainment area for ozone (O_3), particulate matter smaller than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}), and particulate matter smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$). This means that the measured concentrations of these pollutants have exceeded the federal and State standards. The Basin is classified as a federal attainment/maintenance area and a State attainment area for carbon monoxide (CO). If an area is redesignated from nonattainment to attainment, the federal Clean Air Act requires the preparation of a maintenance plan that demonstrates how the air quality standard would be maintained for at least 10 years; the area is then designated as a “maintenance” area. The entire Basin currently meets the federal and State standards for nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and lead (Pb) and is classified as an attainment area for these pollutants.

In the Basin, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) is the agency responsible for the administration of federal and State air quality laws, regulations, and policies. Included

Gardens, scholars say, are the first sign of commitment to a community. When people plant corn they are saying, let's stay here. And by their connection to the land, they are connected to one another.

- Anne Raver



in the SCAQMD’s tasks are monitoring of air pollution, preparation of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the District area, and the promulgation of its Rules and Regulations. The SIP includes strategies and tactics to be used to attain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The Final 2007 Air Quality Management Plan was adopted by the SCAQMD Governing Board on June 1, 2007. SCAQMD regulations require that any equipment that emits or controls air contaminants be permitted prior to construction, installation, or operation. The SCAQMD is responsible for review of applications and for the approval and issuance of these permits.

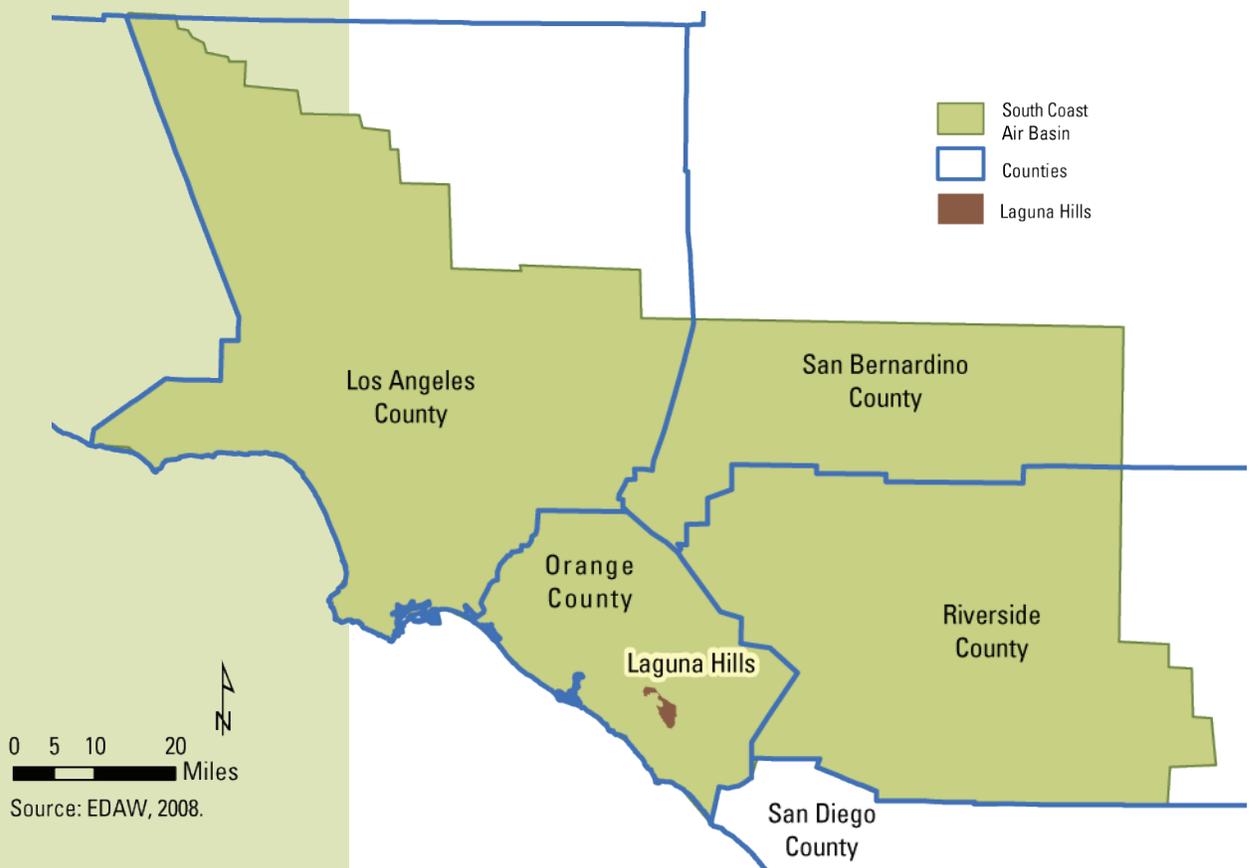


Figure COS-4
South Coast Air Basin

Motor vehicles constitute the largest generator of air pollutant emissions in the Basin. In Laguna Hills, the areas adjacent to Interstate 5 (I-5) and State Route 73 would be subject to freeway pollutants. The railroad line parallel to I-5 that includes freight, passenger, and transit traffic represents another source of mobile source emissions. The most significant regional sources of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are construction, demolition, and dust from vehicle use on paved and unpaved roads. Coarser particles are directly emitted from activities that disturb the soil, including entrained dust from travel on paved and unpaved roads, construction, mining, and

agricultural operations. Other sources include windblown dust, pollen, salts, brake dust, and tire wear. Combustion sources such as vehicles, diesel engines, and industrial facilities also emit PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. The most significant regional sources of O₃, NO₂, and CO are automobiles and other on-road vehicles. O₃ is formed by the reaction of reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), which are combustion products from gas and diesel engines. Other important sources of ROG are paints, coatings, and process solvents.

Laguna Hills continues to support the SCAQMD in their efforts to implement regional air quality plans. Further, the City will continue to educate the residents of Laguna Hills and encourage energy conservation strategies for improving air quality.

Global Climate Change

The built environment is a primary contributor to climate change and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The global scientific community has expressed very high confidence (i.e., at least 90 percent) that global warming is anthropogenic, i.e., caused by humans, and that global warming will lead to adverse climate change effects around the globe (IPCC 2007). The General Plan recognizes a shift to development decisions, growth, and infrastructure investments that addresses climate change by reducing GHG emissions and responding to the potential effects of global warming.

Because it provides a comprehensive, long-term framework for development, investment, and growth in the City, the General Plan is the logical place to address climate change. The General Plan policies addressing land use patterns, future growth, mobility, green building, City operations, and other issues will affect the rate of GHG emissions in the City for the long term. The Guiding Themes and policies of focused revitalization, efficient transportation, green building, and sustainable connections promote a more energy efficient built environment that reduces GHG emissions.

The specific impacts of climate change are highly regional and even local in nature. The City will plan for adaptation to the effects of climate change, including greater drought conditions that reduce drinking water supplies; increased risk of hazards like flooding and wildfires; and increased instance, severity, and duration of heat waves. Because climate change is bringing about previously unrecorded conditions, the City's adaptation policies will be based on projections from the best available scientific modeling.

Neither mitigation nor adaptation alone can eliminate all climate change impacts, but together they can significantly reduce the risks of

climate change. Emissions levels during the next few decades will determine whether the climate is stabilized at a safe level. Near-term action is particularly important given the cumulative nature of GHG emissions (reductions in the near term result in a lower eventual atmospheric concentration than the same reductions delayed several decades into the future). To stabilize global warming at a relatively safe level and increase the likelihood of avoiding the catastrophic effects of climate change, substantial emissions reductions must occur within the lifetime of the City's General Plan. Without substantial emissions reductions in the near term, the resulting increase in temperature is projected to cause catastrophic and irreversible changes, including the melting of major ice sheets, large-scale plant and animal extinction, widespread drought, and failure of agricultural crops. Because the impacts of GHG emissions in the next few decades are long term and potentially catastrophic and irreversible, mitigation policies implemented now will have an impact far into the future. Furthermore, since not all climate change effects are avoidable, it is important to begin adapting to these effects now. The City's landscape initiatives and annual tree planting and maintenance programs help to address climate change.

Goals and Policies

The goals and policies section sets both broad and specific direction for the future of the City based on identified issues, as captured in the Guiding Themes and expressed by the community, City staff, and decision makers.

Three major issue areas are addressed in the goals and policies of the Conservation and Open Space Element. The major issues are:

- Managing and protecting limited environmental resources, including open space areas, through conservation and preservation;
- Maintaining and enhancing existing recreational facilities and trails while enhancing community connections; and
- Improving local and regional air quality and addressing global climate change by reducing emissions and promoting energy efficiency.

SUSTAINING OUR RESOURCES

Laguna Hills' natural amenities are highly valued and the community is devoted to protecting its environmental resources and open spaces for future generations. This includes policies that promote both water and energy conservation, ensure adequate water supplies and acceptable water quality standards are met, enhance and protect open spaces and limited resources, and encourage recycling.

Goal COS-1: Manage limited resources so that future generations can enjoy the environmental and scenic wealth this community has to offer.

Water Supply and Quality

Policy COS-1.1: Reduce water consumption by encouraging the use of low water use landscaping, water efficient plumbing, and water reclamation techniques in public and private projects.

Policy COS-1.2: Coordinate with regional water service providers to plan for emergency water services and drought.

Policy COS-1.3: Encourage the use of natural drainage improvements to retain and detain stormwater runoff, minimizing volume and pollutant concentrations.

Policy COS-1.4: Promote the use of LID standards in the design of new development and redevelopment.

Policy COS-1.5: Support the expansion of reclaimed water for irrigation of public and private landscaping.

Energy

Policy COS-1.6: Reduce the amount of energy consumed in public and private projects by promoting conservation, efficiency, recycling, and renewable resources.

Policy COS-1.7: Integrate energy conservation measures, design, and materials into all new public and private development or redevelopment that meet or exceed State standards.

Policy COS-1.8: Consider fuel efficient vehicles to achieve greater energy efficiency when purchasing new City vehicles.

Policy COS-1.9: Employ green purchasing practices as part of the City procurement process.

Policy COS-1.10: Support development of alternative energy sources to achieve greater energy independence.

Open Spaces and Limited Resources

Policy COS-1.11: Enhance connections to Aliso Creek and Veeh Reservoir from adjacent neighborhoods, while protecting them from human caused impacts.

Policy COS-1.12: Maintain unique and diverse open spaces for purposes of protecting scenic resources, passive recreation, and habitat protection.

Policy COS-1.13: Preserve riparian areas, creek corridors, and other drainages that support biological resources.

Policy COS-1.14: Protect and enhance views from parklands to the hillsides, natural canyons, Veeh Reservoir, Aliso Creek, and other scenic resources.

Policy COS-1.15: Recognize that archaeological and paleontological resources are nonrenewable resources worthy of preservation.

Policy COS-1.16: Ensure compliance with State policies and regulations regarding protection and extraction of mineral resources.

Policy COS-1.17: Coordinate with utility providers when development projects propose secondary land uses such as open space, trails, and recreational land uses in utility company property or easements.

Policy COS-1.18: Coordinate with utility providers when development projects propose environmental mitigation land in and adjacent to utility company property or easements.

Recycling

Policy COS-1.19: Reduce the amount of solid waste generated by City operations, residents, and businesses.

Policy COS-1.20: Encourage recycling and reuse of construction and demolition materials to encourage maximum diversion of waste from landfill areas.

Policy COS-1.21: Achieve maximum waste recycling in all sectors of the community.

PARKS AND PLAY

Residents of Laguna Hills recognize the need for opportunities for increased physical activity and have a desire to maintain and increase access to parks and recreational amenities to foster healthy lifestyles within the community. Laguna Hills focuses on the needs of all community members, including seniors, children, persons with special needs, and residents of all ages. The policies below ensure long-term provision of recreational opportunities, as they represent an important component of the community's identity.

Goal COS-2: Expand and maintain the City's integrated parks, recreation, and trails system to meet the needs of residents of all ages.

Policy COS-2.1: Expand and improve the network of trails that provides interesting and safe access to parks, schools, neighborhood commercial areas, activity centers, and regional recreational opportunities.

Policy COS-2.2: Strengthen community ties by improving access to enriching civic activities at parks and recreational facilities throughout Laguna Hills.

Policy COS-2.3: Make improvements (e.g., staging areas, water fountains, benches, trail markers, trash cans, brush maintenance, lighting) to the trail system that encourages more active use.

Policy COS-2.4: Patrol parks, trails, and recreation areas to deter crime and discourage unwanted after-hours activities in proximity to residential areas.

Policy COS-2.5: Support events and activities that cross community and neighborhood boundaries to bring together various segments of the community.

Policy COS-2.6: Improve access to healthy and local food by encouraging community gardens, farmers markets, and farm-to-school programs.

Policy COS-2.7: Promote and expand the link between recreation and educational activities by exploring opportunities tied to sites of paleontological or archaeological interest and other environmentally sensitive areas.

Policy COS-2.8: Provide interesting and safe connections between the Community Center, civic institutions, schools, and parks through interpretive trails and enhanced pedestrian links.

Policy COS-2.9: Determine the need for special facilities for seniors and the disabled to increase enjoyment and accessibility to parks and trails.

Policy COS-2.10: Promote special facilities and activities for youths and teens that focus on educational enrichment and skills training.

AIR QUALITY AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Air quality in Laguna Hills, as part of the larger South Coast Air Basin, currently does not meet State and/or federal standards. The City is committed to improving air quality and addressing climate change to the degree feasible at the local level by creating policies and supporting programs that reduce air quality emissions and enable residents, business owners, and visitors to employ sustainable and energy efficient practices.

Goal COS-3: Make meaningful choices to improve local and regional air quality and address climate change.

Policy COS-3.1: Continue to preserve important native trees and plant new low water use landscaping and trees.

Policy COS-3.2: Reduce the amount of air pollution emissions from mobile and stationary sources attributable to City operations.

Policy COS-3.3: Educate the public about the use of energy efficient heating and cooling equipment and other appliances such as swimming pools, water heaters, fireplaces, and refrigerators.

Policy COS-3.4: Encourage businesses to use clean and innovative technologies to reduce air pollution.

Policy COS-3.5: Elevate public awareness regarding private pollution sources and pollution reduction measures.

Policy COS-3.6: Work with Caltrans and OCTA to employ the use of berms, landscaping, and other techniques to minimize the health impacts on Laguna Hills residents from traffic increases on adjacent regional freeways.

Summary of Approach

The goals, policies, and programs in the Conservation and Open Space Element will help the City protect its environmental resources and provides methods to improve energy efficiency; promote water conservation; reduce air pollution; and preserve the existing parks, open spaces, and the network of trails that are so highly valued in Laguna Hills. Table COS-6 identifies the three major issue areas described in the Goals and Policies section. These major issues represent the direction the City will take in its conservation and open space goals, policies, and programs to implement the vision of Laguna Hills as captured in the Guiding Themes and expressed in the Conservation and Open Space Plan.

Table COS-6
Description of Actions to Address Conservation and Open Space Issues

Issues	Element	Section (s)	Policy (ies)	Programs	Figure	Table
Sustaining Our Resources	Conservation and Open Space	Water Supply and Quality, Energy, Open Spaces and Limited Resources.	COS-1.1 through COS-1.21	COS-1 through COS-5, COS7, COS-8	Figure COS-1 (Parks and Open Spaces); Figure COS-2 (Scenic Resources)	Table COS-1 Significant Scenic Vista Points in Laguna Hills; Table COS-2 Paleontological Sensitivity within Laguna Hills.
	Land Use	Sustainable and Creative Infill Development	LU-4.1 through LU-4.8; LU-3.7 through LU-3.9	LU-3, LU-4, LU-8 through LU-10		
	Mobility	Beautiful Streets; Transit and Transportation Demand Management;	M-4.3; M-5.2; M-5.3; and M-5.5	M-4, M-8, M-11, M-12		
Parks and Play	Conservation and Open Space	Parks and Play	COS-1.12; COS-2.1 through COS-2.10	COS-6	Figure COS-1 (Parks and Open Spaces); Figure COS-3 (Trails Plan)	Table COS-3 (Public Parks within Laguna Hills); Table COS-4 (Private Parks within Laguna Hills); Table COS-5 (Existing Pedestrian/ Equestrian Trails and Multi-Use Corridors)
	Mobility	Walking and Cycling	M-3.1 through M-3.7	M-4 through M-7	Figure COS-3 (Trails Plan)	Table M-4 (Bikeway Classification Description)
Air Quality and Global Climate Change	Conservation and Open Space	Air Quality and Global Climate Change	COS-3.1 through COS-3.6	COS-7, COS-8	Figure COS-4 (South Coast Air Basin)	