

CHAPTER 3.0 OPEN SPACE ELEMENT: OPEN SPACE, RECREATION, AND COASTAL ACCESS (OS)

3.1 INTRODUCTION

General Plan Law Requirements [GP]

The Open Space Element is one of seven mandatory elements of a general plan as described in California Government Code (Government Code) Section 65302. The detailed requirements applicable to the Open Space Element are presented in Sections 65560 through 65570 of the Government Code. The intent of this law is to ensure that cities recognize that open space land is a limited and valuable resource that must be conserved wherever possible and to require

Open Space Element Policies

- OS 1: Lateral Shoreline Access
- OS 2: Vertical Access to the Shoreline
- OS 3: Coastal Access Routes, Parking, and Signage
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local plans that will accomplish the objectives of a comprehensive open space program. Open space land is defined by the law as any area of land that is essentially unimproved and designated for one or more of the following open space uses: (1) land for the preservation of natural resources; (2) land for the managed production of resources; (3) open space for outdoor recreation; (4) open space for public health and safety; and (5) protection of Native American cultural sites, including burial, historic or archaeological, sacred, or other cultural sites. State law requires that any public acquisition or disposition of any interest in open space land must be consistent with the Open Space Element. Similarly, approvals of building permits, subdivision maps, and open space zoning ordinances must also be consistent. Portions of the required subjects are addressed in the Visual and Historic Resources Element.

Coastal Act Requirements [CP]

One fundamental purpose of the California Coastal Act (Coastal Act) is to maximize provision of public coastal access and recreation consistent with private property rights and protection of sensitive habitats and other coastal resources. The Coastal Act requires that development not interfere with the public right of access to the sea and shoreline and provides that public access must be incorporated in new development, with limited exceptions. The Coastal Act also addresses the need to regulate the time, place, and manner in which public access is provided. It specifies the need to protect shoreline land suitable for coastal recreation uses and gives priority to the use of such land for public recreational uses, including ocean-dependent and ocean-related uses, over other uses. The Coastal Act policies provide that, wherever feasible, public access and recreation facilities, including public parking lots, should be distributed throughout an area so as to prevent overcrowding or overuse of any single area. The Coastal Act further encourages the provision of lower-cost visitor and recreational facilities for the public.

Goleta's Open Space, Recreation, and Coastal Access Resources – 2005 [GP/CP]

An essential aspect of Goleta's character and livability is derived from the diverse open space and resource lands within and surrounding the community. These assets include: approximately

two miles of Pacific shoreline, beaches, and coastal bluffs; open coastal mesas; Goleta and Devereux Sloughs; agricultural lands, including citrus groves and vegetable crops as well as fallow lands; creeks, riparian areas, ponds, wetlands, and woodlands; diverse wildlife habitats, including eucalyptus groves comprising the largest complex of monarch aggregation sites in southern California; numerous public and private parks and open space areas, many of which include especially valued resource lands; lands with historic structures and landscapes; Lake Los Carneros and its surrounding open lands; and the scenic backdrops provided by the Santa Ynez Mountains, Pacific Ocean, and Channel Islands. Parks and open space not only serve to protect environmental resources, but they also provide accessible recreational venues for residents, including families, elderly persons, and disabled and low-income residents. Preservation of these resources is integral to maintaining the natural and historical qualities of the area for the benefit of present and future generations.

Existing Parks and Open Space

As of 2005, Goleta's 16 public parks, four private parks and open space areas, and 18 public open space areas comprise a total of 526 acres, which equates to about 17 acres per 1,000 residents. The three larger City-owned regional open space preserves—the Sperling Preserve, Santa Barbara Shores Park, and Lake Los Carneros Natural and Historical Preserve—collectively accounted for 363 acres of that total. Approximately 40 percent of Goleta's two miles of Pacific shoreline is now in City ownership. Together with the neighborhood open space areas, these preserves provide many opportunities for passive recreation activities and enjoyment of natural areas. Areas specifically developed for active recreational uses were less abundant in 2005, with about 3 acres of land per 1,000 residents, and additional active parks were an important need identified in the public workshop process that led to creation of this plan. The city's single recreation center, the Goleta Valley Community Center, is insufficient to fulfill all needs by community groups and residents. In addition, although the privately owned and managed Girsh Park provided much-needed facilities for active recreation, there was a shortage of public facilities for active recreation, such as sports fields and tennis courts, and a shortage of dedicated trails.



Stow Grove Park

Existing Coastal Access

Direct access to beach areas is limited due to Goleta's short 2-mile-long coastline and the presence of steep bluffs along the shoreline, except at the mouths of Bell and Tecolote Creeks. Existing public beach access is available at two locations—Ellwood Beach at the City-owned Santa Barbara Shores Park/Sperling Preserve and Haskell's Beach at the Bacara Resort property. Coastal access improvements as of 2005 included a dedicated 50-space, public coastal access parking lot at the Bacara access site and a City-owned 45-space lot at Santa Barbara Shores Park/Sperling Preserve. Additional onstreet parking is available on several streets in the Ellwood neighborhood for coastal access in the vicinity of the Coronado Preserve,

which is owned by the Land Trust for Santa Barbara County. Approximately 10 miles of public trails are provided at the 228-acre Santa Barbara Shores Park/Sperling Preserve properties. The only known outstanding offer to dedicate coastal access was at the Bacara site, which had not been accepted as of 2005.

3.2 GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND GOALS [GP/CP]

Parks and open space provide a highly valued and important component of the existing and future environment of Goleta. This element provides goals, policies, and actions intended to achieve the City's vision for open space, parks, and recreation facilities that are accessible to all members of the community. Community workshops held as part of the public process of creating this plan emphasized the present inadequate supply of active park and recreation facilities and a desire that this need be addressed by the General Plan. The following guiding principles and goals, which are not in order of priority, provide the foundation for the Open Space Element. All policies set forth in subsequent sections of this element have been established to conform to the guiding principles and goals, and future actions of the City following adoption of the plan are required to be consistent.

1. Provide and maintain, in coordination with other agencies, a system of parks, open spaces, and recreation facilities that are accessible to and will meet the needs of present and future users of all age groups.
2. Ensure that new parks and recreational services for the public are provided concurrent with new development.
3. Increase the amount of active parks, emphasizing those areas of the community that were relatively underserved as of 2005 and areas designated for future new residential development.
4. Manage, operate, and maintain park, recreation, and open space facilities (including trails) in a manner that is responsive to the site and adjacent neighborhoods and balances the needs of the community with available funding.
5. Preserve Goleta's existing open space areas, including its beaches and Pacific shoreline, sensitive habitat areas, and agricultural lands, and increase the amount of permanently protected open space as opportunities for acquisition arise.
6. Provide for convenient public access to Goleta's beach and shoreline areas and protect these areas for coastal-dependent and coastal-related recreation use.
7. Manage open space areas in a manner that provides for public access, passive and active recreational use, and enjoyment, consistent with protection of natural and scenic resource values.
8. Provide and maintain a system of trails that will connect major parks and open space areas with each other, neighborhoods, the regional trail system, and Los Padres National Forest.
9. Ensure the protection of areas associated with Native American culture, including burial sites, religious and ceremonial sites, archaeological or historical sites, and other cultural sites.

3.3 COASTAL ACT POLICIES [CP]

The Coastal Act policies below are adopted as policies of this plan for those areas of Goleta within the California Coastal Zone. The numbers refer to sections of the California Public Resources Code. The plan maps show the location of the California Coastal Zone boundary.

30210 In carrying out the requirement of Section 4 of Article X of the California Constitution, maximum access, which shall be conspicuously posted, and recreational opportunities shall be provided for all the people consistent with public safety needs and the need to protect public rights, rights of private property owners, and natural resource areas from overuse.

30212 (a) Public access from the nearest public roadway to the shoreline and along the coast shall be provided in new development projects except where: (1) it is inconsistent with public safety, military security needs, or the protection of fragile coastal resources, (2) adequate access exists nearby, or (3) agriculture would be adversely affected. Dedicated accessway shall not be required to be opened to public use until a public agency or private association agrees to accept responsibility for maintenance and liability of the accessway.

(b) For purposes of this section, "new development" does not include:

- (1) Replacement of any structure pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (g) of Section 30610.
- (2) The demolition and reconstruction of a single-family residence; provided that the reconstructed residence shall not exceed either the floor area, height or bulk of the former structure by more than 10 percent, and that the reconstructed residence shall be sited in the same location on the affected property as the former structure.
- (3) Improvements to any structure which do not change the intensity of its use, which do not increase either the floor area, height, or bulk of the structure by more than 10 percent, which do not block or impede public access, and which do not result in a seaward encroachment by the structure.
- (4) The reconstruction or repair of any seawall; provided, however, that the reconstructed or repaired seawall is not seaward of the location of the former structure.
- (5) Any repair or maintenance activity for which the commission has determined, pursuant to Section 30610, that a coastal development permit will be required unless the commission determines that the activity will have adverse impact on lateral public access along the beach.

As used in this subdivision, "bulk" means total interior cubic volume as measured from the exterior surface of the structure.

(c) Nothing in this division shall restrict public access nor shall it excuse the performance of duties and responsibilities of public agencies which are required by Sections 66478.1 to 66478.14, inclusive, of the Government Code and by Section 4 of Article X of the California Constitution.

30212.5 Wherever appropriate and feasible, public facilities, including parking areas or facilities, shall be distributed throughout an area so as to mitigate against the

impacts, social and otherwise, or overcrowding or overuse by the public of any single area.

- 30213** Lower cost visitor and recreational facilities shall be protected, encouraged, and, where feasible, provided. Developments providing public recreational opportunities are preferred.

The commission shall not: (1) require that overnight room rentals be fixed at an amount certain for any privately owned and operated hotel, motel, or other similar visitor-serving facilities located on either public or private lands; or (2) establish or approve any method for the identification of low or moderate income persons for the purpose of determining eligibility for overnight room rentals in any such facilities.

- 30214** (a) The public access policies of this article shall be implemented in a manner that takes into account the need to regulate the time, place, and manner of public access depending on the facts and circumstances in each case including, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) Topographic and geologic site characteristics.
- (2) The capacity of the site to sustain use and at what level of intensity.
- (3) The appropriateness of limiting public access to the right to pass and repass depending on such factors as the fragility of the natural resources in the area and the proximity of the access area to adjacent residential uses.
- (4) The need to provide for the management of access areas so as to protect the privacy of adjacent property owners and to protect the aesthetic values of the area by providing for the collection of litter.



Bella Vista Open Space

- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the public access policies of this article be carried out in a reasonable manner that considers the equities and that balances the rights of the individual property owner with the public's constitutional right of access pursuant to Section 4 of Article X of the California Constitution. Nothing in this section or any amendment thereto shall be construed as a limitation on the rights guaranteed to the public under Section 4 of Article X of the California Constitution.
- (c) In carrying out the public access policies of this article, the commission and any other responsible public agency shall consider and encourage the utilization of innovative access management techniques, including, but not limited to, agreements with private organizations which would minimize management costs and encourage the use of volunteer programs.

3.4 CITY POLICIES

Policy OS 1: Lateral Shoreline Access [GP/CP]

Objective: To provide for the creation of continuous public lateral beach and bluff-top access along the entire Goleta shoreline and increase and enhance opportunities for enjoyment of beach, shoreline, and bluff-top areas, consistent with the natural shoreline character, private property rights, and public safety.

- OS 1.1 Definition. [GP/CP]** Lateral shoreline access is defined as the right of public access and use of areas generally along and parallel to the shoreline that have been secured for public use by the granting and recordation of access easements or by offers to dedicate such access. As used in this plan, such public access may be on the beach landward from the mean high tide line for a particular specified distance or to the base of the ocean bluffs. Beach areas seaward of the mean high tide line are considered by Article X of the Constitution of the State of California to be public tidelands and are administered by the California State Lands Commission. Lateral shoreline access may also include public access and use of areas along and generally parallel to the top of the ocean bluffs.
- OS 1.2 Adoption of Coastal Access Plan Map. [GP/CP]** The overall coastal access system plan, shown in Figure 3-1, is hereby adopted. The Coastal Access Plan map identifies Goleta's existing and proposed coastal access facilities, including lateral and vertical accessways, the California Coastal Trail and Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail (Anza Trail) corridors, other trails, beach access locations, and public parking areas.
- OS 1.3 Preservation of Existing Coastal Access and Recreation. [GP/CP]** Goleta's limited Pacific shoreline of approximately two miles provides a treasured and scarce recreational resource for residents of the city, region, and state. Existing public beaches, shoreline, parklands, trails, and coastal access facilities shall be protected and preserved and shall be expanded or enhanced where feasible (see related Policies LU 9 and OS 4).



Ellwood Coastal Trail

- OS 1.4 Mitigation of Impacts to Lateral Coastal Access. [GP/CP]** New development, including expansions and/or alterations of existing development, shall be sited and designed to avoid impacts to public access and recreation along the beach and shoreline. If there is no feasible alternative that can eliminate all access impacts, then the alternative that would result in the least significant adverse impact shall be required. Impacts shall be mitigated through the dedication of an access and/or trail easement where the project site encompasses an existing or planned coastal accessway, as shown on the map in Figure 3-1.

- OS 1.5 Existing and Planned Lateral Coastal Access. [GP/CP]** Existing and planned lateral beach and bluff-top accessways within Goleta are shown on the map in Figure 3-1. Lateral beach and shoreline public access and recreation shall be permitted uses in the Visitor-serving Commercial, Recreation, and Open Space land use categories, which are the land-use categories applicable to lands situated along Goleta's shoreline.
- OS 1.6 Dedication of Lateral Beach Accessways. [GP/CP]** Lateral beach access along the entire length of Goleta's shoreline shall be required. Access easements shall be a required condition for approval of coastal development permits for projects within the city, provided there is a clear nexus to project impacts and the required condition is roughly proportional to the extent of the impacts. The following criteria and standards shall apply to lateral accessways:
- a. The access easement, or offer to dedicate, shall apply to the beach area extending from the mean high tide line landward to the base of the ocean bluffs. Where there is no ocean bluff, the area shall extend to the nearest nonbeach natural feature, but generally shall not be less than 25 feet in width.
 - b. It shall be the intent of the City to accept all dedications or offers to dedicate for lateral beach access for areas located within the city boundaries. If the City is unable to accept the dedication of particular access easements, it shall have authority to designate another public entity or a private nonprofit organization such as a land trust to accept the easement, provided the entity is willing to operate and maintain the easement.
 - c. Mitigation measures that require dedication of public access and recreational opportunities shall be implemented prior to or concurrent with construction of the proposed development or initiation of the proposed use in instances where there is no physical development.
- OS 1.7 Lateral Bluff-Top Accessways. [GP/CP]** Lateral bluff-top access easements, or offers to dedicate easements, may be required as a condition of approval of coastal development permits for projects located on shoreline parcels, provided there is a clear nexus to project impacts and the required condition is roughly proportional to the extent of the impacts. The intent shall be to provide a trail along the entire shoreline of the city that is usable during all seasons and tide conditions, extending from the eastern boundary of the City-owned Sperling Preserve westward through the Bacara Resort site to the City's western boundary. Some segments of the trail, such as part of the alignment on the Sandpiper Golf Course property, may be located below the bluff but above the beach on an access road to State Lease 421.
- OS 1.8 Prescriptive Access Rights. [GP/CP]** Public prescriptive rights may exist in certain areas along the beach and shoreline within Goleta. Development shall not interfere with the public's right of access to the sea where such right has been acquired through historic use or legislative authorization. Where there is substantial evidence that such rights exist, these rights shall be protected through public acquisition measures or through conditions imposed on approvals of permits for new development.
- OS 1.9 Siting and Design of Lateral Accessways. [GP/CP]** Public accessways and trails shall be an allowed use in environmentally sensitive habitat areas (ESHAs). The

following criteria and standards shall apply to the siting and design of lateral accessways:

- a. Sensitive habitat areas shall be avoided to the extent practicable in circumstances where there are feasible alternative alignments of lateral accessways.
- b. Except as expressly provided for the Anza Trail (in Policy OS 4), all lateral accessways shall be designed to use native beach or soil materials and have no more than the minimum width needed to accommodate the intended type(s) of users.
- c. Lateral beach accessways shall be maintained in a natural condition free of structures and other constructed facilities and shall be limited to native sand supply.
- d. Lateral beach accessways shall be sited, designed, managed to avoid and/or protect marine mammal hauling grounds, seabird and shorebird nesting and roosting sites, sensitive rocky points and intertidal areas, and coastal dunes.
- e. New public beach facilities shall be limited to only those structures that provide or enhance public access and recreation activities. No structures shall be permitted on sandy beach areas.
- f. All lateral shoreline access and recreation improvements shall be designed to minimize any adverse impacts to visual resources and shall be compatible with maintenance of a natural appearance.
- g. Signs shall be designed to minimize impacts to scenic coastal resources and shall be limited to trail markers and regulatory and interpretative signs. Commercial signs are prohibited.

OS 1.10 Management of Public Lateral Access Areas. [GP/CP] The following criteria and standards shall apply to use and management of lateral shoreline access areas:

- a. Private commercial uses of public beach areas shall be limited to coastal-dependent recreational uses, including but not limited to surfing schools, ocean kayaking, and similar uses. All commercial uses of beach areas and other lateral accessways shall be subject to approval of a permit by the City. The number, size, duration, and other characteristics of commercial uses of beach areas may be limited in order to preserve opportunities for use and enjoyment of the beach area by the general public. For-profit commercial uses at the City-owned Santa Barbara Shores Park and Sperling Preserve (the Ellwood-Devereux Open Space and Habitat Management Plan [OSHMP] area) are prohibited (see related Policy OS 5).
- b. Temporary special events shall minimize impacts to public access and recreation along the shoreline. Coastal Development Permits shall be required for any temporary event that proposes to use a sandy beach area and involves a charge for admission or participation.
- c. Where sensitive habitat resources are present, limited or controlled methods of access and/or mitigation designed to eliminate or reduce impacts to ESHAs shall be implemented.

- d. The hours during which coastal access areas are available for public use shall be the maximum feasible while maintaining compatibility with nearby neighborhoods and land uses. The hours for public use shall be set forth in each individual coastal development permit. Unless specific hours are described within a permit, the access shall be deemed to be 24 hours per day and 7 days per week.
- e. In order to maximize public use and enjoyment, user fees for access to lateral beach and shoreline areas shall be prohibited. Activities and/or uses that would deter or obstruct public lateral access shall be prohibited.
- f. Overnight camping and use of motorized vehicles, except for public safety vehicles and vehicles associated with construction of access improvements and maintenance and restoration or enhancement activities, shall be prohibited in lateral shoreline access areas.

Policy OS 2: Vertical Access to the Shoreline [GP/CP]

Objective: *To provide for expanded and enhanced public vertical access to Goleta's shoreline by preserving existing accessways and establishing new vertical access opportunities at key locations so as to increase opportunities for public enjoyment of beach, bluff-top, and other shoreline areas, consistent with the natural shoreline character, private property rights, and public safety.*

OS 2.1 Definition. [GP/CP] "Vertical" accessways are defined as the right of public access and use of areas generally perpendicular to the beach and shoreline that provide access to beach and shoreline areas from public street rights-of-way or parking areas and that have been secured for public use by the granting and recordation of access easements or by offers to dedicate such access.

OS 2.2 Planned Vertical Accessways. [GP/CP] Existing and planned vertical accessways to the beach and bluff-top within Goleta are shown on Figure 3-1. Vertical beach and shoreline public access shall be a permitted use in the Visitor-serving Commercial, Recreation, and Open Space land use categories, which are the land-use plan map categories applicable to lands situated along Goleta's shoreline.

OS 2.3 Preservation of Existing Vertical Accessways. [GP/CP] Vertical access to Goleta's Pacific shoreline was limited to two locations as of 2005. These include access to Haskell's Beach within the Bacara Resort property and access at the City-owned Santa Barbara Shores Park and Sperling Preserve properties. The latter includes numerous trails that provide access to the bluff tops, although access from the bluff top to Ellwood Beach is available at only two locations. Existing public vertical coastal access facilities shall be protected and preserved



Public Access to Haskell's Beach

and shall be expanded or enhanced where feasible (see related Policies LU 9 and OS 4).

OS 2.4 Mitigation of Impacts to Vertical Coastal Access. [GP/CP] New development, including expansions and/or alterations of existing development, shall be sited and designed to avoid impacts to public vertical accessways to the shoreline unless a comparable, feasible alternative is provided. If there is no feasible alternative that can eliminate all access impacts, then the alternative that would result in the least significant adverse impact shall be required. Impacts shall be mitigated through the dedication of an access and/or trail easement in the general location where the project site encompasses an existing or planned coastal accessway, as shown generally on the map in Figure 3-1. *(Amended by Reso. 08-30, 6/17/08)*

OS 2.5 Dedication of Vertical Accessways. [GP/CP] Dedication of vertical access easements, or offers to dedicate, shall be a required condition of approval of coastal development permits for projects on shoreline sites within the city, provided there is a clear nexus to the project impacts and the required condition is roughly proportional to the extent of the impacts. The following criteria and standards shall apply to vertical accessways:

- a. The access easement, or offer to dedicate, shall apply to an area that includes the entire public accessway that extends from the public road or parking area to the shoreline.
- b. The width of the access easement should not be less than 25 feet and shall be centered on a pathway of at least 5 feet in width.
- c. It shall be the intent of the City to accept all dedications or offers to dedicate for vertical beach access for areas located within the city boundaries. If the City is unable to accept the dedication of particular access easements, it shall have authority to designate another public entity or a private nonprofit organization, such as a land trust, to accept the easement, provided the entity is willing to operate and maintain the easement.
- d. Mitigation measures that require dedication of public access and recreational opportunities shall be implemented prior to or concurrent with construction of the proposed development or initiation of the proposed use in instances where there is no physical development.
- e. The opening of access easements that are dedicated as a condition of approval of coastal development permits shall occur only after the City, or other public or nonprofit entity designated by the City, has accepted the offer of dedication and agreed to open, operate, and maintain the accessway.
- f. New offers to dedicate access easements shall include an interim deed restriction that: (1) states the terms and conditions of the permit do not authorize any interference with prescriptive rights prior to acceptance of the offer and (2) prohibits any development or obstruction in the easement area prior to acceptance of the offer.

OS 2.6 Prescriptive Vertical Access Rights. [GP/CP] Public prescriptive vertical access rights to the shoreline may exist in certain areas within Goleta. Development or uses shall not interfere with the public's right of access to the sea where such right has been acquired through historic use or legislative authorization. Where there is substantial evidence that such rights exist, these rights shall be protected through

public acquisition measures or through conditions imposed on approvals of permits for new development.

OS 2.7 Siting and Design of Vertical Accessways. [GP/CP] Public vertical accessways and trails shall be an allowed use in ESHAs. The following criteria and standards shall apply to the siting and design of all vertical accessways:

- a. Sensitive habitat areas shall be avoided to the extent practicable in circumstances where there are feasible alternative alignments of vertical accessways.
- b. Public access paths shall maintain a natural appearance and shall not be paved with impervious materials, except for segments that are intended to provide handicapped access or short segments to beach overlook points.
- c. No structures shall be permitted on bluff faces except for vertical beach accessways.
- d. Access to the beach shall be provided by natural trails or ramps down the face of the bluff rather than by concrete or wooden stairways. Railroad ties or a similar material may be used to provide stability to the access route and to reduce bluff erosion.
- e. Where vertical access to the beach area is not feasible or appropriate, vertical accessways may terminate at a beach overlook or vista point.

OS 2.8 Management of Vertical Accessways. [GP/CP] The following standards shall apply to management of vertical accessways:

- a. Where sensitive habitat resources are present, limited or controlled methods of access and/or mitigation designed to eliminate or reduce impacts to ESHAs shall be required.
- b. The hours during which vertical coastal access areas are available for public use shall be the maximum feasible while maintaining compatibility with nearby neighborhoods and land uses. The hours for public use shall be set forth in each individual coastal development permit. Unless specific hours are described within a permit, the access shall be deemed to be 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
- c. In order to maximize public use and enjoyment, user fees for access to vertical beach and shoreline areas shall be prohibited. Activities and/or uses that would deter or obstruct public vertical access shall be prohibited.
- d. Private for-profit commercial use of vertical accessways shall be prohibited.



Existing Vertical Accessway to Haskell's Beach

- e. Camping or other use of vertical accessways for overnight accommodations shall be prohibited.
- f. Motorized vehicles shall be prohibited on vertical accessways.

Policy OS 3: Coastal Access Routes, Parking, and Signage [GP/CP]

Objective: *To provide an adequate supply of public coastal access parking in lots or areas that are appropriately distributed along Goleta's shoreline with convenient and linkages to regional transportation routes.*

OS 3.1 Coastal Access Highway Routes. [GP/CP] Coastal access highway routes are defined as public or private roadways or rights-of-way that link the local and regional highway network to vertical coastal access facilities, including public parking areas. These routes, shown on Figure 3-1, include the following:

- a. Hollister Avenue, from its interchange at U.S. Highway 101 (US-101) to the Bacara access road and to the Santa Barbara Shores Park parking lot, which connects to vertical accessways to the bluff-top and to Elwood Beach.
- b. Bacara access road to the public parking lot situated on the Bacara property and to the proposed future public parking and vertical accessway on the Venoco/Sandpiper site along Bell Creek to Haskell's Beach.
- c. Storke Road, from the US-101 interchange to Phelps Road and along Phelps Road to a proposed public coastal access parking lot on UCSB property, which provides access to the Ellwood-Devereux Open Space Area and the Sperling Preserve.
- d. Storke Road, continuing from the Phelps Road intersection southerly to the city boundary (which provides an access route to Coal Oil Point and Sands Beach on University of California, Santa Barbara [UCSB] property).

OS 3.2 Coastal Access Parking. [GP/CP] Adequate public parking shall be provided and maintained to serve coastal access and recreation uses to the extent feasible. The following criteria and standards shall apply:

- a. Existing and planned public coastal access parking areas are shown on Figure 3-1.
- b. Existing public parking areas serving coastal recreation users shall not be displaced unless a comparable replacement parking area is provided.



Coastal Access Parking at Santa Barbara Shores Park

- c. New development shall be required to provide offstreet parking sufficient to serve the proposed uses in order to minimize impacts to public onstreet parking available for coastal access and recreation.
- d. New or expanded nonresidential development that may individually or cumulatively impact public shoreline access and recreation shall include parking areas that are designed to serve beach access during weekends as well the proposed uses on weekdays. In addition, vehicular access to the shoreline with a drop-off point for marine recreation equipment shall be required in appropriate locations, as shown on the map in Figure 3-1.

OS 3.3 Signage for Coastal Access. [GP/CP] Coastal access signage should be provided as follows:

- a. Distinctive logo signs or markers consistent with visual resources may be provided for the California Coastal Trail, the Coastal Bluff-Top Trail, and the Anza Trail.
- b. Coastal access signs shall be provided at appropriate locations within street and highway rights-of-way to direct visitors to coastal access sites, including signs at appropriate locations along the California Department of Transportation right-of-way for US-101.
- c. Coastal access signs shall be provided at entrances to public coastal access parking lots.

OS 3.4 Coastal Access Amenities. [GP/CP] The following amenities for users of coastal accessways may be provided at appropriate locations that minimize impacts on sensitive habitat and visual resources:

- a. Signage, including trail markers, interpretative signage, and other appropriate low-impact informational signs compatible with visual resources.
- b. Trash receptacles.
- c. Benches, picnic tables, or other seating.
- d. Bike racks or other devices for securing bicycles.
- e. Public restrooms.
- f. Other low-impact user amenities, provided that they are compatible with sensitive environmental habitats and visual resources.

Policy OS 4: Trails and Bikeways [GP/CP]

Objective: *To designate, preserve, and expand a public trail system that will provide recreation opportunities for multiple types of users in diverse and attractive environmental settings and that will connect various parks and neighborhoods with the regional trail network and to Los Padres National Forest.*

OS 4.1 Definition. [GP/CP] As set forth in this policy, trails are defined as foot paths where rights of public use are obtained through acquisition of access easements for trail purposes by a public agency or a nonprofit organization and are made available for

use by the general public. Some trail segments may be multiuse, and allow use by bicyclists and/or equestrians as well as pedestrians.

OS 4.2 Adoption of Trail Plan Map. [GP/CP] The overall trail system plan, shown in Figure 3-2, is hereby adopted. The Trail Plan map identifies the city's existing and proposed trail segments, which are intended to provide diverse recreational and aesthetic experiences serving the entire community, achieve connections to parks and major recreational facilities, link with trail systems of adjacent jurisdictions, and facilitate recreational corridors between the Santa Ynez Mountains (Los Padres National Forest) and the coast. The alignments for proposed trail segments are conceptual only. Sidewalks and bikeways are intended to be connecting links to or between trails. The Pedestrian System Plan Map and the Bikeways Plan Map are Figures 7-5 and 7-6 in the Transportation Element.

OS 4.3 California Coastal Trail. [GP/CP] The California Coastal Trail segment within Goleta, as shown on the maps in Figures 3-1 and 3-3, shall be planned as a part of a continuous lateral shoreline trail system traversing the entire length of the state's coastline, connecting with contiguous California Coastal Trail segments within the jurisdictions of the County and UCSB. The following criteria and standards shall apply to the California Coastal Trail:

- a. The trail shall be sited as close to the ocean as possible, while maintaining an appropriate setback for safety purposes from the edge of the coastal bluff.
- b. The trail shall be connected at appropriate intervals to existing and proposed local trail systems and to vertical access facilities.
- c. The trail shall be sited to maximize ocean views and scenic coastal vistas.
- d. The trail shall be planned primarily as a pedestrian trail, although certain segments, particularly within the City-owned Ellwood-Devereux Open Space Area, may be planned to accommodate the needs of bicyclists and/or equestrians.
- e. Segments of the trail located along the beach and shoreline that may not be passable at all times shall, where feasible, have an alternate landward or bluff-top route that will allow continuous passage during all seasons and tide conditions.
- f. The trail shall be sited and designed to minimize impacts to environmentally sensitive habitat areas to the extent feasible. The trail surface shall generally be limited to groomed and/or compacted native soil or sand material, except that segments intended for handicapped access or to beach overlooks (vista points) may be improved to a higher standard.



California Coastal Trail

The California Coastal Trail (CCT) is a continuous public right-of-way along the entire California coastline designed to foster appreciation and stewardship of the diverse scenic and natural resources of the California coast through a hiking, biking, and equestrian trail system. The CCT's projected length of 1,300 miles will be comprised of many different segments over varied terrain, reflecting the great diversity of California's coastal communities and providing opportunities for public access to beaches, scenic vistas, wildlife viewing areas, recreational or interpretive facilities and other points of interest.

- g. Trail easement dedication and installation of trail improvements shall be required as a condition of approval of all coastal development permits on properties located on the California Coastal Trail corridor, when dedication will mitigate impacts by the project on public access and/or recreation.

OS 4.4 Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. [GP/CP] The following criteria and standards apply to future improvements to the Anza Trail segment within Goleta:

- a. The planned corridor for the Anza Trail is shown on the maps in Figures 3-1 and 3-3.
- b. Within the City-owned Sperling Preserve and Santa Barbara Shores Park, the Anza Trail shall be planned for multiple user types, including pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians, as shown on the map in Figure 3-3.
- c. Within the City-owned open space property the Anza Trail shall generally be designed as follows:
 - 1) The equestrian path or tread may be separate from or combined with the main trail tread for pedestrians and bicyclists.
 - 2) The trail shall be designed to have the minimum width necessary to accommodate the multiple users. The surface may be native soil materials or imported compacted fines (such as decomposed granite) without stabilizer or binder.
- d. As it exits the public open space area, the future Anza Trail corridor extends along Hollister Avenue to the Bacara access road and along that road to the city's western boundary. Standards for improvements of this segment of the Anza Trail shall be flexible to respond to the amount of available space for trail improvements. Dedication of a public access easement for the trail shall be required as a condition of approval of all coastal development permits for properties located along the Anza Trail corridor.
- e. Connectivity of the Anza Trail in Goleta with segments within the jurisdictions of the County and UCSB shall be provided as indicated in the multi-jurisdictional Ellwood-Devereux OSHMP.



Juan Bautista de Anza Trail

The Juan Bautista de Anza Trail extends from the Mexican border at Nogales, Arizona across Arizona and California to the San Francisco Bay Area. The trail recognizes the route of the 1775-76 Anza expedition to bring more than 240 settlers from Mexico through little-known territory to Alta California. The expedition, an integral part of Spanish foreign and colonial policy to extend its hold upon territories in the New World, brought the influence of the language, customs, traditions, and general expressions of Hispanic culture on the early development of California.

OS 4.5 Creekside Trails. [GP] Trails shall be sited to minimize damage to riparian areas while allowing some public access. To the extent feasible, trail corridors should be located outside riparian areas but provide occasional contact to streams to allow public access and enjoyment of the resources. Where feasible, public trail easements should be located within the boundaries of flood control easements. All trail construction should minimize removal of riparian vegetation and utilize natural features and/or lateral fencing to discourage public access to streamside areas not

directly within the trail alignment. Any fences constructed along trail corridors should allow for wildlife movement. Where necessary to prevent disturbance of nesting birds, sections of trails may be closed on a seasonal basis. At such times, alternative trail segments should be provided, where feasible. In order to protect riparian resources, the number of creek crossings should be limited and maintenance should be conducted to minimize introduction and spread of invasive plants.

OS 4.6 Trail Connectors to Los Padres National Forest. [GP] The City shall encourage and help facilitate public trail access from the community to the rural foothills and mountainous areas of the Los Padres National Forest by providing connections from the urban areas within city boundaries to the following proposed trail segments:

- a. Ellwood Canyon Trail.
- b. Glen Annie Trail.
- c. San Jose Creek Trail.

OS 4.7 Acquisition/Dedication of Trails. [GP] The City shall create a system of interconnecting, useable public trails within designated trail corridors through a combination of mechanisms such as required dedications of easements, public purchase, land exchange, private donation and other voluntary means. Trail easement dedications shall be required as a condition of approval for development on property that contains a mapped trail corridor when the dedication will mitigate adverse impacts created by the project on public access and/or recreation. Development and the trail alignment shall be sited and designed to provide maximum privacy and safety for both residents and trail users. The corridors for proposed trail segments shown on Figure 3-2 are conceptual, and precise alignments shall be determined at the time of development approval.

Policy OS 5: Ellwood-Devereux Open Space Area [GP/CP]

Objective: *The portion of the Ellwood-Devereux Open Space Area within Goleta, which includes the City-owned Sperling Preserve and Santa Barbara Shores Park units, shall be managed to provide coastal access and passive, coastal-dependent recreational opportunities consistent with protection and enhancement of the site's environmentally sensitive habitat areas and other environmental and scenic resources.*

OS 5.1 Definition. [GP/CP] The provisions of this policy apply to the lands within the boundaries of the Ellwood-Devereux Coast OSHMP that are within the City's jurisdiction, as shown on Figures 3-3 and 3-4. These lands include the City-owned 137.6-acre Sperling Preserve, acquired in February 2005 by the City with the assistance of the Trust for Public Land; the 91.7-acre City-owned Santa Barbara Shores Park; other contiguous City-owned open space areas; and the 9.5-acre Coronado Preserve, owned and managed by the Land Trust for Santa Barbara County.

OS 5.2 Adoption of Open Space and Habitat Management Plan Maps. [GP/CP] The Open Space and Habitat Management Plan maps in Figures 3-3 and 3-4, which respectively designate coastal access and recreation areas and environmentally sensitive habitat areas that are to be protected and/or enhanced, are hereby adopted.

OS 5.3 Public Access and Recreation.

[GP/CP] The Ellwood-Devereux Open Space Area shall be managed to maintain the site's historical public access and recreation uses while managing accessways to protect natural resources such as the monarch butterfly groves, vernal pools, native grasslands, beaches, coastal bluffs, and other environmentally sensitive habitat areas. The planned trail and beach access system, shown on the map



Ellwood-Devereux Open Space Area

in Figure 3-3, is based on the locations of existing informal trails created by repeated public use, with some trail segments being closed to avoid impacts to environmentally sensitive areas, to eliminate hazardous segments, and/or to eliminate parallel redundant trail segments. Although some trail closures are proposed, the planned trail system will not reduce overall access or trail experiences in the public open space area, but will redirect users to alternate routes located in close proximity. The following standards shall apply to public access and recreation in the open space area:

- a. The Anza Trail is one of two major planned east-west trails across the Ellwood Mesa. This trail extends from the eastern boundary with UCSB to the public access parking lot at Santa Barbara Shores Park adjacent to Hollister Avenue (see related OS 4.4).
- b. The California Coastal Trail segment within the Ellwood-Devereux Open Space Area, the other major east-west trail, is planned to have a bluff-top alignment (see related OS 4.3).
- c. The locations of additional planned trails are also shown on Figure 3-3. Although the trail system shall be planned primarily as footpaths for pedestrians, bicyclists and/or equestrians may also be accommodated on certain trail segments as shown in Figure 3-3. At least one trail from the Hollister parking lot to the bluff-top shall be designated for exclusive use by pedestrians.
- d. Except for the Anza Trail, trails shall generally be designed to utilize native soil materials with appropriate grooming and maintenance to provide for slightly crowned cross sections, defined trail edges, and proper drainage. Trail improvements shall be designed to maintain natural drainage patterns in order to avoid potential impacts to Devereux Creek and the associated eucalyptus groves that comprise the monarch butterfly aggregation sites. Trail improvements may include boardwalks and/or bridges across Devereux Creek in wet or eroded areas in the vicinity of the Ellwood Main grove
- e. Two accessways from the bluff top to Ellwood Beach (identified as accessways E and F) are planned, as shown on Figure 3-3. These beach accessways shall be planned to accommodate pedestrians only.
 - 1) Improvements to accessway E, which is a steeply sloped former roadway with a badly eroded asphalt surface, are limited to repairs to improve the

- surface for the safety of users and to reduce further erosion of the bluff face and pathway.
- 2) Improvements to accessway F, which is a steep pathway down the face of the bluff, shall be designed to smooth the surface, improve drainage, and reduce erosion of the path and bluff face and are generally limited to minor grading and placement of landscape ties or a similar material to stabilize the pathway.
- f. A public access parking lot consisting of not less than 40 parking spaces shall be provided adjacent to Hollister Avenue, as shown in Figure 3-3. The following standards shall apply to public parking serving the open space area:
- 1) The Hollister Avenue lot shall be paved with permeable materials to reduce stormwater runoff and prevent pollution of surface waters.
 - 2) Landscaping of the parking lot and Hollister Avenue street frontage shall maintain a natural appearance and shall be limited to drought-tolerant species. Landscaping shall not impair views of the coastal bluff-top, ocean, and Channel Islands from Hollister Avenue.
 - 3) Onstreet parking on streets within the Ellwood neighborhood shall be available as needed for public coastal access, subject to appropriate restrictions on the hours of availability and duration of such parking.
- g. A limited amount of facilities or amenities may be provided within the open space area to better accommodate users and manage accessways to protect natural resources. These may include the following:
- 1) A potential public restroom facility to be located between the public parking lot and Hollister Avenue, which shall be designed to avoid impairing views of the ocean and the Channel Islands from Hollister Avenue.
 - 2) Low-profile signs to identify permitted uses, guide pedestrians, interpret resources, and advise users on resource protection regulations.
 - 3) Temporary or permanent barriers to establish protection for sensitive plants and animals and habitat restoration areas that are compatible with the natural appearance of the surroundings.
 - 4) Benches at a limited number of selected scenic locations.
 - 5) Trash receptacles, mutt-mitt dispensers, and other similar low-impact facilities.
- h. A signage program shall be prepared for the open space area. The overall intent or purposes of the sign program shall be to assist and inform visitors as to open space regulations, directions, and information. Signs shall be designed and located in a manner that is protective of environmental and visual resources and may include the following:
- 1) A donor recognition sign.
 - 2) Trail markers identifying names, directions, and distances.
 - 3) Trail head signs.
 - 4) Interpretative signs.

- 5) Regulatory signs, including trail and open space rules, closures, and hazardous areas.
- 6) Habitat protection signs.

OS 5.4 Protection and Enhancement of Habitat Areas. [GP/CP] Within its boundaries, the Ellwood-Devereux Open Space Area encompasses a diverse array of sensitive aquatic and upland habitats, as shown on Figure 3-3. These habitats include beach and shoreline areas, dunes, rocky intertidal areas, coastal bluffs, monarch butterfly aggregation sites and associated eucalyptus groves, vernal pools, riparian areas along Devereux Creek and its tributaries, coastal sage and scrub areas, native grasslands, and raptor nesting and roosting areas. All environmentally sensitive habitat areas shall be managed and protected consistent with the policies and standards described in the Conservation Element of this plan. In addition, the following criteria and standards shall apply to the Ellwood-Devereux Open Space Area:

- a. Habitat management on City owned lands shall be implemented within a broad ecosystem context in which habitat management priorities will consider the role of the targeted habitats and the interrelationships with other habitats in the open space area. In addition to protection of existing habitats, management actions may include interventions to enhance or restore degraded habitat conditions. All management activities shall use an adaptive approach that includes monitoring and adjustments to ensure that self-sustaining habitats will be created that are not reliant on long-term human intervention.
- b. Priority habitat management activities include ensuring the long-term vitality of the eucalyptus groves and stability in the monarch butterfly population; restoration of native grasslands; enhancement of vernal pools and riparian habitats; and protection of special status species, including various raptors and the western snowy plover. Some examples of habitat management action areas are shown on Figure 3-4.
- c. Habitat management activities shall be designed to accommodate public access and use in or adjacent to habitat areas, where practicable, in a manner consistent with protection of the resource.
- d. In all habitat enhancement or restoration projects, genetic stock for seeds and plants from the Devereux Creek watershed shall be used, unless such use has been determined to be infeasible.

OS 5.5 Use and Management of the Open Space Area. [GP/CP] The following management policies shall apply to lands owned by the City within the Ellwood-Devereux Open Space area:

- a. An advisory committee may be established to provide advice and recommendations to the City regarding management of access, recreation uses, and habitat within the area. The committee may include residents of the adjacent neighborhoods as well as technical experts.
- b. Permitted uses include, but are not limited to, the following compatible passive and coastal-dependent recreation activities: hiking, bicycling on designated trails, horseback riding on designated trails, bird-watching, surfing, sunbathing and beach play, surf fishing as allowed by law, swimming, scuba diving and

snorkeling, kayaking, picnicking, playing of nonamplified musical instruments, kite flying, small educational tours, habitat restoration, scientific studies, and other uses as deemed appropriate by the City. Particular uses may require advance approval of a permit by the City.

- c. Prohibited uses include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following: fireworks; camping; plant or wildlife collecting unless approved by the City; amplified music; radio-controlled motorized equipment such as model airplanes and cars; organized competitive sporting events such as track and field and bicycle races; large-scale special events and public gatherings; model rockets; fires of any kind, including in pits or in camp stoves; and archery, BB guns, pellet guns, paint guns, and firearms of all types.
- d. All private for-profit commercial uses of the City-owned portion of the Ellwood-Devereux Open Space Area shall be prohibited, including but not limited to commercial equestrian operations.
- e. Beach grooming using mechanical equipment shall be prohibited.
- f. Any group activity that causes damage to vegetation or soil outside of designated trails shall be prohibited.
- g. Use of herbicides, insecticides, and similar toxic substances shall not be permitted unless other nonchemical methods of pest control have been attempted or determined to be infeasible.

OS 5.6 Multi-jurisdictional Open Space Area. [GP/CP] The Ellwood-Devereux Open Space area within Goleta is a part of a planned contiguous open space area of over 650 acres along or near the Pacific shoreline. This larger multi-jurisdictional open space area includes lands managed by the Land Trust for Santa Barbara County, UCSB, and the County of Santa Barbara. The City intends to cooperate with the Land Trust of Santa Barbara County, UCSB, and the County of Santa Barbara in assuring connectivity of trails and in formulating and implementing habitat management strategies where such management activities have effects that extend beyond the boundaries of individual jurisdictions.

Policy OS 6: Public Park System Plan [GP]

Objective: To develop a well-maintained, interconnected system of multi-functional parks, recreation facilities and public open spaces that will meet the needs of existing and future residents and employees and that are attractive, safe, and accessible to all segments of the city's population, and supportive of established neighborhoods.

OS 6.1 Definition. [GP] The following types of public parks and open space are defined by this plan: mini parks, neighborhood parks, neighborhood open space, community parks, regional open space, and special-use parks. The provisions set forth in subsequent sections of this policy define each of these categories and provide criteria and standards applicable to each category.

OS 6.2 Equitable Distribution of Park Facilities. [GP] To the extent feasible, park and recreation facilities shall be equitably distributed throughout the city to serve the various neighborhoods and all socioeconomic segments of the city's population. Particular emphasis shall be placed on provision of new park and recreation facilities

in areas that were underserved as of 2005 and in areas of the city that are designated for new residential use and development in the future. These areas include, but are not limited to, the Goleta Old Town (Old Town) and the Mid-Hollister areas. The distribution of existing and planned future public park and recreation facilities and public open space areas is shown on Figure 3-2, and information about each site is summarized in Table 3-1.

OS 6.3 Mini or “Pocket” Parks. [GP] A mini park is characterized by a relatively small size and specialized facilities that serve a small local area and/or specific segment of the population, such as children or senior citizens. The following standards shall apply to mini or pocket parks:

- a. The typical service area shall be a radius of 0.33 mile.
- b. The typical size shall be 1 acre or less.
- c. Mini parks should be located in close proximity to housing and/or other activity centers in the immediate neighborhood to provide accessibility and visibility.
- d. Typical facilities provided in mini parks may include children’s play areas and equipment, exercise and fitness areas, outdoor seating and picnic areas, and plazas.



Nectarine Park

OS 6.4 Neighborhood Parks. [GP] Neighborhood parks provide the nearby residential neighborhood with active recreational activities for a variety of age groups. The following standards shall apply to neighborhood parks:

- a. The typical service area radius shall be 0.5 mile.
- b. The typical size shall be less than 10 acres.
- c. Neighborhood parks should be easily accessible to the surrounding neighborhood population through safe pedestrian and bicycle access. Neighborhood parks do not generally require onsite parking, although a limited amount of parking may be provided.



San Miguel Park

**TABLE 3-1
EXISTING AND PLANNED PARKS AND OPEN SPACE AREAS**

Assessor's Parcel Number	Map# ¹	Name	Park Type	Acres	Description
<i>Existing Parks and Open Space Areas</i>					
079-570-046	1	San Miguel	Neighborhood Park	2.71	0.52-acre lawn; timber play structure; picnic areas
079-600-061 079-600-060	1	San Miguel Open Space	Neighborhood Open Space	3.07	Creek with bridge crossing; picnic areas
079-344-014	2	Winchester II	Neighborhood Park	1.20	0.7-acre lawn; swing set; softball backstop; play field; 2 picnic tables
079-371-005	3	Winchester I	Neighborhood Park	1.14	0.20-acre lawn; playground; merry-go-round; 2 picnic tables; footbridge
079-383-013	4	Winchester I Open Space	Neighborhood Open Space	2.22	Undeveloped
079-382-005	5	Brandon	Neighborhood Open Space	2.22	Undeveloped field
079-121-011 079-121-012 079-121-013	6	Evergreen Acres	Community Park	28.72	3.47-acre lawn; 2 tennis courts; 18-hole disc golf course; 1 bench; 3 foot-bridges; playing field; softball backstop; walkways; playground; 2 picnic tables; 1 portable restroom
079-560-008 079-560-009	7	Koarts Apartments	Neighborhood Open Space	6.60	Open field
079-110-045	8	Koarts Apartments	Neighborhood Open Space	0.34	Undeveloped sloping hillside
077-391-011	9	Bella Vista III	Neighborhood Park	0.77	Undeveloped road shoulder
077-351-001	10	Bella Vista I & II	Neighborhood Park	3.50	2.87-acre lawn; playground; 2-foot-bridges; 8 picnic tables; walkway; bench
077-121-022 077-121-023	11	Glen Annie at Del Norte	Neighborhood Open Space	0.99	Undeveloped
077-160-061	12	Lake Los Carneros Natural and Historical Preserve (Including Stow House)	Regional Open Space	139.99	22-acre lake; hiking paths; elevated boardwalk over lake; 3 benches; 2 portable toilets; George Adams picnic area with 3 tables; 1 bench, earth dam; Stow House Museum; Goleta Train Depot Railroad Museum
077-160-009	13	Stow Grove Park	Community Park	11.10	0.45-acre lawn; soccer field; ball diamond, volleyball courts; horseshoe pits; swing sets; reservation group BBQ areas; children's picnic tables; redwood groves
077-361-011	14	Stonebridge	Neighborhood Open Space	2.60	Parallels San Pedro Creek; undeveloped; hiking trail
077-331-017	15	Stow Tennis Courts	Community Park	2.68	0.74-acre lawn; 2 tennis courts; 1 bench
077-470-052 077-470-051 077-480-062 077-480-064	16	La Goleta	Neighborhood Open Space	6.13	Parallels Las Vegas Creek; undeveloped
069-391-001 069-380-001 069-401-001	17	Oro Verde	Neighborhood Open Space	2.65	Undeveloped
069-380-011 069-392-008	18	Oro Verde	Neighborhood Open Space	4.70	Undeveloped
069-362-001 069-463-003	19	Andamar	Neighborhood Park	2.45	1.0-acre lawn; play equipment; 1 picnic table
069-322-011 069-413-010	20	Emerald Terrace Tennis Courts	Community Park	4.20	1.49-acre lawn; 2 handicap-accessible tennis courts; swings; 2 picnic tables; 4 benches
069-142-038 069-142-039 069-153-001	21	San Jose Creek	Neighborhood Open Space	4.87	Parallels San Jose Creek; undeveloped
071-090-080	22	Armitos Park	Neighborhood Park	1.63	Parallels San Jose Creek; undeveloped

(continued on next page)

TABLE 3-1 (CONTINUED)

Assessor's Parcel Number	Map# ¹	Name	Park Type	Acres	Description
071-130-009	23	Community Center	Community Center	9.84	Various adult and children's classes, Headstart, Rainbow Preschool, Boys & Girls Club, lawn with gazebo
071-061-023	24	Nectarine	Mini Park	0.13	Sandlot with toddler playground equipment and bench
073-060-050	25	Willow Springs Open Space (private)	Neighborhood Open Space	2.37	For protection of cultural resources
073-440-020 073-440-021	26	Girsh Park ² (private)	Community Park	24.90	Softball, soccer, and basketball facilities, grassy open space, community meeting room, play equipment, barbecue-picnic areas
073-195-023	27	Armstrong	Mini Park	0.46	0.2-acre lawn; swing set; 1 toddler picnic table; 1 picnic table; 2 benches
073-260-056 073-230-049 073-240-058 073-260-021	28	University Village	Neighborhood Park	3.16	1.74-acre lawn; footbridge over drainage ditch.
Lot 7, Ellwood Acres No.2	29	Mathilda	Mini Park	0.20	Play equipment; picnic table
079-210-051 079-210-024	30	Sperling Preserve	Regional Open Space	136.60	136.6 acres of open space; monarch butterfly habitat sites; extensive trails w/ beach access to Ellwood Beach
079-395-015 079-210-050 079-445-001 079-491-016 079-442-023	31	Campus Glen	Regional Open Space	6.31	Eucalyptus groves
079-210-045	32	Coronado Preserve ² (private)	Regional Open Space	6.83	Monarch butterfly informational markers; small circular theatre sitting area
079-322-001 079-332-014	33	Santa Barbara Shores (Small)	Neighborhood Open Space	4.83	0.15-acre lawn; playground; 1 picnic table
079-321-001 079-355-009	33	Santa Barbara Shores Open Space (Small)	Neighborhood Open Space	1.24	Eucalyptus groves
079-210-067	34	Santa Barbara Shores Park	Regional Open Space	91.7	91.7 acres of open space; coastal vista, trails; bluff top, shoreline, and public parking lot
NA	35	Haskell's Beach	Regional Open Space	NA	Pacific shoreline and beach
079-200-013	36	Haskell's Beach Access (private)	Regional Open Space	0.89	50 space public parking lot with beach access walkway
Planned New Parks and Open Spaces					
071-090-036 071-090-090	A	Expansion of Armitos Park	Neighborhood Park	8.0	Parallels San Jose Creek; undeveloped
071-190-035	B	Potential Active Recreation Park	Community Park	4.0–5.0	Active recreation park by State Route 217 (SR-217) and Old Drive-in Theatre
073-060-031 to 073-060-043	C	Willow Springs Park	Neighborhood Park	2.0–3.0	South of US-101, east of Los Carneros Road, and north of Camino Vista Road
073-330-028 073-330-029	D	Village at Los Carneros Park	Neighborhood Park	3.0–5.0	Castilian Dr. by proposed Village at Los Carneros Project adjacent to creek
073-450-005	E	Cabrillo Business Park Open Space	Neighborhood Open Space	15.8	Los Carneros Road. (by southeast corner of parcel)
¹ See Figure 3-2.					
² Private parks are owned and maintained by nonprofit private entities. (Amended by Reso. 12-46, 7/17/12 and Reso. 17-46, 10/17/17)					

- d. Typical facilities provided in neighborhood parks include playgrounds and associated equipment, picnic tables, open undeveloped areas, lawns or grassy areas for field games, and benches.
- e. Neighborhood parks may be developed as a school park or community center park.

OS 6.5 Neighborhood Open Space. [GP] Neighborhood open space areas integrate natural features such as trees, riparian corridors, and varied undeveloped landscape with the adjacent neighborhoods. The following standards apply to neighborhood open space areas:

- a. Primary emphasis is placed on protection of the natural resource, with limited passive recreation activities such as trails. Accordingly, the locations of these facilities are based upon the presence of natural resources rather than accessibility to a service area.



Oro Verde Open Space

- b. The typical size is variable and is based upon the physical extent of the natural resource area.
- c. Neighborhood open space areas should be made accessible to the surrounding neighborhood population through safe pedestrian and bicycle access, where feasible and appropriate. Onsite parking facilities are not appropriate in neighborhood open space areas.
- d. Typical facilities provided in neighborhood open space areas are limited to space for quiet or passive recreational activities. Structural or land improvements, other than dirt trails and resting areas, shall be avoided in these areas. Some neighborhood open space areas may integrate with a small neighborhood park (as described above), usually consisting of a small playground or similar active area. Restrooms and facilities for more intensive, active forms of recreation are not appropriate improvements in neighborhood open space areas.

OS 6.6 Community Parks. [GP] Community parks include developed areas suited for intense active recreational activities, large natural areas suited for passive outdoor recreation, or a combination of both. These parks may contain special amenities, facilities, or features that attract people from throughout the surrounding community. The following standards apply to community parks:

- a. The typical service area radius shall be 1 to 2 miles.
- b. The typical size shall be 10 or more acres.
- c. Community parks should be easily accessible from the surrounding neighborhoods and by automobile from more distant neighborhoods. Since these

facilities are intended to serve areas beyond their immediate neighborhoods, onsite parking and restroom facilities may be provided.

- d. Multiple facilities for various types of users are typically provided in community parks, including both active and passive recreational facilities. Active facilities may include a range of formal and informal athletic fields (i.e., the play areas are less developed and generally not designed to support competitive play), tennis courts, play areas, developed picnic areas, and meeting and gathering spaces. Passive facilities may include areas for rest and relaxation with a mix of both improved areas (lawns and informal play areas) and unimproved natural areas.



Evergreen Open Space

OS 6.7 Regional Open Space. [GP] Regional open space areas are contiguous to or encompass significant natural resources and may include areas of historical, environmental, or ecological value. These areas may contain special amenities or features that attract people from throughout the city and the surrounding region. The following standards apply to regional open space areas:

- a. The typical service area shall be within a 0.5- to 1.0-hour drive.
- b. The typical size shall be appropriate for the protection of the associated natural or open space values.
- c. Regional open spaces should be easily accessible from the surrounding neighborhoods and easily accessible by automobile for visitors from more distant locations. Since these areas may attract people from distant locations, they may provide on-site parking and restroom facilities. Such services should be located on the periphery of the open space area and designed in a way to minimize any adverse impact on natural and visual resources. The capacity of such parking and restroom facilities shall be consistent with the character and carrying capacity of the open space area.



Santa Barbara Shores Park

- d. Typical facilities provided in regional open space areas are designed to be primarily passive in character, although historical and special purpose attractions may be included. The primary purpose of these areas is to protect their open space and natural values and passive recreation shall be managed in a way that does not conflict with these values, while still providing appropriate public access.

OS 6.8 Special Use Parks. [GP] Special use parks cover a broad range of parks and facilities oriented toward a single-purpose use or a small number of uses. Special use parks are facilities strategically located throughout the community. The following standards apply to special use parks:

- a. The typical service area is variable, depending upon the type of facilities provided.
- b. The typical size will depend on the specific facility space requirements.

- c. Special use parks should be accessible from the surrounding neighborhoods and by automobile for visitors from more distant locations. Since these areas may attract people from distant locations, such areas may require onsite restroom facilities, parking, and automobile access.



Goleta Valley Community Center

- d. Typical facilities are those appropriate and associated with uses such as golf courses; skateboard parks; tennis courts; ice rinks; zoos; areas that preserve buildings, sites, or features of historical significance; and community centers. Special use parks may also include public beach access points not included in another park type.

OS 6.9 Park Master Plan. [GP] The City will prepare a Park Master Plan for the system of municipal park facilities. This master plan may be used to determine resource development, expansion, maintenance, operation, or capital improvements appropriate for these city facilities and as a basis for pursuing funding opportunities. To match resource needs to individual park sites, the City may prepare a development and/or management plan for individual parks, particularly for the largest park sites.

OS 6.10 Design and Management of Public Parks and Open Space. [GP] The City should ensure that park, recreation, and open space facilities are designed and managed in a manner that is consistent with protection of the ecology of the natural systems at each park site and that will serve the needs of the intended user groups. The following criteria shall apply to the design and management of public parks and open space areas:

- a. Wherever feasible and appropriate, landscaping should emphasize native and drought-tolerant, noninvasive species that will reduce maintenance costs and water use and be supportive of wildlife habitats.
- b. To the extent feasible, the City shall maintain parks and open space areas without the use of herbicides, pesticides, chemical fertilizers, and other toxic substances. Herbicide use is restricted within 100 feet of the top-of-bank of any watercourse in parks and open space to those herbicides approved by the U.S. EPA for use in aquatic environments.
- c. The types of improvements and facilities at each site should be based on the recreation and leisure needs of the targeted user groups and the physical opportunities and constraints of the site.
- d. Improvements should provide for convenient access by pedestrians from the adjacent neighborhood areas.
- e. The design of improvements shall provide for maximum visibility of the park from public streets and incorporate measures to assure adequate security and safety for users.
- f. Provision of lighting shall be limited to the minimum needed for the types of uses planned in order to reduce light pollution and glare. Lights shall not be directed upward or into adjacent habitat.
- g. Adequate off-street parking to serve the intended uses shall be provided in order to minimize the burden placed on onstreet parking in the neighborhood.

OS 6.11 Planned New Parks and Open Space. [GP] The locations of planned new public parks and open space are shown on Figure 3-2 and described in Table 3-1. Specific improvements will be implemented as conditions require and when funding is available. These planned new public parks and open space include:

- a. Expansion of the Armitos Park. An approximately 4-acre neighborhood park located in the vicinity of Old San Jose Creek between Hollister Avenue and Armitos Avenue adjacent to the Armitos Park in Old Town.
- b. A park in the southern portion of Old Town. A 4- to 5-acre active recreation community park, potentially including sports fields, located on or in the vicinity of the former drive-in theater in Old Town between the Santa Barbara Airport and SR-217.
- c. Willow Springs Park. A 2- to 3-acre neighborhood park in the proposed Willow Springs North project located south of US-101, east of Los Carneros Road, and north of Camino Vista Road, on property totaling approximately 16.19 gross acres.
- d. Village at Los Carneros Park. A 3- to 5-acre neighborhood park in the proposed Village at Los Carneros project located south of US-101 and west of Los Carneros Road, on property totaling approximately 18 acres. The park should include active recreation facilities, such as fields suitable for organized sports.
- e. Cabrillo Business Park Open Space. An approximately 15-acre neighborhood open space located west of Santa Barbara Airport on an approximately 92-acre property bound by Hollister Avenue and Los Carneros Road.

Parks and open space in new developments shall be open to the general public and not limited to residents of individual development projects. *(Amended by Reso. 12-46, 7/17/12)*

OS 6.12 Public Use of Private Facilities. [GP] Private open space and recreational facilities shall be made accessible to the public whenever the associated development is granted concessions related to park impact fee reductions, open space dedication, or other similar benefits.

Policy OS 7: Adoption of Open Space Plan Map [GP]

Objective: *To designate, preserve, and protect significant open space resources including agricultural, ecological, recreational, and scenic lands in Goleta and surrounding areas for current and future generations.*

OS 7.1 Definition. [GP] Pursuant to Section 65560 of the California Government Code, open space land is defined as any area of land, parcel, or portion of a parcel that is essentially free of structures and similar improvements and that is designated by this plan to remain in an open and undeveloped status for the following public purposes:

- a. To preserve natural resources, including but not limited to, areas required for the preservation of plant and animal life, streams, lagoons, coastal beaches, and lands needed for watershed protection.
- b. To preserve lands for the managed production of resources, including but not limited to, agricultural lands, lands with soils suitable for agricultural production, streams and marshes important to maintain fishery resources, and areas required for the recharge of groundwater basins.
- c. To preserve lands for outdoor recreation, including but not limited to, areas with outstanding scenic, historic, and cultural value; areas particularly suited for park and recreation purposes, including access to lakeshores, beaches, and streams, including amenities/structures that support the public's use or enjoyment of beach areas and other such open space areas; and areas that serve as links between recreation lands, including utility easements and banks of streams.
- d. To protect health and safety, including but not limited to, lands that require special management or regulation because of hazardous or special conditions such as earthquake fault zones, flood plains, tsunami run-up areas, and others.
- e. To protect the places, features, and objects associated with Native American cemeteries, religious or ceremonial sites, archaeological or historical sites, or other cultural sites. *(Amended by Reso. 08-30, 6/17/08)*

OS 7.2 Adoption of Open Space Plan Map. [GP] Figure 3-5 designates land areas in Goleta that are planned for preservation as public and private open space.

OS 7.3 Open Space for Preservation of Natural Resources. [GP] Goleta's natural resource lands include sandy beaches and dunes; rocky intertidal areas; coastal lagoons; coastal bluffs; eucalyptus groves and monarch butterfly aggregation sites; native grasslands; streams and associated riparian areas; wetlands, lakes, and ponds; and habitats for various protected plant and animal species. Figure 3-5 designates all ESHAs as protected open space. The following standards shall apply to these areas:

- a. The designated natural resource areas shall be managed by the City in accord with the policies described in the Conservation Element.
- b. The City may require dedication of open space easements as a condition of approval of development on sites that have open space resources as shown in Figure 3-5.
- c. The City encourages the donation of easements or fee-simple interests in open space lands to the City or other appropriate nonprofit entity, such as a land trust.

OS 7.4 Open Space for Managed Production of Resources. [GP] Goleta's managed resource lands include lands actively used for agricultural production, vacant lands that were historically used and zoned for agriculture and that have soils suitable for agricultural production, watersheds appropriate for recharge of groundwater basins, and coastal streams and marshes important for the management of recreational and commercial fisheries. Figure 3-5 designates land areas that are to be preserved as open space for managed production of resources. The following standards shall apply to these areas:

- a. Lands designated for agricultural use by the Land Use Element include areas devoted to agricultural production as of 2005 and those lands that were zoned for agriculture at the time of incorporation of the City in February 2002. These lands, shown on the Land Use Plan map in Figure 2-1, shall be protected as open space to preserve the potential for future agricultural production. Although some of these lands were not actively used for agriculture, their historical use for agricultural activities and soil characteristics make them suitable for agricultural production in the long term.



Fairview Gardens

- b. Agricultural lands shall be managed in accord with Land Use Element Policy LU 7 and with Conservation Element Policy CE 11. Conversion of lands designated for agriculture to urban or other nonagricultural uses shall not be permitted.
- c. Streams and their associated watershed lands shall be managed in accord with Conservation Element Policy CE 10.
- d. Open space easements or deed restrictions may be acquired by dedication, where feasible, or by donation or purchase.

OS 7.5 Open Space for Outdoor Recreation. [GP] Lands designated in Figure 3-5 for outdoor recreation include Goleta's diverse City-owned parks and open space areas, as well as private lands that are devoted to active recreation. Private lands, such as Girsh Park and the Sandpiper Golf Course, may be available to the general public or may be for the exclusive use and enjoyment of residents or customers of particular

development projects. The following shall apply to lands designated for outdoor recreation:

- a. City-owned parks and recreation areas shall be managed in accord with the provisions of Policy OS 7.
- b. Lake Los Carneros Natural and Historic Preserve shall be managed primarily as a passive preserve, with low-intensity activities allowed near the Stow House, the historic farm buildings, and the historic Goleta Train Depot and South Coast Railroad Museum.



Girsh Park

- c. Private lands for outdoor recreation, including but not limited to Girsh Park and Sandpiper Golf Course, shall be protected and preserved for the valuable contribution that they make to the supply of recreation services available to residents of Goleta and adjacent areas.
- d. The City should maximize the use of the existing park, recreation, and open space resources within the City by connecting them with an integrated system of trails and sidewalks.
- e. General locations for proposed or planned future park sites are shown in Figure 3-2.

OS 7.6 Open Space for Protection of Public Health and Safety. [GP] Although lands that provide open space for public health and safety are not specifically designated on Figure 3-5, the following land areas that are subject to hazardous conditions shall be considered to be designated open space as if fully depicted on the map:

- a. Lands situated along streams identified on the latest edition of the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), or any successor agency, as falling within the area of inundation caused by a 100-year flood event.
- b. Lands along the Pacific shoreline and at the mouths of streams identified on the FIRM maps as subject to 100-year event coastal flooding hazards, including areas potentially inundated by high velocity wave action.
- c. Lands subject to wildland fire hazards or lands needed as a buffer between urban development and wildland fire hazard areas.
- d. Lands within 50 feet on each side of active earthquake fault zones.
- e. Land areas with slopes in excess of 25 percent.
- f. Lands subject to the safety hazards identified in items a through e above shall be managed in accord with the applicable policies and standards of the Safety Element of this plan.

- OS 7.7 Ownership of Open Space Lands. [GP]** Open space lands include public lands owned by the City or other public entities, lands owned by nonprofit organizations such as the Land Trust for Santa Barbara County and the Girsh Park Foundation, as well as lands in private ownership. The Open Space Plan Map (Figure 3-5) and related provisions of this policy shall not be construed in such a manner as to render any privately owned legal parcel created prior to the date of this plan unusable in its entirety for any purpose allowed by the Land Use Element.
- OS 7.8 Provision of Open Space in New Development. [GP]** A minimum open space area shall be required in new development situated in certain land use categories, as set forth in the applicable policies of the Land Use Element. These private open space areas shall be in addition to any public park and open space land that may be required to be dedicated pursuant to the Quimby Act or other state or local statutes. Although private open space areas may be reserved to protect resources or avoid development in areas subject to hazards, such reservations shall include lands usable for outdoor recreation activities, where feasible.
- OS 7.9 Open Space or Greenbelt around Goleta. [GP]** The City supports the preservation of an open space area, or greenbelt, around the city's perimeter in existing unincorporated rural areas. To advance this purpose, the Land Use Element designates lands near Goleta's northern, southeastern, and western boundaries for low-intensity uses to provide a gradual transition between the city's urban edge and the surrounding open rural areas.

Policy OS 8: Protection of Native American and Paleontological Resources [GP/CP]

Objective: *To identify and protect prehistoric and historic cultural sites and resources from destruction or harmful alteration.*

- OS 8.1 Definition. [GP/CP]** Cultural resources include Native American archaeological sites and areas of the natural landscape that have traditional cultural significance. Archaeological sites include prehistoric sites that represent the material remains of Native American societies and their activities and ethnohistoric sites that are Native American settlements occupied after the arrival of European settlers in California. Such archaeological sites may include villages, seasonal campsites, burial sites, stone tool quarry sites, hunting sites, traditional trails, and sites with rock carvings or paintings. Areas of traditional cultural significance include Native American sacred areas where religious ceremonies are practiced or which are central to their origins as a people, as well as areas traditionally used to gather plants for food, medicinal, or economic purposes.
- OS 8.2 Inventory. [GP/CP]** The City shall coordinate with UCSB's Central Coast Information Center to identify archaeologically sensitive areas within city boundaries. To prevent artifact gathering and other forms of destruction, the exact location of sensitive sites may remain confidential.
- OS 8.3 Preservation. [GP/CP]** The City shall protect and preserve cultural resources from destruction. The preferred method for preserving a recorded archeological site shall be by preservation in place to maintain the relationship between the artifacts and the archaeological context. Preservation in place may be accomplished by deed

restriction as a permanent conservation easement, avoidance through site planning and design, or incorporation of sites into other open spaces to prevent any future development or use that might otherwise adversely impact these resources.

- OS 8.4 Evaluation of Significance. [GP/CP]** For any development proposal identified as being located in an area of archaeological sensitivity, a Phase I cultural resources inventory shall be conducted by a professional archaeologist or other qualified expert. All sites determined through a Phase 1 investigation to potentially include cultural resources must undergo subsurface investigation to determine the extent, integrity, and significance of the site. Where Native American artifacts have been found or where oral traditions indicate the site was used by Native Americans in the past, research shall be conducted to determine the extent of the archaeological significance of the site.
- OS 8.5 Mitigation. [GP/CP]** If research and surface reconnaissance shows that the project area contains a resource of cultural significance that would be adversely impacted by proposed development and avoidance is infeasible, mitigation measures sensitive to the cultural beliefs of the affected population shall be required. Reasonable efforts to leave these resources in an undisturbed state through capping or covering resources with a soil layer prior to development shall be required. If data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, the City shall confer with the affected Native American nation or most-likely descendants, as well as agencies charged with the responsibility of preserving these resources and organizations having a professional or cultural interest, prior to the removal and disposition of any artifacts.
- OS 8.6 Monitoring and Discovery. [GP/CP]** On-site monitoring by a qualified archaeologist and appropriate Native American observer shall be required for all grading, excavation, and site preparation that involves earth moving operations on sites identified as archaeologically sensitive. If cultural resources of potential importance are uncovered during construction, the following shall occur:
- a. The grading or excavation shall cease and the City shall be notified.
 - b. A qualified archeologist shall prepare a report assessing the significance of the find and provide recommendations regarding appropriate disposition.
 - c. Disposition will be determined by the City in conjunction with the affected Native American nation.
- OS 8.7 Protection of Paleontological Resources. [GP/CP]** Should substantial paleontological resources be encountered during construction activities, all work that could further disturb the find shall be stopped and the City of Goleta shall be notified within 24 hours. The applicant shall retain a qualified consultant to prepare a report to the City that evaluates the significance of the find and, if warranted, identifies recovery measures. Upon review and approval of the report by the City, construction may continue after implementation of any identified recovery measures.

Policy OS 9: Financing Public Parks, Open Space, and Recreation Facilities [GP]

Objective: *To establish equitable methods that will generate sufficient financial resources to meet future needs for acquisition and improvement of public parks, recreation facilities, and open space areas.*

OS 9.1 Park and Open Space Standards and Fee Study. [GP] As of 2005, the City owned a total of 491 acres of park and open space lands, or 16 acres per 1,000 people. If private park facilities, such as Girsh Park, are included, the total acreage was 526 acres, or 17 acres per 1,000 people. The City shall undertake a study pursuant to AB 1600 (Chapter 927, stats. 1987, California Government Code Section 66000 et seq.) to: (1) establish specific service standards for parks, recreation, and open space facilities; (2) describe and quantify the costs of acquiring land for proposed new facilities and constructing proposed improvements to existing and new park, recreation, and open space facilities; (3) apportion the costs between those needed to address existing deficiencies and those needed to serve new development; and (4) establish an equitable method for determining each individual new development's proportionate share of the total costs attributable to new development. Separate requirements may be established for parks, recreation facilities, and open space.

OS 9.2 Mitigation of Impacts of New Development on Parks and Recreation Facilities. [GP] The following shall apply to approvals of new development projects:

- a. To ensure new development pays a proportionate share of the cost of acquisition and improvement of parks, recreation facilities, and open space, the City shall require a one-time impact fee to offset costs necessary to accommodate the development. These fees shall be used for acquiring and/or developing new or improving/rehabilitating existing park, recreation, or open space facilities.
- b. At its discretion, the City may allow any appropriate park and recreational facilities provided within a development to meet all or part of the mitigation requirement in lieu of payment of a portion of the impact fee only if they are open and accessible to the public.
- c. Within new subdivisions, where the City may allow dedications of land in lieu of payment of fees pursuant to California Government Code Section 66477 (Quimby Act), the land area to be dedicated shall be usable space for active recreation purposes.

OS 9.3 Alternatives to Impact Fees. [GP] In appropriate circumstances for larger development proposals, the City may consider using alternatives to impact fees for meeting park, recreation, and open space needs. These alternatives may include negotiated development agreements wherein the developer agrees to provide land and construct appropriate park, recreation, and open space facilities that will be dedicated to the City and made available for use by the general public. Any agreements may also include a funding mechanism for maintenance of the dedicated facilities.

OS 9.4 Other Funding Sources. [GP] The City shall consider other funding mechanisms for the acquisition of land and improvements to parks as well as recreation and open space facilities, including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. State, federal, local, and private grant sources.
 - b. Special assessments, subject to the requirements of applicable law.
 - c. Special taxes, subject to the requirements of applicable law.
 - d. Special districts.
 - e. Private gifts and donations.
 - f. User fees.
- OS 9.5 Park and Recreation Facilities of Other Public and Private Entities. [GP]** To maximize the provision of park and recreation services with limited land and facilities, the City may consider joint use agreements with the Goleta Union School District and/or the Santa Barbara High School District to make existing or planned facilities available for use by the public during certain times when they are not needed for school activities. The City may also support joint use of existing and/or planned recreation facilities with the City of Santa Barbara and the County.
- OS 9.6 Private Support. [GP]** The City encourages and supports efforts to establish a foundation to support parks, trails, and public landscaping.

3.5 IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS [GP]

- OS-IA-1 Preparation and Adoption of New Zoning Code.** A new zoning code to replace the County Zoning Code adopted by the City upon incorporation must be prepared and adopted by the City Council. The new zoning code shall include an open space overlay district and establish requirements for dedications or reservations of lands for parks, coastal access, trails, and open space. At a minimum, the open space overlay will include the following APNs: 079-554-023, 079-554-024, 079-554-025, 079-554-026, 079-554-027, 079-554-028, 079-554-029, 079-554-030, 079-554-031, 079-554-032, 079-554-039, 079-553-016, 079-553-015, 079-553-014, 079-553-013, 079-553-012, 079-553-011, and 079-553-010.

Time period: 2008 to 2009

Responsible parties: Planning and Environmental Services Department, Planning Agency, and City Council *(Amended by Reso. 08-30, 6/17/08)*

- OS-IA-2 AB 1600 Fee Study for Park, Recreation, and Open Space Facilities.** A study pursuant to AB 1600 must be prepared to identify the purpose and use of development fees before such fees are imposed. This study is intended to (1) establish specific service standards for parks, recreation, and open space facilities; (2) describe and quantify the costs of acquiring land for proposed new facilities and constructing proposed improvements to existing and new park, recreation, and open space facilities; (3) apportion the costs between those needed to address existing deficiencies and those needed to serve new development; and (4) establish an equitable method for determining each individual new development's proportionate share of the total costs attributable to new development.

Time period: 2006 to 2008

- Responsible parties: Community Services Department, Planning & Environmental Services Department, Planning Agency, and City Council
- OS-IA-3 Feasibility Study for Open Space District/Acquisition Methods.** This study may analyze the feasibility of creating an open space district financed primarily through property tax revenues or special assessments to acquire, preserve, and maintain open space. Such a study may also analyze other acquisition methods including but not limited to fee simple ownership, bargain sale, eminent domain, right of first refusal, less-than-fee interest methods such as conservation easements, purchase of development rights, and low or no-cost preservation programs.
- Time Period: 2008 to 2009
- Responsible parties: Community Services Department, Planning and Environmental Services Department, Planning Agency, and City Council
- OS-IA-4 Preparation of Park System Master Plan.** A Park Master Plan developed for the system of municipal park facilities would provide a framework to meet existing and future park and recreation service needs. Such a plan may be used to determine resource development, expansion, maintenance, operation, or capital improvements appropriate for these city facilities and as a basis for pursuing funding opportunities.
- Time period: 2008 to 2009
- Responsible parties: Community Services Department, Planning and Environmental Services Department, Planning Agency, and City Council
- OS-IA-5 Preparation of Individual Park Development and/or Management Plans.** A development and/or management plan for individual parks, particularly the largest park sites, may be prepared to match resource needs to individual park sites. Similar to the park master plan, these plans are intended to be used to determine resource development, expansion, maintenance, operation, or capital improvements as appropriate and as a basis for pursuing funding opportunities for individual parks.
- Time period: Ongoing
- Responsible parties: Community Services Department, Planning and Environmental Services Department, Planning Agency, and City Council

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